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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920

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REPORT OF THE
GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1920



WASHINGTON
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1920

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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
San Juan, P. R., September 30, 1920.

SIR: Pursuant to law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Governor of Porto Rico covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

INTRODUCTION.

In this, my seventh annual report, I have the honor to state that the period covered by this report has been for Porto Rico a year of extraordinary prosperity and peaceful progress. The work of readjustment and reconstruction after the great World War has gone forward slowly but surely. This work has been greatly affected and retarded by the destruction of buildings caused by the earthquake, by the high cost of all the materials and other articles of commerce and the difficulties of transportation as well as by numerous strikes amongst the workingmen; but real progress has been made of a definite and substantial nature. The most important of the strike movements as judged from their effects upon commerce and industry were as follows: (1) The strike involving all the workers of the American Railroad Co., which completely paralyzed the traffic of the railroad for about three weeks, ending by agreement December 25. (2) A widespread strike among the workers in the cane fields which covered practically the whole island, and lasted with more or less intensity for several weeks, from January until April 20. This strike involved many thousands of laborers and during its progress some cane fields were set on fire and other regrettable disorders occurred, but considering the extent of the movement, there was less violence and disorder than might have been expected. It was finally settled by negotiations and concessions early in March. (3) A strike among the stevedores in San Juan and other cities beginning in May and lasting with diminishing intensity for some weeks. The two first-mentioned strikes though costly and difficult not only to the parties immediately involved, but to the general public, nevertheless resulted in substantial increases of wages to the workers. The last one failed.

As stated above, however, the general prosperity of the island has been most remarkable and this has included all the industries and every form of business with the possible exception of the citrus-fruit growers, who were unfortunately gravely injured by the tie-up of the boats in October and November due to the strike of the stevedores in New York harbor. The widespread increase in wages enabled the laboring classes generally to share in the prosperity.

The harbor dredging long planned and long deferred was pushed with all possible energy throughout the year and all the difficulties were one after another disposed of by the War Department in cooperation with the governor. After the close of the fiscal year, the work of dredging was actually begun, though it will probably require three or four years to complete the large project. The contemplated dredging will increase the anchorage area available for ships drawing 30 feet of water 12 times, and about 2,000,000 square meters of swamp land lying between the harbor and the city will be reclaimed. For the final stages of the initiation of this great project, we are much indebted to the personal interest of the present Secretary of War.

The people of the island were much gratified in December of the past year to have a visit of the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, accompanied by Mrs. Baker, as well as the Chief of Staff and the Inspector General of the Army. While the stay of the distinguished party in Porto Rico was very short, both the people and the government of the island manifested in every way possible their appreciation of the honor of this visit and the pleasure which they derived from personal acquaintance with the head of the War Department.

The law for the reorganization of the Army authorized the change of the status of the Provisional Porto Rico Regiment, which has often been requested. It is now known as the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry in the Regular Army and its officers have been and will be hereafter promoted in accordance with the regulations applicable to all the officers of the Army.

The organization of the National Guard of Porto Rico has made successful and rapid progress since the necessary legislation was passed by Congress authorizing this important feature of our preparation for national defense. In the brief time that has elapsed one complete regiment of infantry has been organized and recognized, and is only awaiting the coming of the necessary equipment to enter the first annual encampment. Although Porto Rico had heretofore had no national guard organization whatever, it was nevertheless among the very first of the States and Territories to respond to the opportunity for this form of service and is now ready to enlarge its organization whenever the opportunity is offered.

The work in Porto Rico of the Fourteenth Decennial Census was successfully carried out in January, 1920. The methods and machinery used were much the same as those of the previous census, modified somewhat by changed conditions and the lessons of experience. The figures as to population are the only ones thus far announced, and these were announced with remarkable promptness because, as stated by the Director of the Census, of the cordial cooperation of the Government and people of Porto Rico in the work of organizing the force and gathering the statistics. The population figures are of the greatest interest. The total population as enumerated in 1920 is 1,297,772, an increase of 179,760 in the 9½ years that have elapsed since the previous census, and an increase of 344,579 since the first census taken by the American administration in 1899. The last census taken by the Spanish Government was that of 1887, when the total population was announced to be 798,565. During the last 22 years of the Spanish régime the population increased 221,595, or 30 per cent. During the 21 years of the American Government it has increased 344,579, or 36 per cent. In the Spanish period the average

increase was 1.36 per cent per year. In the American period it has been 1.71 per cent per year. The most significant thing about these figures is that the population of Porto Rico has been increasing steadily and rapidly for the past 43 years under both the Spanish and American administrations until now it has reached the tremendous average of 377.8 per square mile. Even as it stands to-day this is an enormous population for an island situated as is Porto Rico, almost entirely without large cities supported by manufacturing industries, and so largely dependent upon agriculture for the employment of its people. But when we consider that this population, already so great, is still steadily and rapidly increasing, the problem of raising the standard of living, or even finding employment for all the people, will soon become a social question of the greatest urgency and difficulty.

Owing to some important amendments that were urgently required in some of the tax laws and other necessary legislation a special session of the legislature was called by the acting governor to meet on April 26, 1920.

The body met pursuant to the call and remained in session 10 days. Some very important and useful legislation was enacted, which is described and explained elsewhere in this report.

Commercial business was active and growing throughout the year.

Both the proof and the cause of this may be seen in the unprecedented volume of the external trade. The increase in money value of both exports and imports was so extraordinary that it seems almost incredible. The total exports were \$150,811,449, an increase of about 90 per cent over that of the year previous, and about \$70,000,000 more than the highest record for all previous years. The imports also broke all previous records, reaching a total of \$96,388,534. This is about 50 per cent greater than that of the previous or of any previous year. The total external trade, therefore, of the island during the last fiscal year was \$247,199,983, an increase of 74 per cent over the figures for last year, which were the highest on record. The value of the exports exceeded that of imports by \$54,422,915, twice as much as in any previous year. The balance of trade has been in favor of the island continuously since 1907 and the total amount of these trade balances for the last 13 years is \$188,858,986, which is more than 70 per cent of the total assessment of all the property of the island.

All of these figures connected with the external trade of the island are so astonishing and the increases so extraordinary that it is interesting to examine them somewhat in detail. As was expected, the greatest part of the increase in exports was in the item of sugar, due to the unprecedented high prices which prevailed in that article throughout the year. The exportation of sugar increased largely in quantity and more than doubled in value, reaching 419,388 short tons in quantity and \$98,923,750 in value. These figures include, of course, the large hang over from the crop of the previous year, which was sold early in the fiscal year at much lower prices than those which prevailed during the winter and spring. This explains in part the relatively low average price, which was less than 12 cents per pound for the whole year.

Difficulties in shipping due to the stevedores' strike in May and June reduced the exports of sugar for the year and will undoubtedly increase the hang over for next year.

But although the last year was a great sugar year, sugar was not the whole story. Other articles played an important part in rolling up the large increase in exports.

The total exportations of these other articles was \$51,887,699, an increase of \$20,483,458 over the total for the previous year, or 62 per cent.

Coffee, for the first time since the American occupation, exceeded \$9,000,000 in the value of its exports, reaching \$9,034,028.

This was due entirely to the high price, for the crop was short, totaling only 32,776,754 pounds, the smallest crop, with two exceptions, since 1905.

Tobacco leaf and scrap exported increased by \$3,995,805, reaching a total of \$12,416,388, the highest figure on record. Never before 1918 have the exports of tobacco much exceeded \$3,000,000. Cigars increased by \$5,548,424, reaching the total value of \$11,613,997, also making a new record. Coconuts increased by \$372,103 over the total for the previous year, which was the highest on record. Citrus fruits and pineapples increased by \$653,354 over last year's figures in spite of the early shipping difficulties already mentioned. There were also important increases over the totals for the previous year in cotton, alcohol, and straw hats. The only important decreases were in three articles, namely, molasses, honey, and bay rum.

Turning now to imports we see the same astonishing enlargement of the island's trade, especially in the imports from the United States, and in such articles of necessary consumption as foodstuffs, clothing, fertilizer, manufactures of iron, steel, leather, rubber, etc. Foodstuffs alone totaled nearly \$37,852,134, a large increase over the previous year both in volume and value. Clothing and shoes, as shown in the large increases in the manufactures of cotton, leather, silk, and wool, were far more liberally imported in 1920 than in 1919, due no doubt to the increase in the purchasing power of the people caused by the enormous exports.

The people therefore were, in general, better fed and better clothed, notwithstanding the high prices of all the prime necessities of life.

All of the internal business of the island has followed in the wake of the large external trade and seems to be growing and in a state of general prosperity. During the year 70 new corporations, with a total authorized capital stock of \$12,756,000 and a total paid-in capital of \$1,152,110 to begin with, were organized. This is the largest number organized in any fiscal year since the new corporation law went into effect in 1902. In addition to these domestic corporations, 14 new foreign corporations were authorized to transact business in Porto Rico during the year with total authorized capital stock of \$39,296,200. These figures represent an increase in the number of new corporations, domestic and foreign, of 15 above the figures for the previous year and illustrate the increase of capital and the general expansion of business. In their purposes they cover almost every sort of business.

In addition to these new corporations, there were registered during the year 188 trade-marks, an increase of 98 per cent over the previous year and 268 per cent over the year 1917-18.

There were also organized 38 associations under the nonpecuniary association act for a great variety of purposes. Fifteen of these were for the development of agriculture along cooperative lines and con-

nected with the movement initiated and fostered by the department of agriculture for the formation and development of farmers' leagues, mentioned elsewhere in this report.

According to the report of the treasurer there has been a notable increase and extension of the insurance business during the past year. Several new companies have entered the business, American, foreign and local; many new lines of insurance have been undertaken; and the total business has been wonderfully extended. All this has suggested to the treasury department that the present insurance laws of Porto Rico are inadequate and insufficient for the proper safeguarding of all policyholders and the development of the business. A new insurance law has therefore been drawn by the treasurer and will be presented to the next legislature.

The bureau of weights and measures reports improvement in the general spirit of compliance with the regulations of the bureau with reference to accuracy in scales and other instruments of measurement. Special attention was given to the weighing of sugar cane delivered by colonos to the centrals, a species of business in which accuracy is exceedingly difficult and fraud very easy to practice, hard to discover, and still harder to punish.

The banks of the island, as can be seen by examining the consolidated statement published in the treasurer's report, have shown themselves not only to be safe and conservative, but also capable of increasing their capital and facilities for the accommodation of a great and growing business. In addition to the three new banks reported in 1918-19, one other new bank was organized and opened last year, namely, the Banco Agrícola de Aguadilla, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Large increases of the capital stock of some of the older banks were also made during the year. At the end of the fiscal year there was reported an increase in the aggregate deposits of all the recognized banking institutions of more than \$18,000,000 over the figures of the previous year, which were the largest ever recorded.

There was also an increase over the figures of the previous year in the aggregate loans of \$13,532,910, in the capital stock paid in of \$867,116, in the surplus and undivided profits of \$455,962, in the cash reserve of \$6,036,125, and in the net balances due from other banks of \$1,260,360.

The extent to which the banks of Porto Rico have expanded and developed their business in the past three years may be seen in the following comparative table of figures:

	1917	1920
Number of banks.....	11	17
Capital stock.....	\$2,316,842.48	\$3,957,352.65
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,040,473.74	1,722,168.40
Aggregate deposits.....	22,394,165.81	47,235,811.04
Aggregate loans.....	11,267,351.94	38,673,832.11
Cash reserve.....	6,899,858.42	12,476,935.71
Net balance from banks.....	5,820,584.22	
Net balance due to banks.....		1,963,276.20

This is one evidence of the large growth in commerce and business in this island the last three years.

The division of forestry has been actually organized and at work during the whole of the fiscal year, though somewhat hampered by

the difficulty of securing and holding the services of technical men. The present personnel consists of 3 technical foresters, 2 forest inspectors, and 3 forest guards.

During the year under review in December, 1919, the governor by proclamation added about 25,000 cuerdas of public lands to the insular forest reserves, which together with the 15,000 cuerdas of mangrove swamp lands proclaimed the previous year make a total of about 40,000 cuerdas of insular forests. This is in addition to the Luquillo National Forest, which contains approximately 15,000 cuerdas. Both the national and insular forests are under the management of the same chief forester, and of the entire acreage of 55,000 cuerdas only about 20,000 cuerdas are actually covered by forest growth of any importance. What there was on the other lands has practically all been swept away. However, the work of protecting and developing what is left has been begun with results that already begin to show, and the more difficult and tedious matter of reforestation on the denuded lands will be carefully studied.

The outstanding features in the work of education during the past year were the large increase in the total expenditures for educational purposes, and the rural census voluntarily undertaken by the department of education for the purpose of accurately ascertaining the true conditions as to education throughout the rural barrios of the whole island and also to stimulate the interest in education and the attendance of the children in these barrios. This census, although not entirely complete because of the necessary omission of a few remote barrios in which no schools have as yet been opened, constitutes the first real survey of school conditions in the rural territory of the island as a whole. A large amount of useful and accurate information has been secured and filed for reference relating to nearly all the barrios, and in addition other excellent results have been accomplished.

There was a large increase in the expenditures for educational purposes, namely, \$683,058 over those of the previous year. A large part of this no doubt was employed in the increased salaries paid to teachers, but better work was secured and the entire system of schools was enlarged and improved.

The total enrollment was increased by 24,197 pupils, and 302 more teachers were employed than the year before.

The health authorities are pleased to report that no epidemic of any sort visited the island during the past year. Perhaps the most encouraging event of the year in this department was the visit to the island of the commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to make a study of the health conditions of the whole island. This commission, consisting of Drs. Grant and Heiser, made a special survey of the situation as to uncinariasis, malaria, and tuberculosis, which next to infant mortality are the three most important factors in the death rate of Porto Rico. Valuable advice and suggestions were freely offered by these experts and also generous financial aid on the part of the Foundation was tendered under conditions that ought to be and it is hoped will be met. The death rate was reduced to 23.33 per thousand, the lowest in four years, but still higher than it should be in so salubrious an island. Gratifying progress was made during the year in securing private contributions and constructing the buildings of the new antituberculosis hospital at Rio Piedras.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

The value of imports and exports during the fiscal year 1919-20 aggregated \$247,199,983, an increase of \$105,303,583 over the previous year, which was a record year. Imports were valued at \$96,388,534, representing an increase of \$33,988,174 as compared with the year 1918-19, and exports valued at \$150,811,449 showed a gain of \$71,315,409.

The following tables indicate the relative values and quantities of imports and exports during the fiscal year 1918-19, and previous years:

TABLE NO. 1.—*Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.	Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967	1911.....	\$34,765,409	\$5,152,958	\$39,918,367
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956	1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079	1913.....	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903	1914.....	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565	1915.....	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530	1916.....	60,952,768	5,778,805	66,731,573
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300	1917.....	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490	1918.....	65,514,989	8,779,033	74,294,022
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225	1919.....	71,015,351	8,480,689	79,496,040
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219	1920.....	133,207,508	17,603,941	150,811,449

TABLE NO. 2.—*Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.	Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136	1911.....	\$34,671,598	\$4,115,039	\$38,786,997
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610	1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286	1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029	1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259	1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665	1916.....	35,892,515	3,058,641	38,951,156
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172	1917.....	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665	1918.....	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326	1919.....	57,898,085	4,502,275	62,400,360
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	1920.....	90,724,259	5,664,275	96,388,534

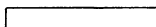
TABLE NO. 3.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with the United States.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade with United States.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade with United States.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$5,581,288	\$12,546,696	1911.....	\$34,671,598	\$34,765,409	\$69,437,317
1902.....	10,882,653	8,378,766	19,261,419	1912.....	38,470,963	42,873,401	81,344,364
1903.....	12,245,845	11,051,195	23,297,040	1913.....	33,155,005	40,538,623	73,693,628
1904.....	11,210,069	11,722,826	22,932,895	1914.....	32,568,368	34,423,180	66,991,548
1905.....	13,974,070	15,633,145	29,607,215	1915.....	30,929,831	42,311,920	73,241,751
1906.....	19,224,881	19,142,461	38,367,342	1916.....	35,892,515	60,952,768	96,845,283
1907.....	25,686,285	22,070,133	47,756,418	1917.....	49,539,249	73,115,224	122,654,473
1908.....	22,677,376	25,891,281	48,568,657	1918.....	58,945,758	65,514,989	124,460,747
1909.....	23,618,545	26,394,312	50,012,857	1919.....	57,898,085	71,015,351	128,913,436
1910.....	27,097,654	32,095,645	59,193,299	1920.....	90,724,259	133,207,508	223,931,767

CHART SHOWING COMPARATIVE TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES & FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1901-1920.

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

With the United States



With the Foreign Countries

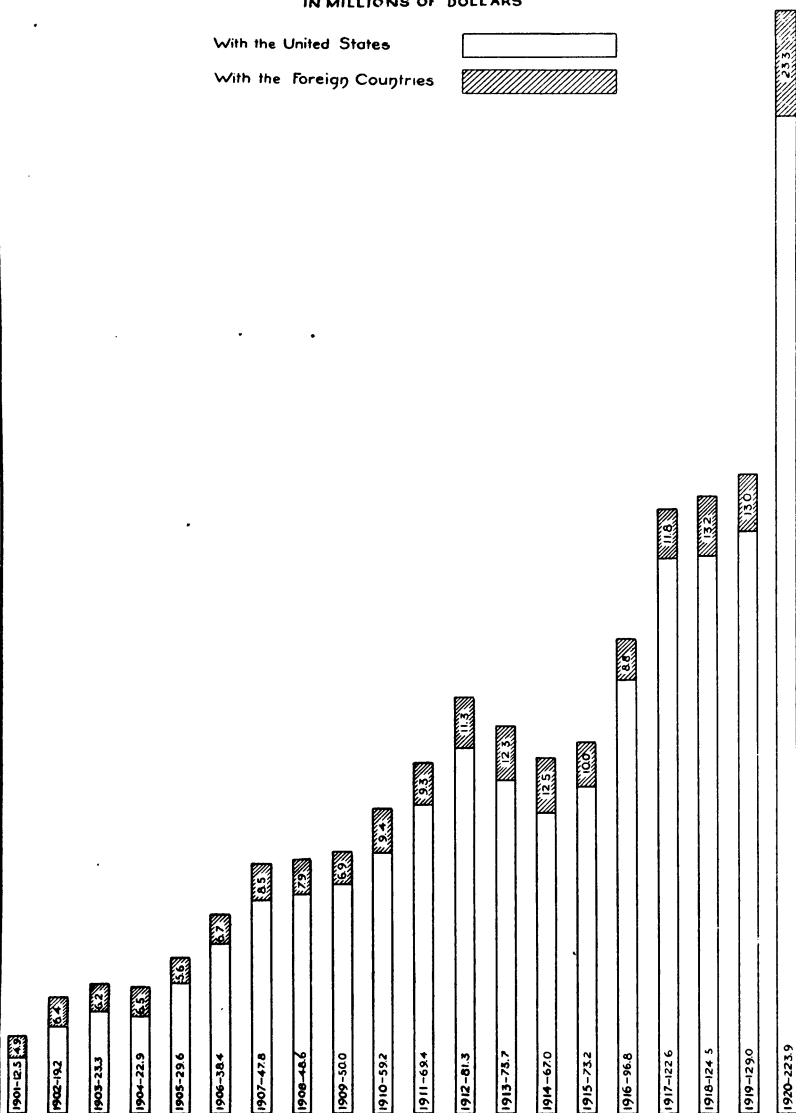


TABLE No. 4.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with foreign countries.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total foreign trade.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total foreign trade.
1901.....	\$1,952,728	\$3,002,679	\$4,955,407	1911.....	\$4,115,039	\$5,152,958	\$9,267,997
1902.....	2,326,957	4,055,190	6,382,147	1912.....	4,501,928	6,832,012	11,333,940
1903.....	2,203,441	4,037,884	6,241,325	1913.....	3,745,057	8,564,942	12,309,999
1904.....	1,958,960	4,543,077	6,502,037	1914.....	3,838,419	8,679,582	12,518,001
1905.....	2,562,189	3,076,420	5,638,609	1915.....	2,954,465	7,044,987	9,999,452
1906.....	2,602,784	4,115,069	6,717,853	1916.....	3,058,641	5,778,805	8,837,446
1907.....	3,580,887	4,926,167	8,507,054	1917.....	4,005,975	7,855,693	11,861,668
1908.....	3,148,289	4,753,209	7,901,498	1918.....	4,443,524	8,779,033	13,222,557
1909.....	2,925,781	3,996,913	6,922,694	1919.....	4,502,275	8,480,689	12,982,964
1910.....	3,537,201	5,864,574	9,401,775	1920.....	5,664,275	17,603,941	23,268,216

TABLE No. 5.—*Statement showing annual trade balance resulting from the commerce between Porto Rico and other ports.*

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.	
			In favor of the island.	Against the island.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	.....	\$334,169
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	.....	775,654
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	.....	\$639,793
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	.....	3,096,874
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	.....	2,173,306
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	.....	1,429,865
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	.....	2,270,872
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	.....	4,818,825
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	.....	3,846,899
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	.....	7,325,364
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	.....	1,131,370
1912.....	42,972,891	49,705,413	.....	6,732,522
1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	.....	12,203,503
1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,762	.....	6,695,975
1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	.....	15,472,611
1916.....	38,951,156	66,731,573	.....	27,780,417
1917.....	53,545,224	80,970,917	.....	27,425,693
1918.....	63,389,282	74,294,022	.....	10,904,740
1919.....	62,400,360	79,496,040	.....	17,095,680
1920.....	96,388,534	150,811,449	.....	54,422,915

Breadstuff amountng to \$21,565,029 were imported during the year, of which \$21,461,350 came from the United States and \$103,679 from foreign countries. These figures show an increase of \$4,213,919 over the preceding year. The principal items were rice, valued at \$14,194,688, and wheat flour, at \$5,110,710, representing increases of \$2,073,022 and \$746,918 over the previous year.

Importations of cotton goods jumped up \$10,898,343, from \$7,122,932 in 1917-18 to \$18,021,275 this year; cars and carriages, valued at \$2,372,228, showed an increase of \$1,126,088; fertilizers, valued \$3,573,248, increased \$1,574,699; iron and steel manufactures, \$5,228,955, increased \$1,284,546; leather goods, \$3,918,335, showed an increase of \$2,137,941; meat, \$6,887,519, increased \$2,063,702. Dairy products imported from the United States, valued at \$1,624,603, show an increase of \$409,173 over the previous year, and from foreign countries a raise of \$151,741, from \$19,808 in 1918-19 to \$171,549 in 1919-20. The value of jute bags imported from the United States shows an increase of \$80,363. Importations of fish and fish products from the United States increased by \$449,691 and from foreign countries by \$671,355. The importation of beans and dried peas from the United States were valued at \$1,589,303 and from foreign

countries \$10,712, aggregating \$1,600,015, an increase of \$522,953 over the total of the previous year.

The increase in purchases of breadstuffs was due chiefly to increased quantity. Bread and biscuits increased from 1,153,635 pounds in 1918-19 to 4,062,818 pounds in 1919-20. In the case of rice the increase was due to rise in price because the figures for imports show a decrease of 21,620,800 pounds in quantity.

In cotton goods there was an increase of 22,260,267 yards over the figures of the preceding year.

Fertilizers also showed an increase of 28,270 tons.

TABLE No. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

Articles.	Merchandise from United States.		Merchandise from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements.....		\$297,995		\$142,593
Animals.....		48,232		74,827
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuits..... pounds..	4,062,818	1,041,257	75,683	30,285
Cornmeal..... barrels..	70,656	582,319		
Oats..... bushels..	111,211	113,050		
Wheat flour..... barrels..	449,691	5,110,710	343	4,288
Rice..... pounds..	133,449,140	14,194,688		
All other.....		419,326		69,106
Candles..... pounds..	7,057,241	182,643		
Cars, carriages, and parts of.....		2,372,228		
Cement, hydraulic..... barrels..	213,685	601,041		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....		1,634,370		150,613
Coal..... tons..	85,894	585,527	104	2,218
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....		234,345		74
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths..... yards..	50,528,863	11,385,854	607	226
All other articles.....		6,519,269		115,926
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....		322,823		3,618
Explosives.....		19,766		
Fertilizers..... tons..	44,921	3,110,388	5,164	462,860
Fiber, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of:				
Cordage..... pounds..	1,351,363	336,710		
Jute bags.....		494,011		495,576
All other.....		191,710		21,528
Fish:				
Dried, smoked, or cured..... pounds..	16,642,917	1,618,404	12,745,754	1,419,898
All other.....		443,320		35,808
Fruits and nuts.....		440,979		118,702
Glass and glassware.....		307,236		3,506
India rubber, manufactures of.....		1,312,232		47
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes.....		74,836		
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....		5,200,029		28,926
Leather and manufactures of.....		3,837,933		80,402
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Bacon, hams, and shoulders, cured..... pounds..	3,009,709	747,352	1,792	1,236
Pork, pickled, etc..... do.....	8,738,768	1,979,054		
Lard..... do.....	5,384,030	1,603,132		
Lard compounds and substitutes for lard, pounds.....		1,547,918		
All other meat products.....	5,984,148	942,886		65,941
Dairy products—				
Butter..... pounds..	855,529	366,605	107,074	108,885
Cheese..... do.....	1,832,643	614,951	164,091	62,664
Milk, condensed or evaporated..... do.....	4,104,734	643,047		
Musical instruments and parts of.....		71,050		3,942
Oils:				
Mineral..... gallons..	7,063,704	2,223,285	18,412,322	354,928
Vegetable.....		318,045		135,507
Paints, pigments, and varnishes.....		535,061		1,393
Paper, manufactures of.....		1,562,895		56,547
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.....		338,030		20,976
Seeds.....				4,300
Silk, manufactures of.....		813,956		2,807
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy.....		121,772		9,932
All other..... pounds..	13,063,989	1,124,915		
Spirits, distilled..... proof gallons..			193	3,430
Sugar, refined..... pounds..	1,262,033	126,868	825	91
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		189,741		8,577

CHART SHOWING GENERAL INCREASE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE BETWEEN PORTO-RICO AND THE MAINLAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES FROM 1901-1920.

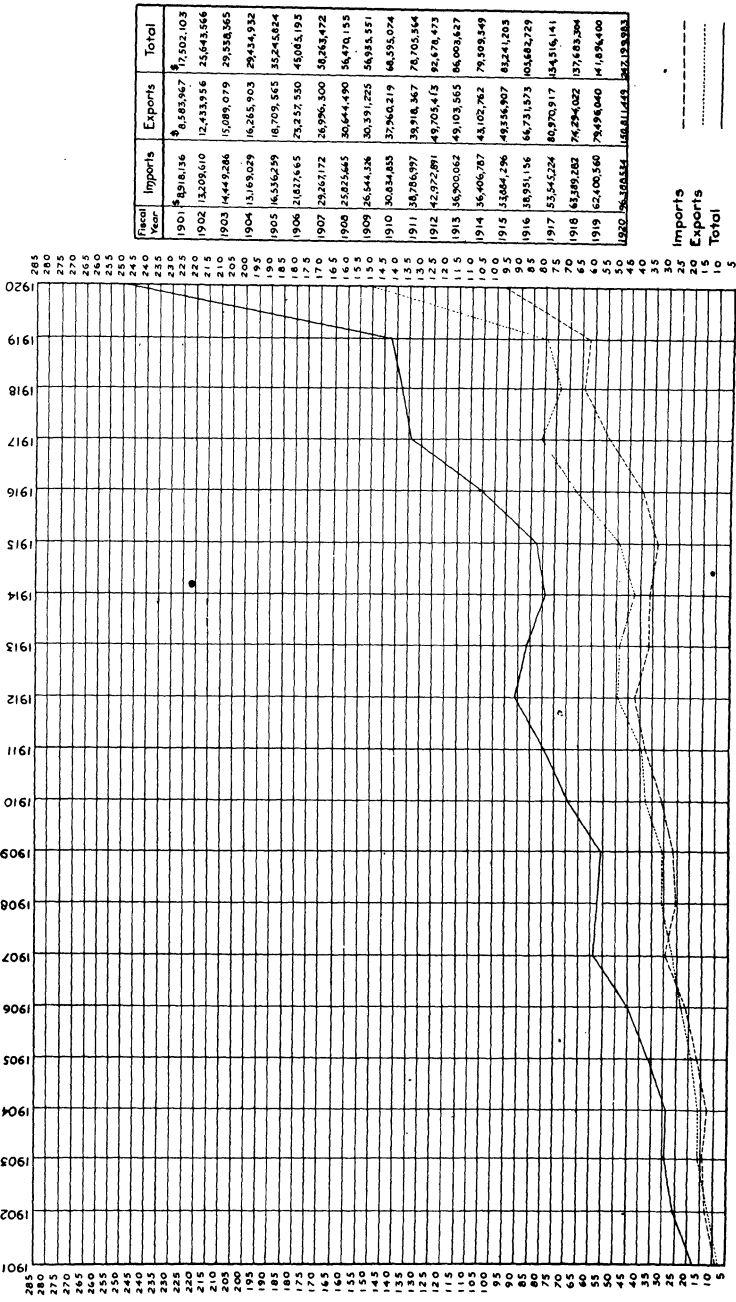


TABLE NO. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Articles.	Merchandise from United States.		Merchandise from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Manufactures of.....		\$384,987		\$58
Unmanufactured..... pounds.	3,747,080	1,478,527	81,852	12,280
Toys.....		152,935		
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas..... bushels..	370,031	1,589,303	1,997	10,712
Onions..... do.....	57,777	173,742	31,425	54,346
Potatoes..... do.....	272,692	509,207	96	153
All other canned.....		116,246		6,983
All other, including pickles and sauces.....		42,886		297,819
Wood and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and scantlings. M. feet.	23,594	1,575,254	2,281	87,394
Furniture.....		376,053		4,174
All other.....		931,146		30,433
Wool, manufactures of.....		715,037		9,744
All other articles.....		3,775,152		1,048,396
Total.....		90,724,259		5,664,275

TABLE NO. 7.—*Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise shipped to—			
	United States.		Foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beeswax..... pounds..	33,401	\$12,066		
Cocoa..... do.....	39,645	9,422		
Coffee..... do.....	908,577	264,981	31,868,177	\$8,769,047
Cotton (Sea Island)..... do.....	349,008	193,260		
Fruits and nuts:				
Fruits—				
Green, ripe, or dried—				
Grapefruits..... boxes..	419,629	1,332,742		
Oranges..... do.....	336,300	832,346	325	1,229
Pineapples..... do.....	140,906	479,461		
All other.....		8,337		3,026
Canned—				
Pineapples.....		99,172		
All other.....		917		1,288
Prepared or preserved—				
Pineapples.....		15,992		8,215
Nuts: Coconuts..... M.....	16,845	1,129,752		12,660
Hides and skins other than fur skins..... pounds..	892,605	329,020		
Honey..... do.....	3,559,694	445,177	90,602	9,954
Leather, sole..... do.....			14,110	12,431
Meat products, tallow..... do.....	156,538	20,173	141,919	19,325
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc., bay rum.....		54,380		
Seeds:				
Annatto..... pounds..	316,094	16,808		
Cotton..... do.....	93	10		
Spirits, distilled alcohol..... gallons..	124,685	56,350	180,545	95,747
Straw hats.....		114,782		55,410
Sugar and molasses:				
Sugar..... tons.....	418,912	98,802,436	476	121,314
Molasses..... gallons..	15,059,273	1,141,390	1,810,826	137,413
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Cigarettes..... M.....	7,541	75,942	1,976	7,676
Cigars..... M.....	226,776	11,607,445	251	6,552
Leaf..... pounds..	16,782,769	12,479,021	312,946	94,200
Scrap..... do.....	3,390,587	839,032	21,263	4,135
All other domestic exports.....		12,643,219		7,959,124
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....		133,003,632		17,318,746
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....		203,875		285,195
Grand total.....		133,207,507		17,603,941

¹ This includes the following important commodities:

² This includes chiefly shipments of domestic merchandise (not of Porto Rican manufacture) exported to Dominican Republic.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.*

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Cotton ready-made cloth, embroideries, and drawn-work.....		\$806,917	Copra.....pounds..	83,859	\$6,822
Manganese ore.....pounds..	3,084,700	13,769	Mona Island guano....do.....	4,815,374	45,743
Coconut fiber.....do.....	205,786	7,427	Ginger root.....do.....	57,706	3,666
			Grape juice fruit....gallons..	10,379	18,504

The sugar exports to the United States amounted to 418,912 short tons, valued at \$98,802,436. In addition 476 tons, valued at \$121,314, were shipped to foreign countries. These figures represent an increase of 67,269 short tons over the shipments of the previous year with a difference in price of \$50,710,637. The total production for the year just ended was 485,887 tons, and if to these figures are added the 147,000 tons which were awaiting shipment on July 1, 1920, the total amount of sugar available during the fiscal year 1919-20 reached the high figure of 632,887 tons. There must have been about 200,000 tons in the island still unshipped on June 30, 1920.

TABLE NO. 8.—*Sugar exports.*

Fiscal year.	Short tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.	Fiscal year.	Short tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43	1911.....	322,919	\$24,479,346	\$75.81
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.08	1912.....	367,145	31,544,063	85.92
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04	1913.....	382,700	26,619,158	69.55
1904.....	129,647	8,690,814	67.03	1914.....	320,633	20,240,335	63.12
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90	1915.....	294,475	27,278,754	92.64
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10	1916.....	424,955	45,809,445	107.79
1907.....	204,079	14,770,683	72.37	1917.....	488,943	54,015,903	110.47
1908.....	234,607	18,690,504	76.52	1918.....	336,788	41,362,229	122.81
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46	1919.....	351,910	48,132,419	136.77
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75	1920.....	419,388	98,923,750	235.88

The exportations of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 20,507,565 pounds, valued at \$13,416,388, representing an increase of 2,648,006 pounds and of \$4,995,805 over the previous year's figures.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Cigars.*

Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.	Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253	1914....	122,711,543	150,363,991	263,075,534
1908....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549	1915....	101,423,083	174,275,407	275,698,490
1909....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531	1916....	109,130,296	159,248,845	268,379,151
1910....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598	1917....		210,399,365	
1911....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593	1918....	106,646,685	181,779,519	288,426,204
1912....	111,682,615	169,765,656	281,448,271	1919....	94,334,802	149,124,690	243,459,497
1913....	119,038,300	165,768,512	284,806,812	1920....	98,023,748	223,316,450	311,340,198

¹ Treasury figures.

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN QUANTITY OF
SUGAR EXPORTED FROM PORTO - RICO
1919-1920

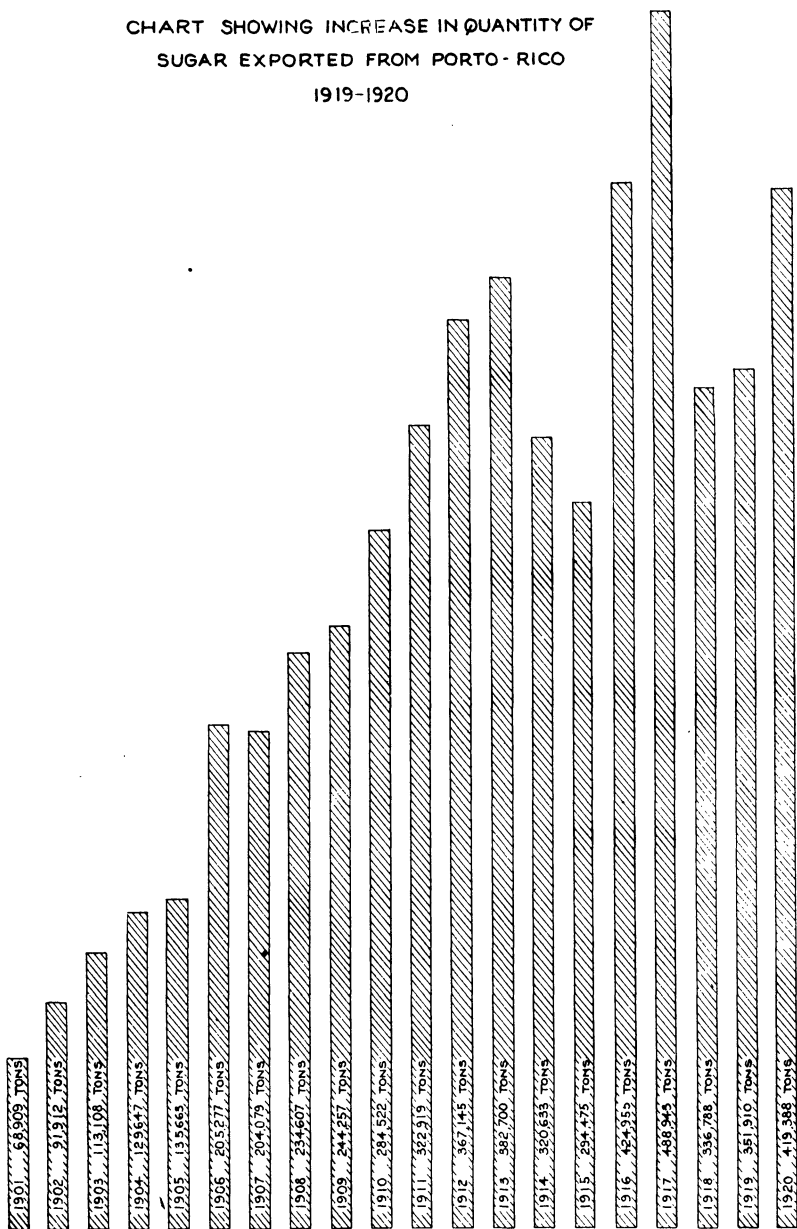


CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN NUMBER OF
CIGARS EXPORTED FROM PORTO-RICO
1919-1920

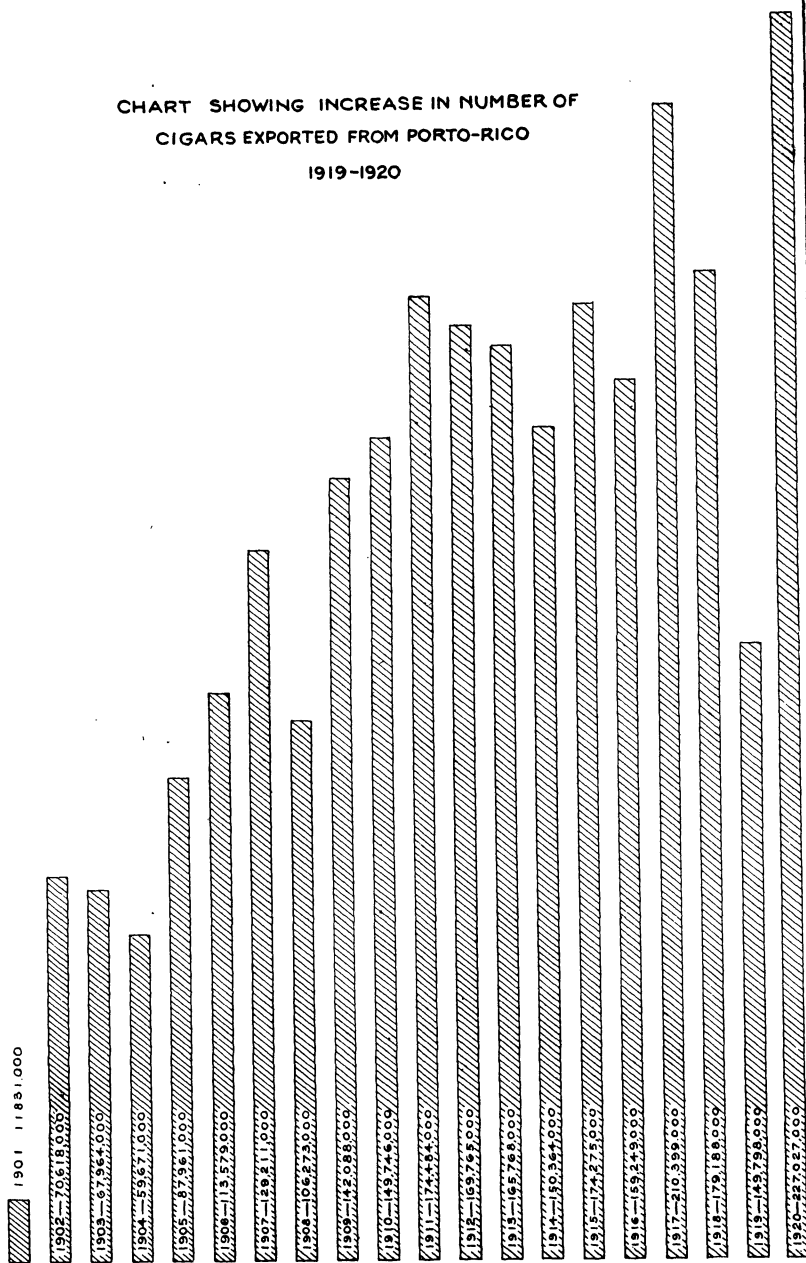


TABLE NO. 10.—*Cigarettes.*

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.	Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000	1914....	376,695,120	¹ 6,195,000	¹ 382,890,120
1908....	354,407,900	11,232,424	335,640,324	1915....	339,080,165	¹ 12,020,750	¹ 351,100,915
1909....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000	1916....	¹ 308,025,865	¹ 11,785,430	¹ 319,811,295
1910....	393,844,300	¹ 13,142,000	406,986,300	1917....	¹ 340,077,040	9,571,250	346,516,640
1911....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045	1918....	¹ 426,582,000	¹ 6,439,600	¹ 446,693,600
1912....	532,431,000	¹ 11,293,350	¹ 543,724,350	1919....	¹ 20,111,600	¹ 5,123,850	¹ 581,548,82 ^c
1913....	464,861,201	¹ 8,907,600	¹ 473,768,810	1920....	576,424,970		

¹ Treasury figures.TABLE NO. 11.—*Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.*

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.....	4,344,659	\$1,232,058	1914.....	9,244,490	\$3,206,610
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055	1915.....	9,285,333	3,204,423
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237	1916.....	8,084,914	3,033,149
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317	1917.....	9,408,723	3,850,670
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783	1918.....	17,196,323	8,982,130
1912.....	5,456,751	2,320,130	1919.....	17,859,559	8,420,583
1913.....	8,536,776	3,188,227	1920.....	20,507,565	13,416,388

The exportations of coffee to the United States amounted to 908,577 pounds, valued at \$264,981; and to foreign countries, 31,868,177 pounds, valued at \$8,769,047. These figures represent an increase of 632,048 pounds with a value of \$196,039 over the previous year with the United States. The average price of coffee this year was \$0.276 per pound, against \$0.217 the year before.

TABLE NO. 12.—*Coffee exports.*

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.	Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137	1911.....	33,937,021	\$4,992,779	\$0.147
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662	.118	1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	.168
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112	1913.....	49,774,197	8,511,316	.171
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257	.113	1914.....	50,211,947	8,193,544	.163
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009	.127	1915.....	51,125,620	7,082,791	.138
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123	1916.....	32,144,283	5,049,283	.157
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004	.121	1917.....	39,615,146	5,892,081	.149
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	.122	1918.....	37,618,613	5,505,316	.146
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744	.130	1919.....	27,897,971	6,065,573	.217
1910.....	45,209,792	5,669,602	.125	1920.....	32,776,754	9,034,028	.276

CHART SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF COFFEE
EXPORTED FROM PORTO-RICO
DURING THE YEARS
1919-1920

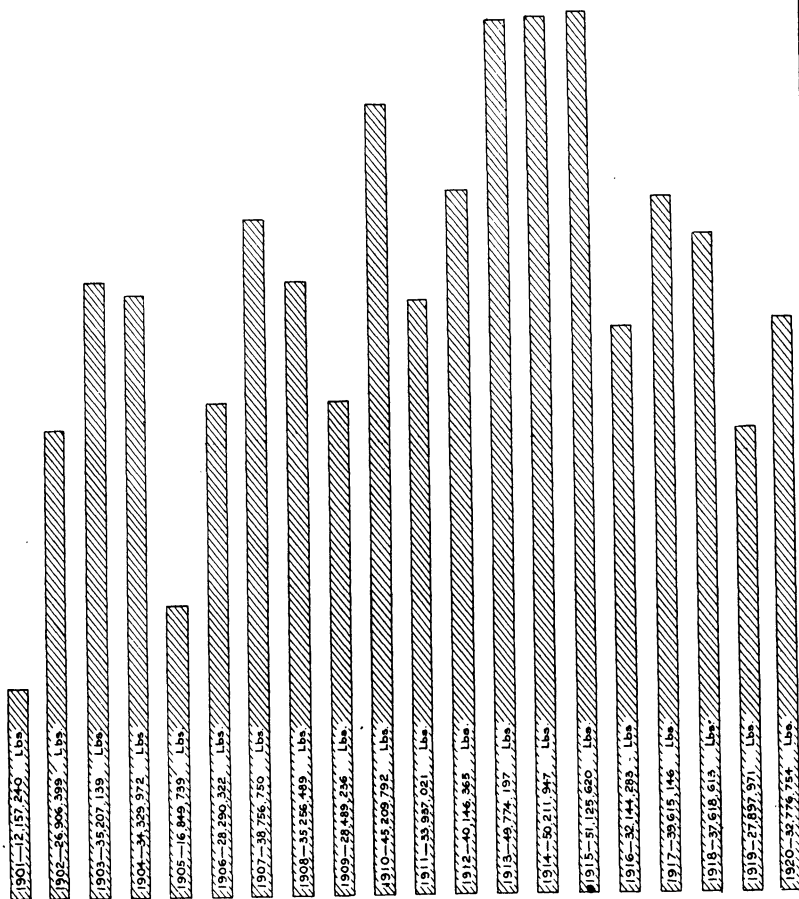


TABLE No. 12a.—*Coffee exported from Porto Rico during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1918 to 1920.*

Countries.	1918		1919		1920	
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
France.....	1,227,819	\$210,505	492,364	\$149,527	921,904	\$279,704
Gibraltar.....					3,920	1,100
Spain.....	9,598,203	1,557,710	11,699,537	2,523,528	4,543,472	1,377,993
Cuba.....	26,460,877	3,686,569	15,396,150	3,317,937	26,308,963	7,082,373
Virgin Islands.....	22,335	3,255	5,919	1,040	6,648	1,750
Dutch West Indies.....					100	50
British West Indies.....	1,000	165			50	14
Canary Islands.....	25,137	3,401	27,472	4,599	73,222	23,190
French West Indies.....	100	16				
Dominican Republic.....	26,445	4,631			9,898	2,873
Total exported to foreign countries.....	37,361,916	5,466,252	27,621,442	5,996,631	31,868,177	8,769,047
Total shipped to United States.....	256,697	39,064	276,529	68,942	908,577	264,981
Total.....	37,618,613	5,505,316	27,897,971	6,065,573	32,776,754	9,034,028

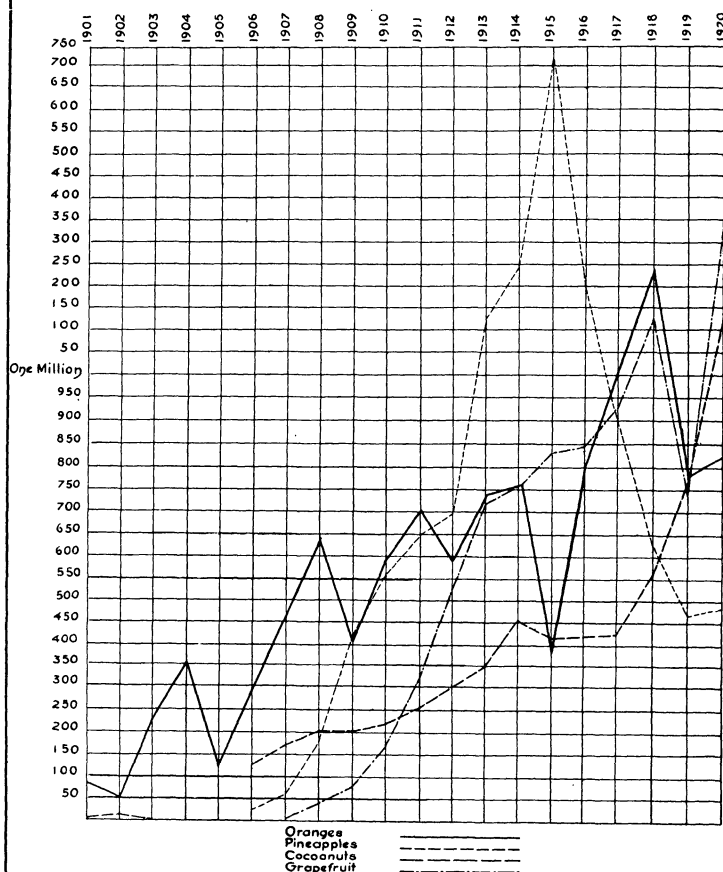
Shipments of grapefruit increased in quantity by 2,260 boxes and in price by \$593,636 from 417,369 boxes, with a value of \$739,106, to 419,629 boxes, with a value of \$1,332,742. Oranges increased \$63,272; pineapples increased \$20,786. Coconuts increased \$384,763, from \$757,649 to \$1,142,412.

TABLE No. 13.—*Value of fruit exports.*

Fiscal year.	Oranges.	Pineapples.	Canned pine-apples.	Coconuts.	Grapefruits.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.....	\$84,475	(¹)	(¹)	\$8,334	(¹)	\$16,992	\$109,801
1902.....	51,364	(¹)	(¹)	12,720	(¹)	9,898	73,892
1903.....	230,821	(¹)	(¹)	326	(¹)	61,956	293,103
1904.....	352,646	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	81,214	433,860
1905.....	125,422	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	130,478	255,900
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,793	(¹)	7,420	502,858
1907.....	469,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	87,586	3,737	783,942
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320	1,164,261
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154	1,261,484
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.....	703,969	641,291	149,744	258,168	309,698	11,123	2,073,993
1912.....	584,414	684,774	258,671	308,883	525,048	15,972	2,377,762
1913.....	740,091	1,142,348	147,564	353,690	726,811	10,415	3,120,919
1914.....	752,180	1,246,001	175,534	451,882	751,769	23,537	3,400,903
1915.....	378,181	1,723,863	84,735	410,378	834,440	9,560	3,441,157
1916.....	790,797	1,176,406	122,876	413,573	837,014	14,619	3,355,285
1917.....	1,009,737	916,415	139,765	438,564	939,677	18,411	3,459,569
1918.....	1,231,551	617,496	75,216	572,600	1,120,330	11,021	3,628,214
1919.....	770,203	458,675	148,662	757,649	739,106	24,185	2,898,580
1920.....	833,575	479,461	99,172	1,142,412	1,332,742	13,568	3,890,930

¹ Shipments included under "Other fruits."

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF ORANGES,
PINEAPPLES, COCOANUTS AND GRAPEFRUIT EXPORTED FROM
PORTO RICO FROM
1901-1920.

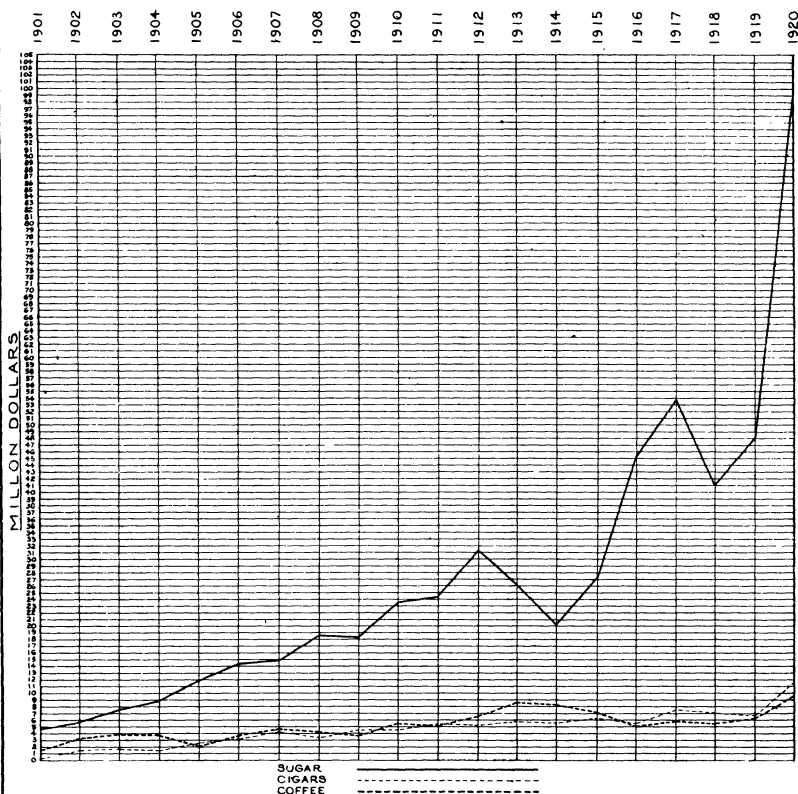


Fiscal Year	Oranges	Pineapples	Cocoanuts	Grapefruit
1901	\$ 84,475	\$ (1)	\$ 8,334	\$ (1)
1902	51,364	(1)	12,720	(1)
1903	230,821	(1)	326	(1)
1904	352,646	(1)	(1)	(1)
1905	125,422	(1)	(1)	(1)
1906	293,633	27,826	122,793	(1)
1907	469,312	64,831	174,957	75,586
1908	630,720	172,779	206,704	44,535
1909	401,912	442,780	204,498	76,310
1910	582,716	555,044	218,870	162,749
1911	703,969	641,291	258,168	309,698
1912	584,414	684,774	308,683	525,046
1913	740,091	1,142,348	353,690	726,811
1914	752,180	1,246,001	451,882	751,769
1915	376,181	1,723,863	410,378	834,440
1916	790,797	1,176,406	413,573	827,014
1917	1,009,737	916,415	438,564	939,677
1918	1,231,551	617,496	572,600	1,120,330
1919	770,303	458,675	757,649	739,106
1920	833,575	479,461	1,142,412	1,332,742

TABLE NO. 14.—*Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries for five years ending June 30, 1920.*

Countries.	Shipped into Porto Rico.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
United States.....	\$35,892,515	\$49,539,249	\$58,945,758	\$57,898,085	\$90,724,259
Belgium.....	370				15,175
Denmark.....	80,979	85,252	54,231	19,348	106,603
France.....	144,209	157,101	147,211	86,734	96,154
Germany.....	1,011				91,404
Italy.....	61,551	66,734	51,720	39,621	55,545
Netherlands.....	23,805	3,927	1,131		216,069
Norway.....	15,746	9,705			
Spain.....	650,317	985,370	523,041	600,621	1,011,177
Sweden.....	23,146	32,141	23,767	12,115	
Switzerland.....	295		4,002	8,276	5,477
United Kingdom.....	351,011	191,122	253,732	149,316	256,965
Canada.....	651,183	776,482	863,550	771,912	1,440,707
Costa Rica.....	30				
Mexico.....	212,520	251,269	257,236	309,415	353,785
Panama.....				942	1,608
Newfoundland.....	12,142	93,058	38,021	18,087	40,924
West Indies:					
British.....		10	430	994	7,245
Cuba.....	65,574	73,966	85,634	87,302	137,011
Dominican Republic.....	382,447	595,450	1,166,859	1,039,403	737,683
Dutch.....	6,309	35,235	43,346	33,564	61,220
French.....	14,419	4,685	1,652	443	6,395
Haiti.....	16	1,666	1,652	200	
Virgin Islands.....	29,060	20,016	29,345	56,003	103,083
Argentina.....	36,336	14,958			
Brazil.....	14	19,955		101,776	
Chile.....		27,251	162,313	131,111	208,110
Colombia.....	7,340	433	887	8,771	20,920
Ecuador.....		30		146	
British Guiana.....		453			
Peru.....	1,244	1,928	3,678	2,292	1,551
Uruguay.....	4,457	31,831	81,196	28,443	48,097
Venezuela.....	11,588	17,650	54,823	71,380	62,185
China.....				13,325	1,069
East Indies:					
British India.....	196,917	446,727	471,182	609,911	426,590
French East Indies.....				81,975	
Hongkong.....				9,291	
Japan.....	1,316	7,371	97,467	173,821	2,449
Siam.....				25,824	
Canary Islands.....	54,461	54,199	24,918	9,813	48,449
British East Africa.....	18,828				
Jamaica.....					625
Total.....	38,951,156	53,545,224	63,389,282	62,400,360	96,388,534

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF
THREE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM
PORTO-RICO NAMELY SUGAR, CIGARS and COFFEE FROM
1919-1920



FISCAL YEAR	SUGAR	CIGARS	COFFEE
1901	4,715,611	306,115	1,678,765
1902	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257
1905	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004
1908	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,744
1910	23,545,922	4,480,030	5,669,602
1911	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1912	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1913	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316
1914	20,240,335	5,597,276	8,193,544
1915	27,278,754	6,016,122	7,082,791
1916	45,809,445	5,531,535	5,049,283
1917	54,015,903	7,843,010	5,892,081
1918	41,362,229	7,134,693	5,505,316
1919	48,132,419	6,657,522	6,065,573
1920	98,923,750	11,613,997	9,034,028

TABLE No. 15.—Statement by countries of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1920.

Countries.	Shipped from Porto Rico.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
United States.....	\$60,952,768	\$73,115,224	\$65,514,989	\$71,015,351	\$133,207,508
France.....	276,091	567,046	229,724	149,527	312,927
Gibraltar.....	1,566			8,296	8,562
Italy.....	401,551	39,292	259		
Mexico.....	2,058				
Netherlands.....	86,456	174			
Norway.....	9,830				
Spain.....	1,293,378	1,837,874	1,651,161	2,855,450	1,594,763
Sweden.....	253,696				
United Kingdom.....	33,507	53,880	155,684	10,000	258,232
Canada.....	85			300	2,549
Panama.....					310
West Indies:					
British.....	18,589	4,745	15,465	14,816	14,754
Cuba.....	2,781,292	3,561,478	3,809,504	3,418,698	7,263,756
Virgin Islands.....	39,505	298,653	312,226	210,618	336,609
Dutch.....	71,322	106,100	67,623	88,621	178,103
French.....	62,267	54,537	113,475	50,565	34,382
Haiti.....		1,376	11,293	7,258	2,879
Dominican Republic.....	276,892	1,257,090	2,361,770	1,585,348	7,411,010
Argentina.....	13,571				
Colombia.....	30,050			11,605	58,868
Uruguay.....	150				
Venezuela.....	30,425	16,893	31,459	41,424	88,315
Canary Islands.....	75,834	49,891	19,099	27,855	36,127
Spanish Africa.....	1,690	1,623			
Brazil.....		2,200			
Dutch East Indies.....		2,841			
Chile.....			291		
Peru.....				182	825
Dutch Guiana.....				126	970
Total.....	66,731,573	80,970,917	74,294,022	79,496,040	150,811,449

TABLE No. 16.

Fiscal year.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.	Fiscal year.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765	1911.....	\$24,479,346	\$5,355,223	\$4,992,779
1902.....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662	1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574	1913.....	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257	1914.....	20,240,335	5,597,276	8,193,544
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009	1915.....	27,278,754	6,016,122	7,082,791
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102	1916.....	45,809,445	5,531,535	5,049,283
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004	1917.....	54,015,903	7,843,010	5,892,081
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609	1918.....	41,362,229	7,134,693	5,505,316
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,744	1919.....	48,132,419	6,657,522	6,065,573
1910.....	23,545,922	4,488,030	5,669,602	1920.....	98,923,750		9,034,028

TABLE No. 17.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	\$17,502,103	1911.....	\$38,786,997	\$39,918,367	\$78,705,364
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	25,643,566	1912.....	42,972,891	49,705,413	92,678,304
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	29,538,365	1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	86,003,627
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	29,434,932	1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,762	79,509,549
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	35,245,824	1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	83,241,203
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	45,085,195	1916.....	38,951,156	66,731,573	105,682,729
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472	1917.....	52,545,224	80,970,917	134,516,141
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	56,470,155	1918.....	63,389,282	74,294,022	137,683,304
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	56,935,551	1919.....	62,400,360	79,496,040	141,896,400
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	68,595,074	1920.....	96,388,534	150,811,449	247,199,983

LEGISLATION.

As already mentioned elsewhere, a special session of the legislature was called to meet on April 26, 1920.

The body promptly convened at 10 a. m. on the appointed day and adjourned on May 6, 1920, after the passage of 19 acts and 6 joint resolutions, all of which were duly approved by the acting governor. May of these enactments were of real importance, though most of them were amendments to laws already in force.

The excise laws, the municipal law, the election law, and workingmen's compensation law were all amended in several important particulars. In addition an act was passed authorizing the incorporation of cooperative societies of production and consumption as well as a law increasing the salaries of all the employees and officers of the insular government. The appropriation for the maintenance of the police force was also increased, in order to meet the exigencies of the situation caused by the widespread strike in the cane fields.

There was also enacted a law to aid in the development of the project of a new workingmen's barrio for the city of San Juan. The plan for such a barrio has long been in process of development, but its final execution was made more urgent by the imminence of the actual beginning of the dredging operations which would immediately force the removal of a large part of the laborers from the congested district of Puerta de Tierra.

EXECUTIVE.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Formal proclamations, including rules and regulations prepared by the insular board of health and approved by the executive council in accordance with the sanitary law, and resolutions adopted by the insular board of elections in accordance with the election and registration law, were promulgated in the form of administrative bulletins as follows:

No. 155.—October 17, 1919; reward offered for the apprehension of Jesus Cruz Gomez, alias "chuchu," a fugitive from justice.

No. 156.—November 5, 1919; promulgating sanitary rules and regulations for the prevention of infantile tetanus and of blindness due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

No. 157.—November 17, 1919; promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations concerning removal of corpses, cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations.

No. 158.—November 21, 1919; Thanksgiving Day for 1919.

No. 159.—December 22, 1919; lands of the People of Porto Rico set apart as insular forests.

No. 160.—January 27, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections providing for the numbering of precincts in municipalities which are divided into more than one representative district.

No. 161.—January 27, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections providing for substitute members of the insular board of elections.

No. 162.—February 4, 1920; general registration and election days, 1920.

No. 163.—February 10, 1920; promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations concerning transmissible diseases; to avoid their propagation in the island of Porto Rico.

No. 164.—February 10, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections providing that chairmen of local boards of elections and their duly authorized and acting substitutes shall sign certificates of registration.

No. 165.—February 10, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections providing for substitute members of local election boards.

No. 166.—February 10, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections designating chairmen of local election boards and custodians of records and property.

No. 167.—February 14, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections providing that members of local boards of elections shall take oaths of office.

No. 168.—February 16, 1920; conduct that should be observed by the people and the police during the strike.

No. 169.—March 1, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections providing that petitions for registration must be presented to local election boards duly filled out.

No. 170.—March 1, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections concerning the number of persons who may be present in a registration place at the same time.

No. 171.—March 2, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections prescribing the time and manner of sending petitions for registration and certificates of registration to the insular board of elections by local boards of elections.

No. 172.—March 2, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections prescribing the order of admittance to registration places and places where photographic work is being done for registration purposes.

No. 173.—March 17, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections providing that all secretaries of municipal courts and all justices of the peace may administer oaths on petitions for registration in registration places.

No. 174.—March 17, 1920; promulgating resolution adopted by the insular board of elections extending the hours of registration in all precincts which form a part of or are included in a municipality in which a municipal court is located.

No. 175.—March 30, 1920; promulgating amendments to Rules IX and XII of the civil-service rules.

No. 176.—April 20, 1920; proclamation calling a special session of the legislature.

No. 177.—May 8, 1920; additional registration days, 1920.

No. 178.—May 11, 1920; additional registration days, 1920.

No. 179.—May 28, 1920; additional registration days, 1920.

No. 180.—June 3, 1920; additional registration days, 1920.

No. 181.—June 4, 1920; additional registration days, 1920.

No. 182.—June 9, 1920; additional registration days, 1920.

No. 183.—June 17, 1920; additional registration days, 1920.

PARDONS AND PAROLES.

During the fiscal year 1919–20 the governor received 450 petitions for clemency.

The following statement shows the number of petitions received and the action taken thereon:

Applications for clemency granted:

Full pardons.....	16
Conditional pardons.....	34
Paroles.....	21
Sentences commuted.....	7
Fines remitted.....	2
Civil rights restored.....	38
	<hr/>
	118
Denied after investigation and consideration.....	189
Filed without consideration.....	67
	<hr/>
	374
Pending.....	76

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The work of the department of health in Porto Rico, like that of education, presents a huge task, which at times seems almost discouraging, and both of these departments work under two severe but inescapable handicaps: (1) An extremely dense and crowded

population, which is at the same time steadily and rapidly increasing; (2) the cumulative effects of many long years of neglect, which neglect has resulted from the viewpoint of sanitation, in widespread infection, soil pollution, and deplorable housing conditions for the poor all over the island.

The sanitation work has been vigorously maintained in all of its organized branches throughout the fiscal year. Special attention was given to tuberculosis, malaria, and uncinariasis, the three most important transmissible diseases, which, taken together with infant mortality, account for 60 per cent of the total death rate.

This special attention was caused in large part by the visit to the island of a commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation upon the joint request of the commissioner of health and the governor. This commission, consisting of Drs. John B. Grant and Victor G. Heiser, made with the cooperation of the local sanitary officers a close study of the general health conditions, paying especial attention to the three important diseases above mentioned. One result of this study was to confirm the opinion that about 90 per cent of the people of the island are infected with uncinariasis. The percentage was found to be especially high in the large rural territory of the interior, due to soil pollution, which is caused in turn by the deplorable housing conditions and the ignorance and poverty of the people. Tuberculosis and malaria were also found to be distressingly widespread and prevalent.

The Rockefeller Foundation has generously proffered expert advice and assistance in formulating a plan of campaign against these diseases and also a liberal contribution of money upon the condition that certain appropriations be made by the local government. It seems easily possible for all these details to be arranged satisfactorily. The construction of the buildings necessary to complete the sanatorium for patients suffering from tuberculosis was carried forward throughout the year, mostly with funds contributed by private citizens.

Two hospitals have been located at strategic points in the mountain region for patients afflicted with malaria, and two also, one on the north side, one on the south side, for those having uncinariasis. Dispensaries have also been established at other points for these and other diseases. Every effort has been made to reduce infant mortality with some success. The figures showing the percentage that infant mortality bears to the general mortality are 43.09 per cent, which are the lowest in 10 years, but it seems almost certain that this decrease is chiefly due to the improvement in the economic conditions. All of the various divisions of the department, namely, transmissible diseases, sanitary engineering, biological and chemical laboratories, etc., report a year of intensive and progressive work. The death rate for the year was 23.33 per 1,000 inhabitants. Total deaths, 30,280; total births, 50,729; excess of births over deaths, 20,440.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

Insane asylum.—The number of patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1919–20 was 671. On June 30, 1919, there were 475 patients in the institution, 196 were admitted during the course of the year, and 183 were discharged, leaving a total of 488 inmates on June 30, 1920.

Conditions at present are such that no more patients can be admitted; and if those now receiving attention are to be retained, important changes and repairs have to be made in the building to meet the existing crowded situation.

A mild form of influenza which appeared in March was rapidly put under control. The death rate was low in comparison with other years, being 9.49 per cent from several diseases.

Modern methods have been applied generally and the laboratories of the department of health have been kept busy discovering and proving diagnoses.

During the fiscal year 1919-20, 99 males and 97 females were admitted; 97 males and 86 females were discharged during the same period, leaving 228 males and 260 females, a total of 488 patients in the establishment on June 30, 1920.

There were registered 64 deaths in all during the year from various diseases.

Statistical tables showing diagnoses of mental diseases, of the psychosis, intercurrent diseases and causes of the deaths are published elsewhere in this report.

Blind asylum.—The number of patients in the blind asylum on June 30, 1919, was 37, classified 14 as curable and 23 as incurable. During the fiscal year 1919-20, 115 were admitted, of whom 69 were discharged, leaving on June 30, 1920, a total of 83 patients in the institution. Of the 69 discharged 40 left cured, 24 left upon request not cured, and 5 died.

During the period covered by this report 61 operations were performed.

The present accommodations are not what they should be. The building used as infirmary is too small and inadequately equipped. It is recommended that a better place be provided for the purpose, and that at the same time a house be built for the use of the director of the asylum.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools.—On June 30, 1919, there were 281 inmates in the Boys' Charity School; 166 were admitted during the year and 54 were discharged, leaving 393 at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1920. The Girls' Charity School had 178 inmates on June 30, 1919; 139 were admitted during the year and 18 were discharged, leaving a total of 299 inmates in the school on June 30, 1920.

The same course of study laid down by the education department of Porto Rico is followed in both schools and supplemented by training in manual arts.

In the Boys' Charity School there are workshops for carpentry, masonry, plumbing, shoemaking, and construction of many articles of cement. Very efficient work has been turned out during the year.

In the Girls' Charity School sewing by machine and hand is taught; also embroidery, knitting, and drawn work. The girls are also taught to cook.

The health in both schools during the past year has been unusually good.

The following recommendations are made:

The construction for each school of a separate building to be used as an infirmary; the construction of separate buildings for the

kitchens; the enlarging of lavatories and laundries; and finally the enlargement of the buildings now occupied by both schools, as the present accommodations are too small to meet existing needs.

INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH.

This board at present consists of 4 physicians, 1 pharmacist, 1 attorney, 1 sanitary engineer, and a secretary. All the regular meetings were held and also extraordinary meetings at which many different subjects have been submitted, studied, and decided. The board has cooperated thoroughly with the department of health, of which in reality it is an important part in all of its work.

Its intervention has been especially helpful in pushing construction of cottages for tubercular patients at the sanatorium, where 20 cottages have been completed and 19 are under construction, for which work \$92,949 have been secured from private donations.

The insular board, both collectively and individually, have cooperated in the study of the health conditions made under the leadership of the Rockefeller Commission, and the board has approved all the plans formed for the prevention and cure of malaria and hookworm. Several sanitary regulations covering various subjects were carefully amended during the year, and three regulations covering most important matters are now under intensive study.

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

The Legislature of Porto Rico amended the law organizing the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and in accordance with its terms the governor reappointed Drs. P. Gutierrez Igaravidez and I. Gonzalez Martinez as permanent members. The staff was increased with the appointment of Dr. A. Torregrosa, who became secretary, and Dr. A. Santana Nater, dispensary physician.

Dr. Gonzalez Martinez was given a leave of absence to proceed to visit the medical centers of London, Paris, and Barcelona for the purpose of furthering relations with similar institutions and of participating in the research work now being done in those places, thus making the institute the beneficiary of the important scientific progress and experiments for the benefit of the island.

On September 14, 1919, the act reorganizing the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene went into effect. Complying with its provisions the commissioner of health, the president of the insular board of health and the chairman of the board of medical examiners, ex officio members, were invited to come together. The first meeting was held on September 30th and a permanent organization made. The officers of the institute have had during the period covered by this report frequent consultations with the aforesaid members about matters relating to the routine scientific work, investigations, and future plans.

Researches on sprue have received fresh impetus. Patients from all over the island have applied for diagnosis and more than 293 of these gave positive diagnosis.

On July 30, 1919, a tuberculosis clinic was inaugurated, but had to be closed because the supply of medicines was exhausted. During the five months of its existence 139 patients were attended.

The amount of laboratory work done during the fiscal year 1919-20 was tremendous, as will be seen by glancing over the following figures. There were made 2,560 serological examinations, 667 blood examinations, 3,544 fecal examinations, 815 micrological investigations, 326 bacteriological examinations for pus, 9 histological examinations for diagnosis of tumors, 1 chemico-bacteriological examination for suspected meningitis, and 1 Von Pirquets test for tuberculosis.

The splendid work carried out by the institute eloquently speaks of its efficiency and proves the confidence obtained from the medical profession.

INSULAR POLICE.

The report of the chief of the insular police indicates clearly that this branch of the government has performed during the year a great deal of hard work. For they had not only to attend to the routine duties of a police force, the enforcement of the law, and the maintenance of order, but also a large number of extra duties, made necessary by the strikes among the laborers. This made necessary the appointment of a large number of extra police in order to safeguard the public peace and to protect property and personal rights in the large area over which the strikes extended.

Throughout all these labors, the police force as a whole maintained their usual excellent morale and firm and efficient conduct. There were comparatively few breaches of discipline reported and such as there were, have been thoroughly investigated and proper action taken by the commission.

As an evidence of general good conduct of the police, it may be stated that 63 complaints were presented before the courts charging policemen with various crimes. Of these 63 cases, 52 have been finally disposed of by the courts and only two policemen were sentenced. The 11 cases are still pending.

The enforcement of the prohibition law continues to add largely to the work and duties of the police, for although the decision of the higher courts placed the enforcement of the Volstead Act under the Federal authorities, the police have continued to aid and cooperate in every possible way. The chief of police adds his testimony to that of the attorney general that crime is decreasing in Porto Rico, especially those forms of crime such as drunkenness and disorderly conduct which result from the use of intoxicating liquors.

There was an increase in the number of arrests during the year of 4,420 over the figures of the previous year, but this was due not to intoxication, but to the widespread strikes which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year. The serious crimes of violence, namely, murder and homicide were only 35 in number as compared with 77 in 1914-15. The average for nine years previous was 63. The entire permanent force was the same as the previous year, but the total expenditures were \$616,604.34, an increase of \$127,029 over those of the previous year, accounted for in the main by the increase of salaries, and payment to special police during strikes as explained above.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The civil service commission had a record year in applications for examination having received 1,441, which total represents an increase of 94 over the figures of the previous year and is the highest on

record. There were examined 1,225 applicants; 710, or 56.57 per cent secured a passing average, and 258 eligibles secured appointments against 211 in the previous year.

For the United States Civil Service Commission there were examined 213 persons; of these 151 took the test for appointment in Porto Rico and 102, or 67.55 per cent, were approved; 62 took examinations for positions in Washington.

Two changes were made in the civil-service rules. Rule IX was modified to adjust entrance salaries with the increases granted by the legislature, and Rule XII was also changed to permit payment in advance of salary for the entire period covered by the leave granted.

A recommendation is made for the enactment of a retirement law for all the classified civil-service employees who have served the Government for a specified period of time. The recommendation for the extension of the classified service is also repeated. The insular service has 6,134 positions; of this number 1,453 are in the classified service and 4,681 are in the unclassified. If the classified service could be extended to include the municipal positions and most of the 4,681 in the insular unclassified service, great benefits both in economy and efficiency would be obtained.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

During the month of July, 1919, the board of medical examiners issued licenses to three physicians who took special examinations with success.

In October regular examinations were held. Fourteen physicians were examined and 9 passed. Out of 15 minor surgeons, 7 were approved and received their licenses; 3 optometrists took the test and 1 was approved; 2 midwives were examined and only 1 passed; 16 nurses were also examined; 9 passed successfully.

In April, 1920, new examinations were held. Seven physicians who applied were approved; 24 nurses, of whom 10 passed; 1 midwife failed; 2 optometrists were licensed; 9 minor surgeons were examined, 2 were approved, and 7 disapproved.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

During the fiscal year 1919-20 the board of pharmacy acted upon several matters that were presented to it for consideration.

An application was received for a license. The candidate was submitted to the usual test and, having failed to meet the requirements, the license was refused.

In October, 19 applicants came before the board. Their papers were examined and being in order the examination was given. Ten candidates took the test, of whom 5 passed and were duly licensed.

On April 26, 1920, 4 candidates were reexamined, 2 were approved, and 2 failed.

Twenty-six applications were approved and recorded in the meeting of June 21, 1920. Of this number only 4 candidates stood the test and received licenses.

During the year ended June 30, 1920, the board of pharmacy admitted to practice and issued licenses to 11 pharmacists.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

On August 9, 1919, Dr. Lorenzo J. Casaldue, who was appointed by the governor a member of the board of dental examiners, took possession of his office.

During the period covered by this report the board of dental examiners has held two examinations. On the first occasion, August 27, 1919, 14 candidates applied, all of whom passed and were given licenses.

In February, 1920, three new applications were considered and after examination they were found qualified and licenses were issued by the board in accordance with the law.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

1. *College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.*—This college, located at Mayaguez, has had difficulty in carrying on its work owing to the loss of property by the earthquake and fire of October 11, 1918, much of which has never yet been replaced.

The college has therefore had to continue with such makeshifts for buildings and such partial equipment as the funds available made it possible to secure.

Nevertheless, a creditable and successful year of work was accomplished due to the fine spirit of both the faculty and the students.

The college has had difficulty in holding some of its students until the completion of their courses of study because of the continued demand for the services of men with technical training. The college now supplies the manual-training teachers for the public schools, the assistant chemists in the sugar factories, and the inspectors of agriculture and labor. This local demand absorbs its output and furnishes indisputable evidence of its usefulness to the island. The entrance requirements have been kept at the same high print as heretofore, but the number of students is constantly increasing. A summer session was maintained in 1919 with an enrollment of 164, of whom 100 remained for the regular session. This indicates that the college will soon have to arrange for four quarters of work and keep open 12 months of the year.

2. *The colleges at Rio Piedras.*—The total enrollment of students at Rio Piedras colleges of the university showed an increase of 22 per cent over the figures for the previous year. In some of the departments of work the enrollment was more than double that of the previous year, as was also the number of diplomas, degrees, and certificates.

This increase of attendance is a tribute to the quality of the work done at the university and also an indication of the ambition of the young men and women of Porto Rico for the best and highest education within their reach. A summer session was held at Rio Piedras, as at Mayaguez. Throughout the year the usual high standards of work were required and maintained.

The board recommends a large increase in the appropriations for the maintenance of the colleges of the university both at Rio Piedras and Mayaguez for buildings and equipment as well as for more teachers and better salaries.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The total accessions of books during the year was 3,090, divided into 725 Spanish and 2,365 English.

Reports received from custodians of collections show that the traveling libraries have given satisfactory service and the demand for additional cases is growing daily. Many books have also been sent out by parcel post to many towns outside of San Juan, thus facilitating their use all over the island.

A revision of the catalogue is being made, and on account of the growth of the library a new office room for said purpose has been installed in the top floor to accommodate new accessions. It is hoped that this will serve for a few years to come.

One hundred and thirty-five books and 15 volumes of periodicals have been bound.

The number of Spanish books received has been rather small. This has been due to abnormal conditions originated as a result of the war.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

As shown in the report of the treasurer published in full elsewhere in this volume, great improvement was made during the year in the general condition and prospects of the insular treasury. This improvement has come about partly by legislation passed by the extra session and partly by the increased receipts of the treasury derived from various sources due to the general prosperity of the island. The legislative measures for the improvement of the treasury above referred to were as follows: (1) In order to relieve the insular treasury of the embarrassment of the old no-fiscal year appropriations, which had been held to be real liabilities under the new organic act and had caused an apparent deficit on the books of the treasury every year, the legislature passed a joint resolution staying the execution of all these no-fiscal year appropriations until such time as the money might become available under the operation of a trust fund created for the purpose and designated as "The trust fund for the construction of public works." This swept away for the moment all the accumulated no-fiscal year appropriations and relieved the embarrassment of both the treasury and the legislature itself. Hereafter these old appropriations will be gradually provided for by the operation of this trust fund, which will be slowly built up in such a way as not to create embarrassment. (2) The law under which all taxes paid under protest must be turned into a trust fund and held out of the treasury until all litigation in regard to said taxes was settled was modified so as to provide that taxes paid under protest shall hereafter be covered into the treasury just as are other taxes, and the law also outlines the procedure to be followed by all the parties concerned with these protested taxes.

The former law had been greatly abused in such a manner that large sums of money were piled up in this trust awaiting the slow progress of tedious litigation in the courts, which after all usually resulted in favor of the Government.

These two important measures will afford sure relief to the treasury of the island from serious difficulties of long standing. The increased receipts from taxes were sufficient not only to enable the treasury to close the year with a larger cash balance than for many years heretofore, but in addition to liquidate several items of demand obligations which for several years had constituted a potential embarrassment.

The total collections during the year amounted to \$7,238,570.17, which were \$117,223.17 in excess of the estimates, notwithstanding

the fact that none of the United States internal-revenue collections, amounting to \$1,660,215.91, had been covered into the insular treasury. The cash balance at the end of the year was \$1,056,414.

Moreover, the sum of \$240,000 borrowed from the banks for earthquake relief had been paid. The demand obligation of \$300,000 which had been standing for some years in the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York was also paid, though not until after the close of the year.

The long-standing embarrassment caused by the serious delay on the part of the United States Treasury in covering into the insular treasury the collections due from the United States internal-revenue taxes has been graciously relieved by the officials of the former who have consented to change the method of handling and accounting for these funds. Hereafter they will be turned into the insular treasury direct at the end of each month after their collection.

The estimate made by the treasurer of the revenues for 1920-21 amounts in the aggregate to \$9,015,000, while the total assets for the year, including cash on hand, are estimated to reach \$10,203,405. The total liabilities are \$9,797,319, leaving an estimated cash balance for June 30, 1921, of \$406,086.

However, as the present income-tax law was limited in its operation to a period of two years only, the next legislature will be compelled either to extend it or enact a new one.

The total assessed valuation of all property for purposes of taxation revised to June 30, 1920, aggregated \$264,235,686.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the insular treasury for the fiscal year 1919-20:

Customs receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$300,000.00
Internal revenue receipts accruing to the insular government, made up of \$249,255.76 from excess over legal municipal and school board maxima, \$286,503.53 from United States internal revenues, \$347,025.54 from property taxes, \$2,458,575.63 from income taxes, \$41,933.43 from inheritance taxes, \$1,509,453.09 from tobacco tax, \$1,475,786.02 from tax on spirits and liquors and for other taxes, aggregated.....	6,368,533.00
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to.....	804,537.17
Making the total actual revenue collected on account of the fiscal year 1919-20.....	7,473,070.17
There also reverted to and were paid into the treasury on account of general fund, representing repayment of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayment of unexpended funds to appropriations, sales refunds from the working capital account of the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, and various other minor transfers, aggregating.....	2,051,096.74
Making the total insular treasury receipts on account of general funds available for expenditure under appropriations.....	9,524,166.91
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$2,322,018.99 in property taxes on account of municipalities and school boards; \$955,000 from sale of public improvement bonds; from court fees and fines, \$50,063.27; from harbor and docks fees, \$40,959.07; from interest on bank deposits, \$3,557.85; in bond-redemption tax, \$630,897.29; and \$3,159,119.08 from miscellaneous sources and transfers, amounted to.....	7,161,615.55
Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to.....	16,685,782.46
This amount, added to the cash in the treasury at the close of 1918-19..	5,022,316.36
Make the total to be accounted for.....	21,708,098.82

On account of appropriations by the legislative assembly there were expended during the fiscal year:

For legislative expenses.....	\$53, 558. 63
For all services, public works, improvements, and expenses incurred by and effected through the various branches of the executive departments of the insular government.....	6, 662, 169. 03
For the support of the judiciary.....	462, 606. 56
For miscellaneous purposes.....	81, 636. 35
Or a total of.....	7, 258, 970. 57
Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, including repayable expenditures from the operation account of the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, and municipal and school boards bonds redeemed, amounting to.....	2, 047, 168. 12
Brought the total amount expended and disposed of up to.....	\$9, 306, 138. 69
Reducing the amount at the disposal of the Government to.....	12, 401, 960. 13
Disposition of trust funds, represented by payments made from municipal and school board tax accounts amounting to \$2,723,816; expenditures from irrigation fund \$524,415.57; other expenditures, repayments and transfers \$3,057,592.96; in all aggregating.....	6, 315, 824. 53
Reduced the amount to the credit of the Government at the end of the year in available resources to.....	6, 086, 135. 60
Segregating from this amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes.....	5, 029, 721. 45
There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriations.....	1, 056, 414. 15

OUTSTANDING BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The total bonded indebtedness of the insular government was reduced during the year by \$252,000 as follows: \$50,000 paid on account of road loan of 1907; \$22,000 paid on account of refunding bonds of 1915; \$150,000 paid on account of irrigation loan of 1909; and \$30,000 paid on account of refunding bonds of 1916.

The total bonded indebtedness was increased during the year by the sale of \$1,000,000 of public improvement bonds of 1919. The total bonded indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$10,264,000.

The limit of indebtedness under the organic act on the basis of the present assessed valuation is \$18,496,000, so that the above amount of bonded indebtedness is well within the limits.

Ample provision is made to cover principal and interest on these bonds when they fall due, as follows:

Road bonds payable from insular bond-redemption tax upon all property.....	\$3, 775, 000
Irrigation bonds payable from irrigation tax upon the irrigated lands.....	\$4, 767, 000
Harbor improvement bonds payable from San Juan Harbor dues.....	600, 000
Refunding bonds (these bonds are issued by The People of Porto Rico upon a deposit of a like amount of municipal and school board bonds pledged as collateral, the sinking fund of which is used for the payment of principal and interest of the refunding bonds).....	1, 122, 000
	6, 489, 000
Total.....	10, 264, 000

As shown above, the public indebtedness is secured to the amount of \$6,489,000 by collateral securities sufficient to insure payment of principal and interests thereof. The remaining \$3,775,000 of public improvement bonds represent a direct responsibility of The People of Porto Rico but special taxes levied on the property of the island for the purpose of retiring them are more than sufficient for the purpose.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The municipalities of the island are at present in a state of transition. The new municipal law, which was fully described and discussed in the last annual report, went into effect on October 29, 1919. At the close of the year under review the new system had been in operation only eight months. Moreover, the changes made by the new law were so radical that it will necessarily require some time for the new officials to become thoroughly familiar with their duties and for the people to understand the extent and meaning of their own control over their local affairs and to learn how to use it.

It is, therefore, too soon to pass judgment upon the new system as a whole or to hazard a prediction as to how much effect it will have for better or for worse upon the municipal government of the island. At this moment opinions vary.

Moreover, experience has also varied considerably in different towns even for the short period of trial.

It seems almost certain that some features of the law will very soon require amendment, especially as they apply to the smaller municipalities in the matter of making loans. Also the relations of the local authorities to the insular heads of the departments of health and education do not seem to be satisfactorily adjusted.

However, all this was naturally to be expected and the legislature may be relied upon to make such amendments as experience may show to be necessary.

The general fiscal operations of the municipalities as reported show in the main a healthy condition. There were large increases both in the receipts from taxation and also in expenditures. The former was due chiefly to the new municipal law which increased considerably the proportion of the general property taxes that is covered into the municipal treasuries. The increase in expenditures was also due in part to the new law which added to the municipalities new services as well as new officials, and also in part to the continued rise in prices of materials and supplies. There was also a large increase in the total cash balance remaining in the municipal treasuries.

The progress in securing modern public improvements in the municipalities has been steadily going on during the year.

About 50 per cent of the towns of the island, including, of course, all the larger ones, are now provided with more or less efficient water systems. Several more are arranging to build waterworks in the near future. Nine towns now have sewer systems, and surveys have been made for three others.

EDUCATION.

The estimated school population of Porto Rico of children from 5 to 18 years of age is 452,446 out of a total population as enumerated in the census of 1920 of 1,297,772. The percentage, therefore, of the school population is 35. This is probably the largest percentage that

can be found anywhere in the United States, or perhaps in the world, and shows the immensity of the task that falls upon the department of education.

The greatest difficulty connected with the work of this department during the past year has been the securing of proper teachers to fill the positions in the public schools. The low salaries for teachers which have heretofore prevailed in Porto Rico and the limited number of properly qualified persons have made this an especially difficult problem. However, the increases of the salaries of the teachers made by the legislature, both at the last regular session and at the special session, have mitigated somewhat the intensity of this difficulty. During the year the total enrollment in all the public schools was 184,991, as compared with 160,794 for the previous year, an increase of about 24,200. Of this number 115,077 were in rural schools, 59,174 in elementary urban schools, 3,882 in secondary schools, 644 in the collegiate departments of the University of Porto Rico, and the rest in special schools and night schools. In addition to the enrollment in public schools, there were 5,823 pupils in private schools. The enrollment in the public schools was only 40.7 per cent of the total population of school age, and the only reason why this percentage can not be immediately and largely increased is the lack of seating capacity in the schools provided for the instruction of pupils. There was an increase of about 17,000 in the enrollment in the rural schools and 5,000 in the elementary urban schools. The number of buildings used for schools was 1,903, of which 569 were owned by the Government and especially built for the purpose. The balance were rented. The number of teachers employed was 3,286, as compared with 2,984 the previous year—an increase of 302. All of the teachers were native Porto Ricans except 153 who were brought from the continent. The work of acquiring sites and constructing new buildings has progressed slowly, being retarded somewhat by the high cost of materials. The total expenditures for educational purposes by the insular government during the past year was \$2,464,318, or 37 per cent of the total insular budget. In addition the municipalities disbursed \$686,443 from their own school funds, making a total for school purposes of \$3,150,761. This is an increase of \$683,058 over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The total valuation of school property owned by the public is as follows: Sites and buildings, \$2,801,066; equipment, \$1,033,046; textbooks, \$408,978. As in the previous year, the emphasis upon the rural schools was continued and intensified in every possible way but much remained to be done for the improvement of the rural schools. One thousand one hundred and thirty of them are still installed in rented buildings, and 638 are reported to be without modern furniture and equipment. Of all the rural schools, 90 per cent are upon the double-enrollment plan. One important feature of the rural-school work was the effort made by the department of education to make a complete enumeration of all the children of school age throughout the rural barrios. This was done by the teachers and supervisors themselves, without any appropriation or extra compensation. The results of this school census were as follows: The number of children of school age in rural barrios, 204,017; number of parents who can read and write, 25,044; parents who are illiterate, 59,502; parents who show an interest in education, 58,301.

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR.

The department of agriculture is still working hard at the fundamental problems of the entire agricultural industry in Porto Rico, namely, (1) the diversification of the products of the farm, and (2) the improvement of the intelligence, agricultural methods, standard of life, and independence of the individual farmer. As to the first problem, the diversification of farming, especially along the line of producing food crops, very little progress has been made, or can be made in this period of extraordinary high prices of sugar, tobacco, and other commercial crops. In a sort of desperation on account of this unsafe and unsatisfactory condition the acting commissioner of agriculture protests against the general conditions of land tenure in the island; also against the tariff system and the whole commercial system under which the economic life of the island is now conducted.

Interesting tables are submitted which show that out of the whole land surface of the island, amounting to 2,072,068 acres, only some half million acres are actually cultivated in any one year. This leaves one and a half million acres that are untilled. The implication is that this great body of untilled land may perhaps be withheld from cultivation by the large owners for some selfish reason or by the small landowners because of their inability to use it. It seems to me that a more reasonable explanation of this important fact may be found in the physical and climatic conditions of the island itself. In the first place, Porto Rico is a mountainous country. An immense proportion of the land surface is so mountainous that it is unfit for cultivation in any proper sense of that term. Some of the mountain region is used for coffee—that is, coffee trees are planted and allowed to grow under the forest cover wherever there are forests. Again, some small part of the steep mountain slopes are actually cultivated in tobacco and minor fruits to the grave injury of the land itself. But I should say that at least a very great proportion of the mountain region of Porto Rico never has been and never can be really cultivated.

In the second place Porto Rico is a tropical country. Most of the cereals, such as wheat, rye, oats, etc., and the clovers and other grasses and forage crops will not grow in the Tropics. The only leguminous crops that can be grown in the Tropics are beans and cowpeas, but these are expensive to plant and to harvest and the market for them is limited; and while these vegetables can be and are used to a limited extent as a rotation crop, they can never take the place of the great cereals and clovers which play so large a part in the farming operations of the Temperate Zones. Therefore the Porto Rican farmer, when he desires to restore the fertility of his soil, can not rotate his crops, as does the farmer in the Temperate Zone by planting those things that quickly rest the land and at the same time yield a harvest. So, he is compelled at times to throw the land out of cultivation and allow it to grow up in the native grasses, which restore the land very slowly and at the same time make indifferent pasture. This fallow land resting for future cultivation forms a considerable part of the so-called "waste land," or unused land.

In my judgment, when due allowance is made for these physical and climatic conditions, a very large proportion of all the land in

Porto Rico which is susceptible of cultivation is actually used. It may not be cultivated wisely or according to the best methods, but is actually used.

The whole commercial system of the world, the entire economic life of man, is founded upon the division of labor and the distribution of industry and agriculture among the regions of the globe according to climate and their respective advantages. Of course, tropical countries must grow tropical crops very largely and import cereals, etc., from the outside. Of course, it would be much better for Porto Rico if her participation in the commercial system of the world could be so modified as to increase the production of food crops in the line of vegetables and minor fruits, but this change will surely come with the fall of prices from their present abnormal levels, and this can not be long delayed.

As to the other fundamental problem, the development of the individual farmer, much more progress has been made. The agricultural bureau has initiated the organization of local farmers' leagues in the various municipalities all over the island for the uplift and independence of the farmers by cooperative methods. It is proposed to form these local leagues in every municipality and to train the local farmers to use them for cooperative buying, selling, for credit, and in many other ways. A large number of leagues have already been organized, and the Porto Rican farmers seem to get the idea very quickly. This is a movement of great importance and of fine promise, especially for the small farmer.

Along all the lines of work already established much progress was made and really useful work accomplished during the past year.

The natural resources of the island are being systematically studied, and a museum of minerals and other objects is in process of formation.

The bureau of agriculture in cooperation with the insular experiment station has performed a large amount of useful work along the line of discovery and propagation of methods of control of the various diseases and insect pests which destroy or damage different crops grown by the island farmers. All of the various divisions and investigational services of the department cooperated and took an active interest in this most important work.

Real progress seems to have been made during the year in the matter of the yellow-stripe disease of sugar cane popularly called the "mottling" disease. It is now believed that this disease can be held in check by eradication and seed selection. Progress is also reported in other diseases, and in the protection of the farmers against fraudulent fertilizers, in the eradication of cattle tick, improvement of the varieties of fruit trees and plants and the breeds of live stock, etc.

The work of the forestry division has already been briefly mentioned elsewhere.

The bureau of labor reports on the various phases of its work and makes some recommendations as to future legislation.

The work of inspection and investigation as to labor conditions and compliance with labor laws was pushed as thoroughly as funds appropriated permitted. Especial attention was given to the enforcement of the minimum wage law for working women, the law regulating the work of women and children, and the scaffold law.

The first of these laws was so drawn as to cause uncertainty as to what industries, the minimum wages for women workers would be applied to, and much litigation resulted, some of which is still pending. The other laws have been in force for a longer period and it was found that they are in general complied with, though there are cases in which they are not enforced as well as they ought to be.

Some of the recommendations are for amendments to the labor laws in the interest of better enforcement.

As to the economic conditions of the laborers generally, the bureau reports that while wages in general were increased during the year in varying degrees and in almost all lines of employment, nevertheless the real condition of the laborers has not been much improved owing to continued rise in the cost of the prime necessities of life.

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

There have been no material changes in the general system of auditing and accounting which has been in force for the past several years. During the fiscal year, only a few minor changes were made which seemed necessary for simplification.

The most important new work of the auditor's office during the year was the formulation of the rules and regulations governing municipal accounting in accordance with the new municipal law which became effective on the 29th of October, 1919.

These rules and regulations involved a reorganization of the former accounting system of the municipalities with very material changes in procedure. The new regulations were devised by the auditor's office and duly approved by the governor on May 26, 1920, to take effect July 1, 1920. In order to liquidate the school boards which were abolished by the new municipal law a large amount of unusual work was thrown temporarily upon the examining division of the auditor's office, which had to examine thoroughly the accounts of the 75 school boards, so as to transfer to the respective municipalities all funds accounts and properties. Although, like other departments, this office was hampered by the difficulty of securing and retaining competent personnel, all of this extra work and the regular work of the department was dispatched with its usual efficiency and promptness.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The report of the commissioner of the interior shows that a large amount of work has been accomplished during the past year in all of the various divisions and branches of this important department. The division of public works has been very busy in carrying out the large program of building roads and bridges under the laws authorizing bond issues for that purpose. This work has been considerably retarded by the serious difficulty of securing materials and the cost has been increased by the rising prices of materials and cost of labor, but in spite of these handicaps much has been accomplished. There have been completed during the year 31.4 kilometers of macadamized road and 8 reinforced concrete bridges with a total length of 246 linear meters.

The total amount during the year for this work including surveys and cost of right of way was \$582,056.91 and for bridges and culverts \$132,797.30, or for construction \$714,854.21. Almost all of this amount was taken from the proceeds of bond sales.

This money has been expended under a broad policy of new road construction adopted in 1916, whereby sections of new road are being built all over the island.

In the opinion of the commissioner, the time has come, due to increased cost of construction, to modify this policy in one of two ways—either to provide much larger funds so as to push with far greater rapidity the construction work of present program, or else narrow the program and confine the work to fewer roads so as to get them completed within a reasonable time.

The division of maintenance and repairs of roads expended practically the entire appropriation of \$807,000 in the repairing and maintaining in a good condition the road system of the island. The increased cost of materials and labor has greatly affected this branch of the work also and a larger appropriation is sorely needed.

BUILDINGS.

The work of this branch of the service was greatly modified and immensely increased by the reconstruction and repairs made necessary by the earthquake, the greater part of which fell within the fiscal year covered by this report. One very important feature of this earthquake work was the reconstruction of the small houses of the very poor in accordance with the law of the legislature which provided funds for the purpose. In this work the division of public buildings, in cooperation with the earthquake board, took the greatest interest, and in some of the municipalities, the result was the building of a new and sanitary barrio for the laborers whose homes had been destroyed. In this way a nucleus will be created for better housing conditions which it is hoped will grow, and also spread to other towns and cities.

For Aguadilla it should be stated that the American Red Cross and various private organizations and individuals cooperated by contributions of money to supplement the public funds for the building of their barrio, in which 100 houses have already been completed.

At the same time that this work of rebuilding the houses of the poor was being carried out at Aguadilla and Mayaguez the situation in San Juan, which was very similar, was taken up by the legislature and a bond issue authorized to provide funds for a new laborers' barrio for the special relief of those poor people who were about to be driven out of their miserable houses in Puerta de Tierra by the dredging of the harbor.

This work also fell upon the division of public buildings and by the end of the year the land for the new barrio had been obtained and urbanized and 50 wooden houses had been completed. This work will be pushed through the next fiscal year and very soon the miserable congested settlements known as "Salsipuedes" and "Hoyo Frio" will disappear from the face of the earth.

In addition to these unusual duties, the division performed all the usual service of maintenance and repairs of insular public buildings, assistance to municipalities in planning and constructing of municipal buildings, etc.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year 1919-20, 3,032.24 cuerdas of Government land were surveyed and marked with permanent monuments. Private lands amounting to 4,143.32 cuerdas were also surveyed. The average cost of surveying per cuerda was \$3.17.

Complying with the provisions of laws enacted by the Legislature of Porto Rico, the commissioner of the interior executed 11 deeds transferring titles to parties in possession of certain parcels of land in Cataño; sold 14 lots in the barrios of Marina and Puerta de Tierra, in the municipality of San Juan, at public auction; and sold to various parties in compliance with the provisions of special laws other lots which belonged to The People of Porto Rico.

Forty-seven parcels of land yielding an annual rental of \$4,274.34 were leased during the year to private individuals. The total annual rental which the Government received from lands leased to private parties was \$18,257.39. This was \$2,007.27 less than the receipts of the previous year from the same source and was due to the fact that several parcels of land aggregating 38,874.85 cuerdas were turned over to the department of agriculture and labor for forest purposes.

In compliance with the workingmen's homestead law a parcel of land in Vega Baja, which had been leased at a yearly rental of \$1,000, is now being divided into lots and will be sold to workingmen.

INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

The volume of business transacted by the insular telegraph during the period covered by this report surpassed that of all previous years. The lines were extended and new apparatus installed in towns where the telephone service is controlled by the government.

On June 30, 1919, the total number of apparatus installed was 41, and at the close of the fiscal year 1919-20 there were 408 in operation.

The night-letter service inaugurated in 1916 has constantly increased, and this year 4,259 letters were transmitted which produced \$1,423.87.

The United States Government has used the insular telegraph lines for the transmission of messages between the stations at Cayey and San Juan, and as a result of this 3,352 official messages with 104,234 words have been dispatched.

The total cash receipts for the year amounted to \$141,560.45, an increase of \$31,969.19 over the previous year's figures.

The net profit after deducting all expenses amounted to \$15,380.78. If credit were given for free and half-rate telegrams handled the total receipts would amount to \$156,803.48.

The total expenditures aggregated \$137,804.74, showing a balance of \$18,998.74. But if the free and half-rate telegrams are deducted a profit of \$3,775.71 results, and if a proper allowance is made for improvements a real profit of \$15,380.78 is obtained.

The 77 offices in operation transmitted 443,232 messages of all kinds.

HARBORS AND DOCKS.

As a result of the war there was a great lack of ships during the last year, and the situation was aggravated by strikes of stevedores both in New York and San Juan. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the total number of ships entered at the different ports of the

island increased over that of the previous year by 292, reaching a total of 1,599, and the total tonnage 3,915,607 as compared with 3,148,384 the year before.

Total income from all the harbors in the island was \$54,075, an increase of 16.3 per cent over last year.

The collections at San Juan were 55.59 per cent of the total.

The march of progress has been especially notable in the increase of receipts of the San Juan Harbor Board. Although the commerce of the island was greatly hampered during the year by the lack of sufficient vessels, nevertheless the receipts from San Juan harbor dues increased 37½ per cent over last year. The receipts from the bulkhead increased 17 per cent over the previous year and it may be confidently predicted that in the near future the total receipts of the harbor board will amount to at least \$100,000 per year. The financial statement submitted gives full details of receipts and expenditures and demonstrates that the income of the board is not only sufficient to meet all present obligations, but that in the future it will be ample to justify further improvements of the harbor which are most urgently needed.

To relieve the wharfage congestion, the public service commission granted a franchise for the construction of a large new pier to be located near the eastern end of the harbor, and the harbor board is considering the issue of bonds for still another pier in the central part of the harbor. The extension of the present bulkhead and other improvements are also under consideration. It is confidently believed that the dredging of the harbor, which is now in progress, will bring in its train a large development of the commerce of the port, and it is gratifying to know that the harbor board is in a position to be able to add all other improvements that may become necessary to the full development of all the possibilities of the port of San Juan.

IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

Records of rainfall show that although precipitation has been very unusual this year both as to quantity and distribution as compared with previous years, nevertheless the rainfall was sufficient to keep full supply in the reservoirs, without any floods of importance.

Deliveries of water in acre-feet during the year totaled 144,129.64, distributed as follows: 67,970.94 in the eastern division and 76,158.70 in the western division.

Due to heavy rains in July some excess of water was obtained and sold to water users who took advantage of the opportunity.

Sales of surplus water were as follows: Acre-feet, 13,917.11; value, \$42,071.54.

The total acreage included by the irrigation commission as finally approved covers 26,939.70 acres, of which 2,830.22 acres are entitled to credits on account of relinquished concessions and 24,033.48 acres are subject to tax levy for the fiscal year 1920-21.

The hydroelectric system operated successfully throughout the year. Only one interruption of importance, occurred which was corrected after a short delay by the installation of a new transformer.

There were generated at the power plant 5,924,520 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 1,094,330 kilowatt-hours over the preceding year, which produced \$119,278.85 at an average of 2.013 cents per kilowatt-hour.

On June 30, 1920, there were 103 contracts signed for power covering 1,932.5 horsepower, an amount in excess of the combined capacity of the two generating units at the plant, which only amounts to 1,500 horsepower. The installations operating at the close of this report aggregated 1,340 horsepower, or 90 per cent of the full capacity of the plant. A new transformer will be installed and then all pending contracts will be fulfilled.

During the year titles have been perfected and deeds executed for the purchase of 19.734 acres of land for improvements in the irrigation service, valued at \$2,153.85. Deeds are now pending approval for the purchase of 13.509 acres more, representing in value the sum of \$3,647.99.

The total expenditures to date for construction, including \$35,863.88 expended in Patillas Reservoir, amounts to \$4,239,710.20, and the interest paid during construction, amounting to \$901,777.78, bring the total expenditures to \$5,141,487.98. The total cost of operation of the irrigation and hydroelectric systems was \$621,453.86. The principal and interest paid on outstanding bonds amounted to \$150,000 and \$193,680, respectively. The total amount of irrigation bonds outstanding on June 30, 1920, was \$4,767,000.

Unfortunately, the scheme of payments for water rents was formulated and adopted at a time of great depression in the sugar industry and the charges during the early years of operation were purposely made very light. As it turned out far heavier payments could have been imposed and carried without the slightest difficulty.

The Carite water plant generated 5,924,460 kilowatts, delivered at substations 5,354,742 kilowatts, and produced an income of \$119,278.85. This greatly exceeded all of the original estimates.

The Isabela irrigation project is being pushed ahead. The amount of \$50,000 from the fund of \$200,000 appropriated has been solicited from the treasurer of Porto Rico for the purpose of completing plans and specifications for the construction of this new system, which is projected for the northern district of Porto Rico.

JUSTICE.

Despite some difficulties caused by changes in personnel, the report of the department of justice for the year shows a creditable amount of work actually performed, along usual and approved lines as well as some interesting new features and developments. A considerable amount of important litigation was satisfactorily finished, some of it by securing final decisions in the court and some of it by making settlements out of court. Several important cases are still pending in the United States District Court.

The advisory work of this department was much increased during the year by the new municipal law and the new election law. Both of these important statutes contained many new and radical features which required a large amount of study and legal advice from the department of justice and an unusual number of general opinions were rendered to the Governor, heads of departments, and various officers, boards and branches of the insular government.

The most important new feature was the establishment of the grand jury system authorized by the law of June 18, 1919, which took effect 90 days after passage. Under this law all felonies shall be

presented by indictment of the grand jury. This system had been in operation therefore during nine months of the fiscal year and according to the report of the attorney general has worked surprisingly well under all the circumstances. Three hundred and sixty-three cases were presented by the prosecuting attorney to the grand jury, and of this number 198 true bills were found, 82 are still pending, and 83 were thrown out as not true bills. Of the 198 true bills, there were 140 convictions, 35 acquittals, and 23 dismissals. The citizens called upon to act as grand jurors have shown quick adaptability to an institution unprecedented in Porto Rico and have performed their duties satisfactorily. The additional expense caused by the new system for the nine months was only about \$4,200.

The work of the civil courts has been heavy during the year, but in general has been satisfactorily performed and the juvenile courts have continued to develop their work successfully among the juvenile delinquents along approved and humane lines. On the criminal side, it seems clear from this report that criminality in Porto Rico is decreasing every year. During the last 10 years in spite of an increase in population of 16 per cent, the number of crimes have been steadily decreasing. Misdemeanors, according to the records of the municipal courts, have decreased from 21,379 convictions last year to 20,072 during the year 1920, and the total number of felony cases tried have been 60 less than in the previous year. During the last year or two this decrease in crime may be attributed in part to prohibition and in part to the improved economic conditions; but taking the 10-year period as a whole, it may be undoubtedly attributed to the general improvement in the intelligence and education of the people.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

These institutions have successfully followed during the year under review the same general policies which were inaugurated three years ago when they were transferred to the department of justice. The total daily average of prisoners in the penitentiary and district jails was 20 per cent less during the past year than they were two years before and 30 per cent less than they were 10 years ago. In fact the number of prisoners in some of the district jails is so small that the department has under serious consideration a recommendation of legislation reducing the number of jails. The reform school has continued most successfully their work for the reform of delinquent boys. Owing to lack of capacity there was a daily average of only 230 boys during the fiscal year, although the legislature had authorized 250. Much attention has been given to the physical development of the inmates and also to the sanitary condition of the buildings. The daily average number of the sick was 5 out of the total of 230, which compares very favorably with previous years. A modern hospital building isolated from the main building has been erected during the year. The work and progress of this important institution reflects credit upon its director and employees. In the penitentiary new machinery has been installed in both the bakery shop and in the carpentry shop which has increased the output and diminished the expense in both places.

The department of justice has taken up again for fresh consideration the long-deferred project of the sale of the old penitentiary located in the city of San Juan and the building of a new one out in the country where it could be possible to adopt more modern and humane prison methods for the confinement and employment of prisoners.

The report of the attorney general with accompanying tables and exhibits will be found in Appendix VIII.

FRANCHISES.

Fifty-three franchises enacted by the public-service commission and approved by the governor during the fiscal year covered by this report are enumerated in Exhibit D of Appendix I herewith.

The number of franchises granted exceeded by far the preceding year, when only 12 were granted.

These franchises may be classified as follows: For lighterage purposes, 21; for irrigation and industrial purposes, 18; for a pier concession, 1; electric plants, 7; ferry service, 1; pier and lighterage, 1; fuel-oil piping, 1; gasoline piping, 1; molasses piping, 1; and railroad belting around the island, 1.

The most important of these franchises have already been explained and discussed under the head of the "Public-service commission."

PERSONNEL.

The following changes in official positions filled by presidential appointment took place:

Appointments.—Salvador Mestre, attorney general, April 7, 1920; Paul G. Miller, commissioner of education, April 24, 1920.

Separations.—Howard L. Kern, attorney general, resigned, September 1, 1919.

In accordance with existing laws, the governor during the fiscal year made the following executive appointments: Judges of district courts, 4; fiscals of district courts, 6; secretaries of district courts, 11; judges of municipal courts, 32; secretaries of municipal courts, 9; marshals of municipal courts, 8; justices of the peace, 62; registrars of property, 7; district chiefs of police, 13.

A number of appointments were also made upon various boards and commissions, as provided by the laws under which they were organized, and the gentlemen who have accepted such appointments are entitled to an acknowledgment of the personal appreciation of the undersigned and an expression of the gratitude of the people of Porto Rico for the generous gift of their time and service to the public in attending to the duties imposed upon them thereby.

Exhibit B to Appendix I of this report gives in detail a list of the appointments made by the governor during the past year.

WORKMEN'S RELIEF COMMISSION.

The workmen's accident compensation act was amended as to sections 6, 7, and 8 by the Legislature of Porto Rico on May 6, 1920. Section 6 created a commission consisting of five members, four of whom to be appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate, as follows: A president, to be the chief administrative officer, and three

commissioners, one from each of the three political parties; the fifth member to be the chief of the bureau of labor, exofficio. The president is given the power to pass upon all cases of temporary disability, reporting to the commission such decisions as he may have rendered.

Section 7 compels all employers subject to the provisions of the act to report to the commission injuries sustained by employees in the course of their employment.

Section 8 provides that no application shall be denied on account of prescription unless it is shown that the party concerned was notified of his right.

On May 26, 1920, the newly appointed commission met and commenced its work of reorganization. From the above date to the close of the fiscal year they worked hard to keep up with their work; 18 sessions were held in which 186 cases were passed upon and 8 cases of partial disability for permanent work were decided, while 150 cases of temporary injuries were decided by the president. At the close of the previous year there were 664 cases pending, most of which were decided during the year under review, but meanwhile the number of cases docketed during the year 1919-20, less duplicates, ran up to 6,880, of which only 1,818 were decided and 5,062 were left pending on June 30, 1920. The commission decided during the year 2,433 cases, but in spite of this rapid rate of work, there were pending 5,111 cases at the close of the year.

However, since the close of the fiscal year, a new method of procedure has been adopted under the new law which empowers the chairman to decide all cases of temporary disability and this will greatly expedite the work.

On June 30, 1920, there were 1,860 employers, with 97,456 workmen insured.

The premiums assessed for 1919-20 amounted to \$255,871.95, of which sum \$231,470.51 represents premiums collected, \$2,236.69 surcharges collected, and \$19,928.06 were pending collection. During the same period compensations amounting to \$77,814.41 were paid, and \$25,449.66 were expended for administration, making the liabilities amount to \$103,264.07, which, together with \$18.66 refunded to employers, makes a grand total of \$103,282.73.

Compensation paid during the year amounted to \$165,572.08, \$160,378.13 from the general fund, and \$5,193.95 from the insular appropriation.

The total receipts during the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$269,116.37, which, added to the balance of \$60,108.24 on hand July 1, 1919, makes receipts reach a grand total of \$329,224.61. The total disbursements aggregated the sum of \$186,176.35, leaving a balance of \$143,048.26 on June 30, 1920, of which sum \$123,795.46 corresponds to the general fund and \$19,252.80 to the insular appropriation.

The same recommendation of the previous year is made for the adoption of a law of security and safety in the industrial plants of the island in view of the growing number of accidents.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The last fiscal year, the third year of the life of this commission has witnessed a marked increase in both the volume and the scope of its work. This increase is due to the broadening of the jurisdic-

tion of the commission and also to a greater interest in public utilities on the part of the people, which in turn is due to a greater abundance of capital for investment in such enterprises.

During the year the commission held 43 regular meetings and nine public hearings. The total number of cases filed was 356, an increase of 51 as compared with the previous year. There were 273 cases disposed of and 83 pending at the close of the year. In this large amount of business coming under the consideration of the commission there were many questions of real importance and of absorbing public interest.

The most important matter of all was undoubtedly the application made by the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico for a franchise to complete the belt railroad line around the island by taking over all the other lines along the route and constructing new lines sufficient to fill the gaps and link up the whole into a belt line. This involved many questions of real difficulty, as well as conflicting interests, for example, the cancellation of the franchises of the intervening railroads in case of failure to agree with the American Railroad Co. for sale or lease of their lines, the necessity of unification of operation, ability of petitioner to carry out the franchise, and above all the urgent necessity from the viewpoint of the public interest of linking up all these railroads into a belt line around the whole island. There resulted a very long consideration by the public-service commission with many public hearings and much public discussion, at the end of which a franchise was finally enacted, with numerous safeguards and limitations, on April 20, 1920.

This franchise was subsequently approved by the governor.

As a result of action taken by the commission in regulation of water concessions from the Yauco River a community of water users of the said river has been organized under the provisions of the law of waters. The by-laws, rules, and regulations of this community of water users, fixing the turns for the taking of water and providing for inspection and regulation of the whole procedure, were approved by the commission December 12, 1919. The scheme is now working satisfactorily and with benefit to all parties concerned.

This is the first organization of the kind created since the change of sovereignty in 1899, but it is believed that it may lead to the formation of similar bodies in other sections of the island.

On April 1, 1919, the commission ordered that all lighterage concerns operating in Porto Rico must secure proper franchises in order to continue their business. All such concerns have accordingly submitted for consideration by the commission their schedules of rates and regulations. These schedules have been approved temporarily pending a careful study now being made for the purpose of making such rates, as far as may be compatible with special local conditions, uniform throughout the island. Of a similar nature and for a similar purpose was an order issued by the commission on March 11, 1919, requiring all municipalities operating public utilities to submit for approval by the commission the schedule of rates established by them. The schedules submitted in compliance with this order show that most of the municipalities have followed in this matter a somewhat haphazard and shortsighted policy, placing their rates on an unscientific basis, and without due regard to the permanent operation of the utilities in the future.

The commission is now engaged in the preparation of uniform schedules of rates for the various cities so as to remedy these defects.

A new duty was placed upon the commission by act No. 92 of the Legislature promulgated on March 31, 1919, providing for exemption from taxation of certain new industries for a maximum period of 10 years. This law provided that the public-service commission should determine what industries are entitled to this exemption and for how many years. In performing its duties in connection with this law, the commission has been guided by a realization of its true spirit and purpose.

There were two other franchises enacted which are of sufficient interest to be mentioned, as follows: (1) The Arecibo Dock & Shipping Co. were authorized to construct an inner harbor in the port of Arecibo. This is a new experiment for Porto Rico and the results will be watched with interest. (2) A franchise was granted to a private person to construct in the harbor of San Juan a large modern pier with bulkhead sheds and other improvements.

Work under this grant has already begun.

Two applications for an increase of rates by companies operating important public utilities created intense public interest.

One was from the American Railroad Co. for an increase of 20 per cent in the freight rates for sugar cane and its products.

This application encountered great opposition largely because it was made at a time when the service was totally paralyzed by a strike of the railroad workers, and apparently the grant of this increase was made a condition precedent to restoration of the service. However, inasmuch as the sugar harvest and other important public interests required the immediate restoration of the service, and inasmuch as there was much *prima facie* evidence that the increase of rates was necessary and reasonable, the commission finally granted the increase for a period of six months only. This increase was made conditional upon the carrying out of a complete technical investigation of the accounts and records of both the owning company and the leasing company of the railroad for the purpose of ascertaining the true capitalization and financial condition of both companies, which was to serve as a guide to the commission in all questions of rates. This investigation was duly made and its results are before the commission.

The other application was from the Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co. for an increase of 100 per cent in its rates for passenger service on its trolley line from San Juan to Rio Piedras. There was of course the usual opposition to this increase on the part of the public, especially the laborers, who must use the trolley cars for transportation between their homes and their work. The application, after much discussion and long consideration, was finally denied by the commission, on the ground that while the rates were at present very low, considering the increase in cost of materials and labor, they were perhaps commensurate with the quality of the service afforded by the company, which has not kept pace with growing demands of the cities served.

Considered as a whole, these activities of the public-service commission for the past year are not only wide and varied in their scope, but also interesting, progressive, and fundamentally important in their character.

INSULAR BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

In accordance with an act of the legislature approved June 25, 1919, entitled "An act to establish the law of registrations and elections," the permanent insular board of elections was organized on December 29, 1919, and proceeded to carry out the new election law. During the last half of the fiscal year its work was confined almost wholly to effecting a new and complete registration of all the legal voters in the island in accordance with the strict and somewhat complicated requirements of the new law. This work of registration was successfully accomplished before June 30, and the number of voters registered was 269,363, almost 21 per cent of the entire population enumerated in the census of 1920. All of these registered voters are required by the law to vote at the next election under severe penalties for noncompliance without a reasonable excuse. The report of the insular election board is printed elsewhere in this volume.

CONCLUSION.

It is a real pleasure to report that the year covered by this report has been one of great progress and prosperity for Porto Rico, and for myself personally the work of the year has been attended with satisfaction and pleasure, notwithstanding a long and dangerous illness.

I wish to repeat once more my recommendation that the national rural credit law now confined in its operation to the continental United States be extended to Porto Rico. A bill to this effect passed the National House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, but has not yet been considered by the Senate.

The farmers of the island are now better prepared than ever before to make a good use of the opportunities that this law would afford them, and at the same time they would appreciate this manifestation on the part of Congress of good will and interest in their welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIXES



APPENDIX I.

EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXHIBIT A.

LEGISLATION.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PORTO RICO, NINTH ASSEMBLY, THIRD SPECIAL SESSION, APRIL 26 TO MAY 6, 1920, AND APPROVED, BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of act No. 10, known as the workmen's accident compensation act, approved February 25, 1918, and amended June 19, 1919; approved May 6, 1920.

An act to amend sections 7, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of "An act to authorize the issuing of bonds for the purpose of constructing houses for artisans and laborers, provide for the leasing of the same, with a certain right to the ownership thereof, improve the sanitary condition of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico; promote the creation of farms to be leased to farm laborers and to grant them title thereto, and for other purposes," approved November 27, 1917, as amended by another act approved June 20, 1919; approved May 6, 1920.

An act for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative associations of production and consumption; approved May 6, 1920.

An act to cover deficiencies in the appropriations for the insular police for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for payment of salaries and expenses of special police who shall be appointed during the last days of the election period; approved May 6, 1920.

An act appropriating the sum of \$6,464.60 to reimburse the appropriation for miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor, fiscal year 1919-20, in such amount as has been allotted therefrom to meet the expenses incurred by reason of the visits to this island of members of the United States Congress, and for the reception of Gen. Pershing and party; approved May 6, 1920.

An act to amend sections 1 and 2 of act No. 47, approved June 13, 1919, entitled "An act providing for the construction of a capitol building and for the receipt in the treasury of Porto Rico of funds from the liquidation or balance of the food commission of Porto Rico, for the sale at public auction of the building generally known as 'Diputacion Provincial' and to repeal 'An act to provide funds for the erection of an insular building to be known as the Capitol of Porto Rico,'" approved March 12, 1908; approved May 12, 1920.

An act amending that paragraph of section 1 of "An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, respectively, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1919, which refers to "Contingent expenses, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation"; approved May 12, 1920.

An act to amend paragraphs 22 and 23 of section 18 of the excise tax law of Porto Rico, approved June 15, 1919, and for other purposes; approved May 12, 1920.

An act amending sections 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22, 26, 29, 33, 36, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 62, and 71 of "An act establishing a system of local government and reorganizing municipal services," approved July 31, 1919; approved May 12, 1920.

An act to amend section 2 of act No. 70, of April 13, 1916, as amended by section 49 of "An act establishing a system of local government and reorganizing municipal services," approved July 31, 1919; approved May 12, 1920.

An act providing an additional compensation for officers and employees of the insular government over and above their salaries, and for expenses for the high school of the University of Porto Rico and the San Juan High School, during the fiscal year 1920-21; approved May 12, 1920.

An act providing that all moneys received from pay patients in the insular sanatoriums shall constitute a special fund which shall be devoted to the construction of buildings in the said sanatorium, and for other purposes; approved May 12, 1920.

An act to authorize the commissioner of health of Porto Rico to organize a special bureau of uncinariasis, providing for the maintenance thereof, and for other purposes; approved May 12, 1920.

An act to amend section 1 of act No. 71, approved June 20, 1919, making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, respectively, and for other purposes; approved May 12, 1920.

An act to amend sections 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 37, 40, 42, 46, 70, 71, and 72 of an act entitled "An act to establish the law of registrations and elections," approved June 25, 1919, and to add sections 13a, 13b, 13c, 21a, 22a, 22b, 23a, 23b, 71a, and 97a to the aforesaid act, and for other purposes; approved May 12, 1920.

An act to amend the antepenultimate paragraph of section 1 of act No. 71, entitled "An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, respectively, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1919; approved May 12, 1920.

An act to regulate the administrative and judicial procedure with regard to taxes paid under protest, and to repeal the act of March 9, 1911, relative to the same matter; approved May 13, 1920.

An act to amend sections 2 and 3; paragraph 3 of section 8; subdivision (a) of section 11, and sections 16, 20, 26, 28, 54, 57, and 58 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenues for The People of Porto Rico through the levying of certain income taxes; to repeal the act of Congress of the United States of September 8, 1916, amended October 3, 1917; to repeal section 1 of act No. 8 of the Legislature of Porto Rico, approved December 12, 1918, to appropriate the sum of \$600,800 for the carrying out of the provisions of sections 2, 4, and 5 of the aforesaid act No. 8, and for other purposes, approved June 26, 1919, and for other purposes"; approved May 13, 1920.

An act to authorize the issuing of bonds for the purpose of urbanizing certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico in the municipality of San Juan, for the purchase of more land if necessary, for the construction thereon of sewerage, waterworks, and lighting systems, for the paving of streets, and for the building of houses for artisans and laborers, and for other purposes; approved May 13, 1920.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of the interior to transfer to the municipality of San Juan a strip of land north of the ward of Puerta de Tierra, for the construction of a boulevard; approved May 6, 1920.

Joint resolution to amend the paragraph entitled "University of Porto Rico," comprised in section 1 of act No. 71, entitled "An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses for carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, respectively, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1919; approved May 12, 1920.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$600 for the relief of Juan A. Colon, collector of internal revenue of Aguas Buenas, for damages sustained by him in the conflagration which occurred in said town, while he was engaged in saving public property and funds intrusted to his custody; approved May 12, 1920.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$15,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for carrying into effect Joint Resolution No. 36, approved June 26, 1919, under which is held to be an insular road the road constructed by the municipality of Rio Piedras, which starting at Kilometer 13 of the Military Road through the barrio of Monacillos, joins the Guaynabo-San Juan Road, passing by the tuberculosis asylum, situated in the said barrio of Monacillos, in the jurisdiction of Rio Piedras; for the construction of the main avenue of the said asylum, "Arzuaga Avenue," and for other purposes; approved May 12, 1920.

Joint resolution temporarily to suspend the construction of certain public works and to provide funds to carry them out by the creation of a special fund therefor making the necessary appropriations; to cancel certain appropriations relative to public works and for other obligations, and to cancel the balances of certain appropriations; approved May 12, 1920.

Joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of the interior, upon compliance with legal requirements, to increase by 5 cents the tariff now in effect on private and commercial telegrams and night letters, devoting the said increase to the maintenance, repair, extension, and operation of the insular telegraph and telephone system, and for other purposes; approved May 13, 1920.

EXHIBIT B.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

District courts:

Judges and fiscals—

Augustin E. Font, fiscal, Ponce, July 5, 1919.
 Jose J. Acosta, fiscal, Aguadilla, July 5, 1919.
 Enrique Lloreda, judge, Arecibo, August 12, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Domingo Massari, fiscal, Humacao, December 17, 1919; February 17, 1920.
 Luis Campillo, judge, San Juan, section 1, February 6, 1920; February 17, 1920.
 Roman Diaz Collazo, fiscal, San Juan, February 18, 1920.
 Santiago B. Palmer, fiscal, Arecibo, April 30, 1920.

Secretaries—Guayama, June 15, 1920.

Municipal courts:

Judges—

Adjuntas, January 9, 1920; February 17, 1920.
 Aguadilla, March 11, 1920; May 14, 1920.
 Bayamon, February 24, 1920; April 30, 1920.
 Caguas, May 8, 1920.
 Camuy, May 12, 1920.
 Cayey, August 28, 1919; February 17, 1920.
 Ciales, September 22, 1919; February 17, 1920; May 8, 1920.
 Fajardo, September 29, 1919; February 17, 1920.
 Patillas, September 29, 1919; February 17, 1920; June 3, 1920.
 Ponce, July 5, 1919.
 Rio Grande, May 24, 1920.
 San German, January 9, 1920; February 17, 1920.
 San Juan, July 16, 1919; February 17, 1920.
 San Lorenzo, February 19, 1920.
 San Sebastian, July 5, 1919.
 Vega Baja, May 8, 1920.
 Yauco, August 19, 1919; October 16, 1919; February 18, 1920; April 13, 1920;
 May 12, 1920.

Secretaries—

Adjuntas, November 12, 1919.
 Coamo, February 19, 1920.
 Patillas, December 3, 1919; February 17, 1920.
 San German, October 1, 1919; February 17, 1920.
 San Sebastian, February 19, 1920.
 Vega Baja, January 27, 1920; February 17, 1920.

Marshals—

Caguas, June 5, 1920.
 Juana Diaz, August 19, 1919; February 17, 1920.
 San Lorenzo, May 8, 1920.
 San Sebastian, February 19, 1920.
 Vega Baja, January 27, 1920; February 17, 1920.
 Yabucoa, May 18, 1920.

Justices of the peace—

Aguadilla, February 18, 1920.
 Aibonito, November 7, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Arroyo, November 12, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Barranquitas, December 27, 1919; February 18, 1920; June 16, 1920.
 Cayey, November 7, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Cidra, October 28, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Comerio, December 3, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Corozal, December 3, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Dorado, November 6, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Guaynabo, October 14, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Hatillo, February 18, 1920.
 Hormigueros, May 8, 1920.
 Humacao, February 19, 1920.
 Isabela, November 7, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Jayuya, December 12, 1919; February 18, 1920.

Municipal courts—Continued.

Justices of the peace—Continued.

Lajas, December 3, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Las Piedras, November 12, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Loiza, November 6, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Moca, February 18, 1920.
 Morovis, February 18, 1920.
 Naguabo, February 19, 1920.
 Naranjito, November 12, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Penuelas, July 30, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Ponce, May 8, 1920.
 Quebradillas, November 12, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Rincon, December 3, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Rio Grande, February 18, 1920.
 Sabana Grande, December 3, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Salinas, January 30, 1920; February 18, 1920.
 San German, February 18, 1920.
 San Jaun, February 18, 1920.
 • Santa Isabel, April 9, 1920; May 12, 1920.
 Toa Alta, February 18, 1920.
 Toa Baja, November 6, 1919; February 18, 1920; May 8, 1920.
 Vega Alta, November 12, 1919; February 18, 1920.
 Yabucoa, December 3, 1919; February 18, 1920.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS—ALCAIDES.

Aguas Buenas, July 8, 1919.
 Caguas, October 16, 1919.
 Fajardo, August 27, 1919.
 Naranjito, September 5, 1919.

Rincon, October 24, 1919.
 San German, October 25, 1919.
 San Lorenzo, September 25, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNIICIPAL COUNCILS.

Adjuntas, 4.	Guanica, 6.	Naranjito, 4.
Aguada, 7.	Guayama, 9.	Patillas, 7.
Aguadilla, 6.	Guayanilla, 4.	Penuelas, 7.
Aguas Buenas, 4.	Guaynabo, 5.	Ponce, 12.
Aibonito, 5.	Gurabo, 4.	Quebradillas, 5.
Anasco, 8.	Hatillo, 4.	Rincon, 6.
Arecibo, 8.	Hormigueros, 4.	Rio Grande, 6.
Arroyo, 8.	Humacao, 4.	Rio Piedras, 4.
Barceloneta, 5.	Isabella, 5.	Sabana Grande, 8.
Barranquitas, 4.	Jayuya, 6.	Salinas, 4.
Barros, 4.	Juana Diaz, 11.	San German, 10.
Bayamon, 8.	Juncos, 4.	San Juan, 8.
Cabo Rojo, 8.	Lajas, 7.	San Lorenzo, 5.
Caguas, 4.	Lares, 4.	San Sebastian, 4.
Camuy, 4.	Las Marias, 12.	Santa Isabel, 11.
Carolina, 4.	Las Piedras, 8.	Toa Alta, 5.
Cayey, 6.	Loiza, 7.	Toa Baja, 13.
Ceiba, 9.	Luquillo, 6.	Trujillo Alto, 4.
Ciales, 4.	Manati, 5.	Utua, 8.
Cidra, 8.	Maricao, 4.	Vega Alta, 6.
Coamo, 7.	Maunabo, 4.	Vega Baja, 6.
Comerio, 4.	Mayaguez, 12.	Vieques, 4.
Corozal, 4.	Moca, 4.	Villalba, 9.
Dorado, 5.	Morovis, 6.	Yabucoa, 4.
Fajardo, 10.	Naguabo, 7.	Yauco, 12.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Board of dental examiners:

Dr. Jose M. Bird, August 9, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Dr. J. Lorenzo Casaldud, August 11, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Board of management, Ponce Pier:

Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso, November 7, 1919.

Rodulfo del Valle, March 3, 1920; April 30, 1920.

Arturo Prats, March 3, 1920; April 30, 1920.

Board of Pharmacy: F. Marquez Roig, July 15, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Board of review and equalization

Arturo Lluberas, September 19, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Arturo Bravo, February 18, 1920.

Board of trustees, Carnegie Library: Sebastian Siragusa, July 16, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Commissioners of deeds:

John Dearborn, New Hampshire, August 29, 1919.

Ramon Miranda, New York, February 2, 1920.

Director, Historical Archive of Porto Rico: Ferdinand R. Cestero, November 4, 1919; February 17, 1920.

District chiefs of police:

Third class, 1.

Seventh class, 3.

Eighth class, 9.

General supervisor of elections: E. W. Keith, September 30, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Homestead commission:

Virgilio Davila, September 5, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Hermogenes P. Vargas, September 5, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Rafael Alonso, September 5, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene:

Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, permanent member and director, September 17, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Isaac Gonzalez Martinez, permanent member, September 17, 1919; February 17, 1920.

Arturo Torrogrosa, physician secretary, July 8, 1919; September 17, 1919; February 17, 1920.

A. Santana Nater, physician for the dispensary, July 8, 1919.

Insular board of elections;

Francisco L. Amadeo, December 4, 1919.

Roberto H. Todd, December 4, 1919.

Substitute members—

Rafael Guillermet, May 1, 1920.

Jose C. Carballeira, May 1, 1920.

Insular police commission: John M. Turner, December 3, 1919.

Mediation and conciliation commission:

Emilio del Toro, December 4, 1919.

T. F. Miranda, December 4, 1919.

Manuel Paniagua, December 4, 1919.

Joaquin A. Becerril, December 4, 1919.

Evangelista Calderon, December 4, 1919.

Rafael Rivera Zayas, January 23, 1920.

Municipal boards of agriculture: Mariano Lugo, Guayanilla, March 1, 1920.

Registrars of property:

Raul Benedicto, San Juan, section 2, January 27, 1920; February 17, 1920.

Emgdio S. Ginorio, Arecibo, January 27, 1920; February 17, 1920.

Pedro Gomez Lasserre, San German, January 27, 1920; February 17, 1920.

William J. Santos, Caguas, June 16, 1920.

San Juan Harbor Board:

Waldemar E. Lee, August 20, 1919.

Manuel Mendia, May 8, 1920.

Workmen's relief commission:

Jose A. Diaz, October 31, 1919; May 20, 1920.

Luis Samalea Iglesias, May 12, 1920.

Jose A. Canals, May 20, 1920.

Abraham Pena, May 20, 1920.

TABLE I.—*Personnel of the insular police of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1920, giving also distribution of horses and bicycles in the various districts.*

Districts.	District chief.	Ser-geants.	Corpo-rales.	Guards-men.	Detect-ives.	Total.	Horses.	Bi-cycles.
Adjuntas.....	1			2		8		
Aguada.....	1			3		4	1	1
Aguadilla.....	1			11		12	1	1
Aguas Buenas.....	1			3		4		
Albonito.....	1			2		3		
Anasco.....	1	1		6		8	2	1
Arecibo.....	1		2	22		25	2	2
Arroyo.....	1			4		5	1	3
Barceloneta.....	1			4		5	2	2
Barranquitas.....			1	2		3		
Barros.....	1			3		4		
Bayamon.....	2	1	2	22		27	1	3
Cabo Rojo.....	1			5		6		1
Caguas.....	1		2	9		12	1	2
Camuy.....	1			3		4		
Carolina.....	1			4		5	1	1
Cayey.....	1		1	9		11	2	2
Ceiba.....			1	3		4		1
Ciales.....	1			3		4		
Cidra.....			1	2		3		
Coamo.....	1			3		4	1	
Comerio.....			1	4		5		
Corozal.....	1			2		3	1	
Detective Bureau.....	1	1		3	23	28		2
Dorado.....		1		3		4		
Fajardo.....	1		1	10		12	1	1
Guanica.....	1		1	6		8		1
Guayama.....	1	1	1	15		18	2	1
Guayanilla.....	1			4		5		1
Gurabo.....	1			3		4		
Guaynabo.....				4		4		1
Hatillo.....			1	3		4	1	
Headquarters.....			1	14		15		3
Hormigueros.....	1			2		3		
Humacao.....	1		1	7		9	3	2
Isabela.....	1			2		3	1	1
Jayuya.....		1		2		3		
Juana Diaz.....	1			8		9	2	3
Juncos.....	1			6		7		1
Lajas.....	1			3		4	1	
Lares.....	1			3		4		
Las Marias.....	1			2		3		
Las Piedras.....			1	3		4		
Loiza.....	1			6		7		1
Luquillo.....	1			2		3		
Manati.....	1		1	10		12		2
Maricao.....			1	2		3	1	
Maunabo.....	1			2		3	1	1
Mayaguez.....	1	1	2	27		31	3	3
Moca.....	1			2		3		
Morovis.....	1			2		3		
Naguabo.....	1			5		6	1	
Naranjito.....			1	1		2		
Patillas.....	1			4		5	1	1
Penuelas.....	1			3		4	1	1
Ponce.....	1	2	2	37		42	1	3
Quebradillas.....	1			3		4		1
Rincon.....	1			3		4		
Rio Grande.....	1			3		4		
Rio Piedras.....	1	1		11		13	1	2
Sabana Grande.....	1			2		3	1	1
Salinas.....	1		1	5		7	1	4
San German.....				6		6		1
San Lorenzo.....	1			3		4	1	
San Juan.....	2	2	7	132		143	7	3
San Sebastian.....	1			3		4		
Santa Isabel.....	1			4		5	2	2
Toa Alta.....	1			2		3		
Toa Baja.....	1			5		6		1
Trujillo Alto.....	1			1		2		
Vtuado.....	1			8		9		1
Vega Alta.....	1			3		4	1	
Vega Baja.....	1			6		7	1	
Vieques.....	1		1	8		10	2	1
Villaiba.....				2		2		
Yabucoa.....	1			5		6	1	
Yauco.....	1	1		6		8	2	2
Total.....	65	13	34	558	23	693	56	68

Remarks.—Chief of insular police, the adjutant, and the chief of detectives are detached at the Police Headquarters, San Juan. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 23 vacancies in the force, consisting of 1 fourth-class district chief, 2 seventh-class district chiefs, 1 sergeant, and 19 guardsmen.

TABLE II.—*Number of felonies committed by both sexes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Adultery.....	3	3	7	6	19
Arson.....	4	—	1	—	5
Attempt to murder.....	2	—	11	—	13
Bigamy.....	—	—	2	—	2
Burglary.....	24	—	209	1	234
Cattle stealing.....	3	—	28	—	31
Conspiracy.....	8	—	—	—	8
Crime against public health and security.....	13	—	31	1	45
Crime against nature.....	4	—	4	—	8
Embezzlement of public funds.....	1	—	2	—	3
Falsification.....	9	—	5	—	14
Grand larceny.....	8	1	37	—	46
Homicide.....	8	—	11	—	19
Incest.....	—	—	1	—	1
Mayhem.....	4	—	8	—	12
Murder.....	8	—	6	2	16
Rape.....	6	—	7	—	13
Riot.....	68	1	86	—	155
Seduction.....	1	—	18	—	19
Total.....	174	5	474	10	663

RECAPITULATION.

Cases tried, males.....	648
Cases tried, females.....	15
Grand total.....	663

TABLE III.—*Number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, for the following offenses and crimes.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Totals.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Abuse of confidence.....	10	—	145	5	155	5
Adultery.....	3	3	7	6	10	9
Advertisement law, violation of.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Animals, cruelty to.....	65	1	688	1	753	2
Arson.....	4	—	1	—	5	—
Article 287, Penal Code, violation of.....	—	4	3	2	3	6
Article 289, Penal Code, violation of.....	1	1	—	1	1	2
Article 300, Penal Code, violation of.....	36	3	89	5	125	8
Article 305, Penal Code, violation of.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Article 328, Penal Code, violation of.....	4	—	5	—	9	—
Article 345, Penal Code, violation of.....	—	—	—	5	—	5
Article 388, Penal Code, violation of.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Article 438, Penal Code, violation of.....	14	—	10	1	24	1
Article 519, Penal Code, violation of.....	—	—	18	—	18	—
Article 553, Penal Code, violation of.....	97	4	496	2	593	6
Assault.....	13	—	22	3	35	3
Assault and battery.....	318	24	1,252	84	1,570	108
Automobile law, infraction of.....	417	2	1,508	3	1,925	5
Bigamy.....	—	—	2	—	2	—
Birds' law, violation of.....	5	—	13	—	18	—
Burglary.....	24	—	209	1	233	1
Cattle stealing.....	3	—	28	—	31	—
Caution.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Conspiracy.....	8	—	—	—	8	—
Court, contempt to.....	—	—	6	1	6	1
Embezzlement of public funds.....	1	—	2	—	3	—
Excise tax, infraction of.....	146	8	306	1	452	9
Executive power, crime committed by or against the.....	3	—	2	—	5	—
Exposures, indecent.....	20	1	29	11	49	12
Falsification.....	9	—	5	—	14	—
False pretense.....	19	—	96	1	115	1
Gambling.....	1,435	26	8,830	45	10,265	71
Health and safety, crime against the public.....	13	—	31	1	44	1

TABLE III.—*Number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, for the following offenses and crimes—Continued.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Totals.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Homicides.....	8	.....	11	.....	19	.....
Illegal assembly.....	10	.....	2	.....	12	.....
Incest.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Insanity, dangerous.....	1	.....	25	12	26	12
Internal revenue law, violation of.....	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....
Justice, crime against public.....	24	.....	35	2	59	2
Labor law, violation of.....	160	15	112	5	272	20
Larceny, grand.....	8	.....	37	.....	45	.....
Larceny, petit.....	269	9	1,355	39	1,624	48
Larceny (Sec. 444-A, Penal Code).....	16	1	49	.....	65	1
Libel.....	2	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Lottery tickets, sale of.....	.....	.....	7	1	7	1
Malicious damages.....	65	3	59	5	124	8
Mayhem.....	4	.....	8	.....	12	.....
Medicine, illegal, practice of.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....
Minors, corruption of.....	3	.....	20	1	23	1
Minors, neglect of.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Minors, working of.....	6	1	6	.....	12	1
Murders.....	8	.....	6	2	14	2
Murder, attempt to commit.....	2	.....	11	.....	13	.....
Nature, crime against.....	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....
Ordinances, violations of municipal.....	652	125	5,358	559	6,010	684
Organic law, violation of.....	132	4	230	6	362	10
Other crimes.....	14	6	88	7	102	13
Peace, disturbance of the.....	1,085	280	4,341	1,066	5,426	1,346
Pharmacy law, violation of.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Postal law, violation of.....	1	.....	6	.....	7	.....
Profanation national flag.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Prostitution.....	1	3	2	.....	3	3
Regulations on docks and harbors.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Rape.....	6	.....	7	.....	13	.....
Riot.....	68	1	86	.....	154	1
Road law, violation of.....	30	8	636	.....	666	8
Sanitary law, violation of.....	151	30	1,082	109	1,233	139
Seduction.....	1	.....	18	.....	19	.....
School law, violation of.....	10	2	15	1	25	3
Slander.....	10	1	12	.....	22	1
Smuggling.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Weapons, carrying deadly.....	135	2	1,370	9	1,505	11
Weights and measures, violation of law of.....	45	.....	199	1	244	1
Total.....	5,606	570	29,024	2,004	34,630	2,574

RECAPITULATION.

Men arrested.....	34,630
Women arrested.....	2,574
Cases pending.....	2,336
Grand total.....	39,540

During the year there were 168 suicides and 120 attempts to suicide.

NOTE.—Arrests by warrants, of escaped prisoners and persons requisitioned for and found, not contained in the above statement, amounted to 3,317.

TABLE IV.—Number of fires which took place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1919-20, number of deaths caused thereby, number of and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried, and the approximate amount of loss.

District.	Death.	Property.	Insur- ance.	Approximate loss.
Aguada.....		1 house.....		\$200
Do.....		1 house and furniture.....		8,000
Do.....		1 hut.....		80
Aguas Buenas.....		25 houses, 6 stores.....	\$10,000	45,750
Do.....		1 house.....		216
Do.....		1 hut.....		40
Aibonito.....		1 tobacco shed.....		1,000
Do.....		1 house.....		300
Do.....		1 hut, 1 sack coffee, family household.....		70
Do.....		1 hut.....		25
Arecibo.....		1 store.....	5,000	(1)
Do.....		1 house.....		(1)
Do.....		2 huts.....		200
Do.....		do.....		150
Do.....		1 shed.....		20
Do.....		1 house.....		800
Arroyo.....		1 shed.....		25
Barceloneta.....		2 huts.....		100
Do.....		do.....		60
Do.....		3 huts.....		300
Barranquitas.....		1 hut.....		100
Do.....		do.....		130
Barros.....		do.....		25
Do.....		1 shed.....		40
Cabo Rojo.....		1 blacksmith shop.....		4,000
Do.....		1 shed and tools.....		
Caguas.....		1 house.....		160
Do.....		1 hut and furniture.....		100
Do.....		1 house.....		150
Do.....		1 tobacco shed and tobacco warehouse.....	10,000	800
Do.....		1 shed.....		500
Do.....		1 house and store.....	31,000	25,000
Do.....	1	1 hut and household.....		87
Do.....		3 tobacco storehouses.....	142,971	8,000
Camuy.....		40 houses, 2 stores, merchandise and furniture.....		109,350
Carolina.....		1 house.....	500	750
Do.....	1	1 hut and household.....		50
Ceiba.....		1 hut.....		50
Do.....		1 house.....		175
Do.....		do.....		100
Cidra.....	1	1 hut and household.....		130
Cosamo.....		1 hut.....		25
Comerio.....		1 store.....	20,000	5,000
Do.....		1 motor truck.....		5,000
Fajardo.....		1 lighter and 60 bags sugar.....	2,340	3,000
Guanica.....		1 warehouse.....	5,000	5,000
Do.....		1 storehouse.....	1,000	1,000
Gurabo.....		1 tobacco shed.....		3,000
Do.....		1 hut.....		50
Do.....		1 automobile.....	800	1,200
Guayama.....		1 house.....	1,500	150
Do.....		1 house and tools.....		3,825
Toa Baja.....		1 hut.....		25
Trujillo Alto.....		do.....		30
Do.....		do.....		70
Do.....		do.....		40
Do.....		1 hut and household.....		130
Do.....		1 house.....		225
Utuado.....		1 hut and furniture.....		70
Do.....		1 house.....		150
Do.....		1 hut.....		75
Do.....		1 tobacco shed.....		600
Vega Baja.....		1 tobacco warehouse.....		900
Vieques.....		1 warehouse, 12,074 sacks of sugar, 20,000 empty sacks, 30 barrels grease, etc.....	223,369	249,338
Yauco.....		1 house.....		(1)
Do.....		1 hut.....		10
Total.....	5		635,790	593,854

¹ Amount not given.

TABLE V.—*Number of persons arrested for illicit traffic with alcohol, also giving number of stills and quantity of liquor seized, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

District.	Stills seized.	Persons arrested.	Quarts of liquor seized.	Persons arrested.	Remarks.
Adjuntas.....	6	6	1	2	4 sentenced, 2 acquitted, 2 pending.
Aguada.....	8	8	5	2	1 sentenced, 3 acquitted, 6 pending.
Aguas Buenas.....	.....	.....	3	2	1 acquitted, 1 pending.
Aguadilla.....	13	17	147½	21	9 sentenced, 12 acquitted, 17 pending.
Albionito.....	8	10	25½	4	5 sentenced, 3 acquitted, 6 pending.
Anasco.....	4	4	4½	2	1 sentenced, 1 acquitted, 4 pending.
Arecibo.....	4	4	37½	11	9 sentenced, 6 pending.
Arroyo.....	4	3	37	5	3 sentenced, 5 pending.
Barceloneta.....	.....	.....	9	2	2 sentenced.
Barraquitas.....	1	1	.....	.....	1 pending.
Barros.....	.....	.....	15	4	2 acquitted, 2 pending.
Bayamon.....	3	4	172	30	10 sentenced, 8 acquitted, 16 pending.
Cabo Rojo.....	1	1	21½	5	1 sentenced, 5 pending.
Caguas.....	8	9	220	70	24 sentenced, 22 acquitted, 33 pending.
Camuy.....	2	7	8	2	2 sentenced, 1 acquitted, 2 pending.
Carolina.....	7	7	59	6	2 sentenced, 6 pending.
Cayey.....	8	5	32½	4	3 sentenced, 1 acquitted, 5 pending.
Celba.....	6	7	284½	5	3 sentenced, 7 acquitted, 2 pending.
Ciales.....	1	2	1	1	1 acquitted, 2 pending.
Cidra.....	4	3	103	8	1 sentenced, 6 acquitted, 1 pending.
Coamo.....	9	7	2½	5	6 sentenced, 1 acquitted, 5 pending.
Comerio.....	1	1	227	4	2 sentenced, 3 pending.
Corozal.....	.....	.....	¾	2	1 acquitted, 1 pending.
Dorado.....	.....	.....	5½	3	3 pending.
Pajardo.....	42	47	31	13	25 sentenced, 22 acquitted, 13 pending.
Guanica.....	4	3	15½	2	1 acquitted, 4 pending.
Guayama.....	9	16	34½	9	2 sentenced, 14 acquitted, 9 pending.
Guayanilla.....	.....	.....	1	1	1 acquitted.
Guaynabo.....	2	4	17½	5	3 sentenced, 5 acquitted, 1 pending.
Gurabo.....	2	4	5½	2	1 sentenced, 2 acquitted, 3 pending.
Hatillo.....	1	3	.....	.....	3 pending.
Hormigueros.....	1	1	.....	.....	1 pending.
Humacao.....	9	10	143	13	6 sentenced, 6 acquitted, 11 pending.
Isabela.....	1	2	1	1	2 acquitted, 1 pending.
Jayuya.....	1	1	1	1	2 acquitted.
Juana Diaz.....	15	17	114½	13	6 sentenced, 13 acquitted, 11 pending.
Juncos.....	13	14	216	19	3 sentenced, 10 acquitted, 20 pending.
Lajas.....	1	1	6	1	1 sentenced, 1 pending.
Lares.....	.....	.....	14½	3	3 pending.
Las Marias.....	1	1	.....	.....	1 pending.
Las Piedras.....	5	7	.....	.....	5 sentenced, 2 acquitted.
Loiza.....	8	8	63	3	4 sentenced, 4 acquitted, 3 pending.
Luquillo.....	5	4	3½	1	2 sentenced, 3 pending.
Manati.....	1	1	26½	5	4 sentenced, 2 pending.
Maunabo.....	10	15	83½	11	7 sentenced, 13 acquitted, 6 pending.
Mayaguez.....	7	4	167	23	11 sentenced, 13 acquitted, 3 pending.
Moca.....	8	8	79½	3	1 sentenced, 10 pending.
Morovis.....	.....	.....	15½	5	2 sentenced, 3 pending.
Naguabo.....	13	14	296	14	5 sentenced, 8 acquitted, 15 pending.
Patillas.....	7	12	20½	3	7 sentenced, 6 acquitted, 2 pending.
Penuelas.....	6	8	8½	3	4 sentenced, 2 acquitted, 5 pending.
Ponce.....	100	110	265	31	62 sentenced, 20 acquitted, 50 pending.
Quebradillas.....	.....	.....	9	1	1 pending.
Rincon.....	.....	.....	20	6	1 sentenced, 1 acquitted, 4 pending.
Rio Grande.....	2	3	15	3	Do.
Rio Piedras.....	15	13	26	2	2 sentenced, 5 acquitted, 8 pending.
Sabana Grande.....	1	1	10	3	1 sentenced, 1 acquitted, 2 pending.
Salinas.....	4	4	24	8	1 sentenced, 4 acquitted, 7 pending.
San German.....	3	4	5	2	1 sentenced, 3 acquitted, 2 pending.
San Lorenzo.....	10	18	13	14	9 sentenced, 11 acquitted, 12 pending.
Santa Isabel.....	4	6	44	6	4 sentenced, 5 acquitted, 3 pending.
San Sebastian.....	5	9	8½	3	3 sentenced, 8 acquitted, 4 pending.
San Juan.....	31	33	722½	57	25 sentenced, 16 acquitted, 40 pending.
Toa Alta.....	.....	6	2½	1	1 pending.
Trujillo Alto.....	3	5	.....	.....	2 sentenced, 2 acquitted, 2 pending.
Ututo.....	5	5	6½	3	4 sentenced, 2 acquitted, 2 pending.
Vega Alta.....	1	1	.....	.....	1 pending.
Vega Baja.....	1	1	4½	2	3 pending.
Vieques.....	15	17	104	8	16 sentenced, 9 pending.
Villalba.....	4	3	26	.....	1 sentenced, 2 pending.
Yabucoa.....	25	36	115	15	24 sentenced, 19 acquitted, 8 pending.
Yauco.....	7	10	125½	4	6 sentenced, 4 acquitted, 4 pending.
Total.....	508	587	4,332½	526	

RECAPITULATION.

Persons arrested.....	1,113
Sentenced.....	358
Acquitted.....	300
Cases pending.....	455
Total.....	1,113

EXHIBIT D.

LIST OF FRANCHISE ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Vieques authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Vieques. Approved July 9, 1919.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Alfredo Ramirez Rosell to take and use for irrigation purposes 800 gallons of water per minute from the Estero River in the municipality of Cabo Rojo. Approved July 9, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Agustín Lledo authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbors of Ponce and Descalabrado (Santa Isabel). Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Ernesto Moringlane authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in and between the harbors of Ponce, Guayanilla and Descalabrado (Santa Isabel). Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Mayaguez Dock & Shipping Co. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Mayaguez. Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Aguadilla Light, Storage & Transportation Co. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Aguadilla. Approved July 16, 1919. (Repealed July 1, 1920.)

An ordinance granting to the Ponce & Guayama Railway Co. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Jobos. Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Remedios Co. of Ponce authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Ponce. Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Sobrinos de Ezquiaga authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of San Juan. Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Sucrs. de A. J. Alcaide & Co. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Arroyo. Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Hijos de J. Bird Leon Sucrs. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Fajardo. Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Ponce Lighter Co. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbors of Ponce, Guanica, Santa Isabel, and Descalabrado. Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Guillermo Frontera authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbors of Aguadilla and Corsica (Rincon). Approved July 16, 1919.

An ordinance granting to C. & J. Fantauzzi authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Arroyo. Approved July 28, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Mayaguez Dock & Shipping Co. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Corsica (Rincon). Approved July 28, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Martin Figueroa Rosario authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Aguadilla. Approved July 28, 1919.

An ordinance granting to F. Fernandez & Co. S. en C. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Humacao. Approved July 28, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Cecilio Nieves Perez authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Aguadilla. Approved July 28, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Juan y Onofre Torres y Delgado a revocable permit to take and use for industrial purposes 40 liters of water per second from the Duey River in the municipality of Yauco. Approved July 28, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Luis A. McDougald authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant in Guanica. Approved July 28, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Cayey Light & Ice Co. authority to use not to exceed 100 cubic feet of water per second from the Plata River, for the development of electric energy; and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Cayey and Cidra. Approved August 8, 1919.

An ordinance granting to F. A. Gonzales authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in and between the harbors of Ponce, Guayanilla, and Santa Isabel. Approved August 18, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Sucesores de Abarca authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant in San German and electric distributing system in San German and Lajas. Approved August 20, 1919.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Russell & Co., S. en C. Sucrs., to take and use for irrigation purposes 92 liters of water per second from the Estero River in the municipality of Cabo Rojo. Approved September 9, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Compania Popular de Transporte (Inc.) authority to maintain and operate a gasoline ferry service in the harbor of San Juan, between San Juan and Catano. Approved November 8, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Estate of Adolfo Hau a revocable permit to take and use for industrial purposes 272 liters of water per second from the Maricao River in the municipality of Maricao. Approved October 11, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Hatillo authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Hatillo. Approved October 14, 1919.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Compania de Fuerza Hidroelectrica de Ponce to construct, maintain, and operate a hydroelectric plant and to use for that purpose the total flow of water of the Inabon River." Approved October 14, 1919.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Fernandez Hermanos to take and use for industrial purposes 450 liters of water per second from the Las Vegas Rivers.'" Approved October 20, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the Yabucoa Sugar Co. authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Yabucoa. Approved October 24, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Garzot & Fuertes, of Naguabo, authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Naguabo and between the harbors of Naguabo and Humacao. Approved October 29, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Central Pasto Viejo (Inc.) authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Humacao. Approved October 29, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Arecibo Dock & Shipping Co. of Arecibo a franchise to construct, maintain and operate an inner harbor in the harbor of Arecibo and all appurtenances thereto and to establish, maintain, and operate a lighterage service in said harbor. Approved November 11, 1919.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Domingo Soto Almodovar to take and use for irrigation purposes 21.37 liters of water per second from the Estero River or Rio Grande de San German, in the municipality of San German. Approved November 25, 1919.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Texas Co. to lay and maintain a steel pipe-line leading from its tank in Puerta de Tierra to the bulkhead and piers Nos. 2 and 5 in the water front of San Juan, P. R., for the furnishing of fuel oil. Approved December 20, 1919.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Aguadilla authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric distributing system in Aguadilla. Approved December 20, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Juan and Onofre Torres y Delgado a revocable permit to take and use for industrial purposes 350 liters of water per second from the Vegas River in the municipality of Yauco. Approved December 20, 1919.

An ordinance granting to Remigio Bourgeois e Irigoyen and Francisca Irigoyen y Garcia, a revocable permit to take and use for domestic purposes 20,000 gallons of water per week from the Marueño River in the municipality of Ponce. Approved December 22, 1919.

An ordinance granting to F. Benitez Rexach authority to construct, maintain, and operate a public service bulkhead, sheds, warehouses, and all appurtenances thereto in the harbor of San Juan, on that portion of the water front lying between Turner Street and the San Antonio Dock. Approved March 10, 1920.

An ordinance granting to the West India Oil Co. a revocable permit to lay and maintain two underground pipe lines leading from its tank in Puerto de Tierra to the bulkhead at points situated near piers Nos. 2 and 5 on the water front of San Juan for the carrying of gasoline and kerosene. Approved February 3, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Isabel and Juan Muraty and Alejandro Garmendia a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 17 liters and 40 centiliters of water per second from Estero River in the municipality of Hormigueros. Approved February 3, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Jose Rossello Fernandez authority to maintain and operate a lighterage business in the harbor of Guayanes, Yabucoa. Approved February 3, 1920.

An ordinance granting to W. McK. Jones a revocable permit to take and use for industrial purposes 144 liters of water per second from the Achiote Creek in the municipality of Villalba. Approved February 5, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Eduardo and Enrique Gonzalez y Rodriguez a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 60 liters of water per second from the Herreras River in the municipality of Rio Grande. Approved March 10, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Juan and Onofre Torres y Delgado a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 30 liters of water per second from the Duey River in the municipality of Yauco. Approved March 10, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Angelino Antongiorgi a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 15 liters of water per second from the Yauco River in the municipality of Yauco. Approved March 11, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Angelino Antongiorgi a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 50 liters of water per second from the Yauco River. Approved March 11, 1920.

An ordinance granting to the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico authority to construct, maintain, and operate such railroad lines as may be necessary to complete the belt railroad line around the eastern side of the island; to make operating agreements with the public-service companies at present operating railroad lines, to be linked and operated as a part of the belt railroad system and for other purposes. Approved June 2, 1920.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Sugar Products Co. to lay and maintain a molasses pipe line across the maritime zone in the harbor of Ponce. Approved April 5, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Arturo Lluberas a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 18 liters and 20 centiliters of water per second from the Yauco River in the municipalities of Yauco and Guayanilla. Approved April 8, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Arturo Lluberas, and Manuel, Francisco, Antonio, Rosa, Elena, Celia, Graciela and Raquel Lluberas Pasarell a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 3 liters of water per second from the Yauco River in the municipality of Guayanilla. Approved April 8, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Edmund Block a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 19 liters and 2 deciliters of water per second from an unknown tributary of the Santa Catalina Creek in the municipality of Bayamon. Approved June 2, 1920.

An ordinance granting to Sucesion de Mateo Luchetti y Tristany a revocable permit to take and use for irrigation purposes 62 liters of water per second from the Yauco River in the municipality of Yauco. Approved May 24, 1920.

EXHIBIT E.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

TABLE A.—Results of examination.

Examination.	Number of applicants.	Applications canceled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.	Appointments.
Accountant and bookkeeper ¹ .	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Accountant and bookkeeper, assistant ¹ .	6	1	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Assessor and internal revenue agent ¹ .	45	3	5	.....	37	29	8	78.38	10
Bacteriologist ¹ .	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100.00	1
Barber.	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	100.00	.....
Bookbinder.	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	100.00	2
Chairman ¹ .	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	50.00	.....
Chauffeur.	14	2	.....	4	8	8	.....	100.00	2
Chief, Bureau of Transmissible Diseases and Statistics ¹ .	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100.00	1
Chief, Assistant, Bureau of Supplies ¹ .	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100.00	1
Civil engineer, assistant ¹ .	12	1	.....	.....	11	10	1	90.91	7
Do. ^{1, 2} .	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100.00	.....
Clerk, first grade ¹ .	111	.....	5	.....	106	58	48	54.72	9
Do. ^{1, 2} .	12	.....	.....	.....	12	10	2	83.33	.....
Clerk, second grade ¹ .	267	1	37	.....	229	144	85	62.88	28
Do. ^{1, 2} .	7	.....	.....	.....	7	5	2	71.43	.....
Clerk, third grade ¹ .	152	4	16	.....	132	103	29	78.03	14
Clerk, Registry of Property ¹ .	7	.....	1	.....	6	4	2	66.67	3
Clerk in charge of auto licenses ¹ .	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	33.33	1
Collector of internal revenue ¹ .	23	.....	4	.....	19	8	11	42.11	4
Compositor.	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	100.00	6
Curator of museum ¹ .	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100.00	1
Draftsman, apprentice, architectural ¹ .	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	50.00	1
Draftsman, junior, architectural ¹ .	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draftsman, architectural ¹ .	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draftsman, junior, topographical ¹ .	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	66.67	2
Draftsman, topographical ¹ .	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	50.00	.....
Engine driver ¹ .	6	.....	1	.....	5	5	.....	100.00	1
Examiner of accounts ¹ .	7	2	.....	.....	4	1	3	25.00	1
Examiner of collectors' offices.	10	.....	1	.....	9	4	5	44.44	.....

TABLE A.—Results of examination—Continued.

Examination.	Number of applicants.	Applications canceled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.	Appointments.
Examiner of the granting of auto licenses.	3				3	2	1	66.67	1
Forest guard.	19	1			18	11	7	61.11	2
Forest inspector.	26	2			24	10	14	41.67	2
Heliographer.	2				2	2		100.00	1
Inspector, agricultural.	5				5	5		100.00	1
Inspector, agricultural, assistant.	6				6	6		100.00	6
Inspector, building construction.	4		1		3	2	1	66.67	2
Inspector, building construction, assistant.	5		1		4		4		
Inspector, foods and drugs.	3				3	1	2	33.33	
Inspector, gas and water meters.	1				1	1		100.00	
Inspector, income tax.	3				3	1	2	66.67	1
Inspector, public works.	9		3		6	2	4	33.33	1
Inspector, public works, assistant.	11	1	1		9	1	8	11.11	
Inspector, weights and measures.	33	5	6		22	7	15	31.82	7
Inspector, Department of Justice.	1				1	1		100.00	1
Instructor of gymnastics and drill.	4				4	3	1	75.00	
Internal revenue agent, coffee expert.	7		1		6	2	4	33.33	1
Internal revenue agent, tobacco expert.	1			1					
Janitor.	15	2			13	13		100.00	6
Labor inspector.	24	4	2		18	9	9	50.00	5
Laboratory assistant.	2				2	1	1	50.00	1
Leveler.	7				7	1	6	14.29	1
Lineman.	9				9	9		100.00	2
Local buyer.	3				3	3		100.00	1
Linotype operator.	1				1	1		100.00	1
Matron.	7				7	7		100.00	
Master mason.	1			1					
Master shoemaker.									4
Nurse.	12	2			10	10		100.00	2
Overseer.	5				5	1	4	20.00	1
Overseer, assistant.	11				11		11		2
Pathologist.	1				1	1		100.00	1
Pharmacist.	2				2	1	1	50.00	1
Physician and alienist.	4		1		3	1	2	33.33	
Police capataz.	13		4		9	2	7		3
Practicante.	7	1			6	6		100.00	2
Practicante, leper colony.	6				6	6		100.00	
Pressman.	2				2	2		100.00	3
Prison guard.	58	8	5		45	28	17	62.22	14
Proof reader.	2				2	2		100.00	1
Road foreman.	55		11		44	24	20	54.55	18
Rodman.	4		1		3	2	1	66.67	5
Stenographer.	137	3	9		125	23	102	18.40	22
Do. ¹	1				1		1		
Superintendent, Boys' Charity School.	8				7	5	2	71.43	1
Superintendent, Insane Asylum.	2				2	2		100.00	1
Superintendent, Insane Asylum, assistant.	2				2	2		100.00	1
Surveyor.	1				1	1		100.00	1
Telegrapher.	71	3	1		67	25	42	37.31	12
Telephone operator.	7				7	7		100.00	
Transitman.	5				5	3	2	60.00	3
Translator.	4				4	3	1	75.00	1
Typewriter.	71	1	7		63	26	37	41.27	18
Do. ¹	3				3	1	2	33.33	
Watchman.	3				7	7		100.00	
Veterinary inspector.	6	1	3		2	1	1	50.00	
Visiting physician.	3				3	3		100.00	2
Total.	1,441	50	130	6	1,255	710	545	56.57	258

¹ Written examination.² Noncompetitive examination for promotion.

TABLE A-1.—Examinations held for the United States civil service.

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

Examination.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.
Educational:				
First-grade English, customs service.	56	22	34	37.46
Post office, clerk-carrier, Spanish.	43	40	3	93.02
Post office, clerk-carrier, English.	28	25	3	89.28
Subclerical, English.	3	1	2	33.33
Subclerical, Spanish.	21	14	7	66.67
Total.	151	102	49	67.55

TABLE A-1.—*Examinations held for the United States civil service—Continued.*FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT TO POSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.¹

	Number of com- petitors.		Number of com- petitors.
Admission to United States Naval Academy.....	5	Scientific assistant (entomology).....	1
Clerk, census.....	6	Scientific assistant (horticulturist).....	2
Clerk, departmental.....	24	Special agent to investigate South American markets for dyestuffs and chemicals.....	1
File clerks.....	2	Stenographer and typewriter.....	13
Clerk, railway mail.....	6	Total.....	62
Immigration inspector.....	1		
Proof reader.....	1		

¹ The results of these examinations are not communicated to this commission.

Total examined:

For original appointment in Porto Rico.....	151
For original appointment to positions in the United States.....	62

In all.....	213
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TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican civil service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

[C.=Classified; U.=Unclassified.]

Character of changes.	Governor.		Police.		Secretary.		Justice.		Finance.		Auditor.		Interior.	
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.
Probational and original appointments.....	1	.....	117	1	.....	26	65	40	2	43	1	2	92	73
Reinstatements.....		.....	1	.....		1	15		5	.....	1	11	15	7
Transfers.....		.....		.....		5	1	14		20		12	.....	.....
Promotions.....		.....	27	1	.....	51	18	31		104		19	8	120
Reductions.....		.....		.....		1	1	5		1				
Separations.....		.....	127	.....		13	45	32	2	45	.....	13	91	68
Temporary employment:														
Appointments.....			207	.....		14	47	58		105		7	67	218
Separations.....			207	.....		4	35	43		41	.....	1	38	82
Total.....	1	.....	636	2	.....	115	212	238	4	364	1	55	307	583

Character of changes.	Educa- tion.		Agricul- ture and labor.		Health.		Civil Service.		Library.		Institute of Tropical Medicine.		Total.		
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	Both.
Probational and original appointments.....	492	6	13	206	29		2				5		981	235	1,216
Reinstatements.....	560		2		21								572	60	632
Transfers.....		2	10		1		3			1			2	75	77
Promotions.....	189	9	7	32	8		1		2				274	353	627
Reductions.....	6				1						7		7	8	15
Separations.....	360	7	5	171	183		1		1	3			799	368	1,167
Temporary employ- ment:															
Appointments.....		1	28		92		3		2	1			322	528	850
Separations.....			9		8		2		2				280	192	472
Total.....	1,607	25	74	409	343		12		8	10			3,237	1,819	5,056

[illegible]

TABLE C.—*Distribution of positions in the Porto Rican civil service by department, salary, nationality, and classification—Continued.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE E.—Table showing number of positions and total salaries of native and non-native officers and employees.

Branch of the service.	Natives.			Nonnatives.		
	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.
Senate.....	\$29,820.00	29	\$1,028.28			
House of representatives.....	43,460.00	49	1,114.36			
Governor.....	4,337.50	3	1,445.67	\$15,175.00	3	\$5,058.33
Police.....	657,418.90	726	906.78	3,960.00	1	3,960.00
Executive secretary.....	94,774.95	57	1,662.71	6,279.00	3	2,093.00
Justice.....	581,628.85	448	1,298.27	32,732.00	9	3,636.89
Finance department.....	317,863.00	228	1,394.14	13,068.00	7	1,866.86
Auditor.....	77,205.00	44	1,754.66	23,317.50	8	2,914.69
Interior department.....	532,349.15	530	1,004.43	9,824.50	4	2,456.13
Interior—irrigation service.....	63,759.35	51	1,250.96	7,710.00	2	3,855.00
Education.....	2,610,868.75	3,176	1,822.06	166,909.25	126	1,404.04
University.....	64,148.00	51	1,257.80	98,730.00	48	2,056.88
Carnegie Library.....	10,790.00	9	1,198.89			
Agriculture and labor.....	130,544.00	82	1,592.00	21,788.50	8	2,723.56
Civil service commission.....	5,256.00	6	876.00	3,105.00	1	3,105.00
Health department.....	308,436.40	393	784.83	1,080.00	1	1,080.00
San Juan Harbor Board.....	10,389.75	8	1,298.72	5,907.00	2	2,953.50
Institute of Tropical Medicine.....	23,378.00	13	1,775.23			
Public service commission.....	13,320.50	8	1,665.06			
Total.....	5,579,748.00	5,911	943.96	409,585.75	223	1,836.71

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
San Juan, P. R., August 9, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of Porto Rico was still holding at the beginning of the fiscal year its second regular session, which had begun on February 10, 1919, and lasted until July 6, 1919, a period of about five months of continuous legislative work. It was the longest session ever held by the legislature in Porto Rico and the one in which the largest number of laws, many of them of great importance, were enacted, with the exception of the session held in the year 1902. Eighty-five acts and thirty-six joint resolutions were approved by the governor.

Acting Gov. Benedicto, who had assumed the duties of chief executive officer of the island on January 11, 1920, upon his designation by the President of the United States, and on account of Gov. Yager's disability, due to a sudden and serious illness, issued on April 20, 1920, a proclamation calling the Legislature of Porto Rico in special session to consider certain important matters of public interest requiring legislative action, to wit: 1. To increase the existing appropriations for the maintenance of the insular police force, which became insufficient for the purpose, due to the necessity of appointing 200 additional policemen to maintain public order during the agricultural laborers' strike, the most important and protracted labor trouble ever happening in this island. 2. To make certain necessary amendments to the laws of taxation, municipal government, elections, and compensation of workmen in cases of accident, so as to remedy some difficulties developed in their execution. 3. To provide some accommodation for the poor people of San Juan who were living on the lowlands adjoining the seashore, as the work of dredging the harbor was to begin in a short time and said lands were the first to be filled in. 4. To authorize the incorporation of cooperative societies of production and consumption and to increase the salaries of all officers and employees of the insular government, both measures being indispensable on account of the high prevailing prices of the articles of prime necessity.

The legislature promptly convened at 10 o'clock a. m. April 26, 1920, and adjourned on May 6, 1920, after the passage during the 10 legislative days of the special session of 19 acts and 6 joint resolutions, all of which were duly approved by the governor and are now filed in this office.

Of the legislation so enacted only the two following acts are connected with the duties of the executive secretary of Porto Rico: (1) An act for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative associations of production and consumption, and (2) an act to amend sections 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 37, 40, 42, 46, 70, 71, and 72 of an act entitled "An act to establish the law of registrations and elections," approved June 25, 1919, and to add sections 13a, 13b, 13c, 21a, 22a, 22b, 23a, 23b, 71a, and 97a to the aforesaid act, and for other purposes."

I will make some explanations about these two laws in the subdivisions of this report relative to "corporations" and "elections."

PUBLICATIONS.

The printing of the volume of the session laws of 1919, containing 900 pages, was promptly finished at the beginning of the fiscal year and properly distributed, and at the end of said year the volume of laws corresponding to the special session of 1920 was in process of publication. Twenty-nine administrative bulletins issued for the promulgation of governor's proclamations and executive orders, were also prepared, printed, and distributed by this office.

I have to recommend that necessary provision of funds be made by the legislature at its next regular session for the preparation, printing, and distribution of two publi-

cations the necessity of which is greatly felt. One is a new compilation of the Codes and Laws of Porto Rico up to the end of the regular legislative session of 1921. The last compilation was published in the year 1911, and 10 years is a sufficient period of time to warrant the revision and compilation of our legislation, in order that all the laws in force may be found in only one volume and so as to avoid the trouble of examining all the volumes of the session laws published since the year 1912 every time one needs to know if some particular provision of law has or has not been amended during the last 10 years.

The other publication I am referring to is a new Register of Porto Rico. The last edition of this book was also published in the year 1911 and became exhausted a long time ago. As a business proposition it will pay with excess its cost, because although its distribution is to be free of charge as usual, the use of the book for school purposes and as a medium of advertisement for the island and its business opportunities and resources abroad is extremely valuable. It is a pity that we have to answer always in the negative the large number of requests we are frequently receiving from business men and corporations for copies of the said Register.

Another recommendation I desire to make is that a special revolving fund be appropriated by the legislature for the publication in loose-leaf form of all those laws and administrative bulletins that may be of a general character and to republish them when their last editions may have become exhausted, and that this office be authorized to sell them to private persons at cost price, so as to cover at least in part the expenses of publication.

The sale of law books and of the 1911 compilation during the year 1919-20 amounted to \$1,481.01.

PASSPORTS AND IDENTITY CARDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, 1,239 passports were issued for the following countries:

Cuba.....	594	Italy.....	2
Santo Domingo.....	237	Canada.....	2
Venezuela.....	139	St. Kitts, British West Indies.....	2
Spain.....	105	Jamaica.....	2
France.....	45	Dominica, British West Indies.....	2
Colombia.....	24	Argentine Republic.....	2
England.....	19	Chile.....	1
Panama.....	15	Guadeloupe, French West Indies.....	1
Brazil.....	13	Uruguay.....	1
Haiti.....	12	Barbados, British West Indies.....	1
Mexico.....	4		
Ecuador.....	3	Total.....	1,239

Although there appears a decrease in the number of passports issued as compared with the 1,421 granted in the fiscal year 1918-19, no such decrease exists, if it is taken into consideration the fact that the undersigned has also issued 371 identification cards for Santo Domingo, which means on the contrary that the work in this office during the fiscal year in connection with the service of furnishing to citizens of the United States the necessary documents to go abroad has again increased to what it was during the fiscal year 1917-18, in which 1,625 passports were issued, the largest number in any fiscal year since the Governor of Porto Rico was given authority for the issuance of passports in 1902.

As stated in my last annual report, the system of identification cards for travel between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo was principally adopted as an emergency measure, to facilitate the emigration of our surplus labor population to the neighboring island, where the Porto Rican laborers were greatly needed for the agricultural development of that country. Our unskilled laborers had great difficulties to comply with all the formalities and requirements of an application for passport. Said system was inaugurated on February 3, 1919, by the commissioner of immigration of Porto Rico under instructions from the State Department and was at first extended to all near-by islands.

In September of the same year it was to be discontinued, but both the Federal and the Insular Governments being thoroughly convinced of the necessity and advantages of maintaining it, especially between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, reached an agreement by which certain Porto Rican officials were to take charge of this service, without any expense to the United States, simply with a desire to cooperate in helping the neighbor country and in contributing to relieve our crowded condition of labor. Accordingly, upon the recommendation of the Governor, the following permit agents of the State Department for the issuance of identification cards were appointed: Mr. Ramón Brandes, for the port of Ponce; Mr. Ramón A. Manich, for the port of Mayaguez; and the undersigned for the port of San Juan. For the sake of uniformity, the permit agents at Ponce and Mayaguez must conduct their correspondence with the State Department through the permit agent at San Juan.

Furthermore, in the absence of an insular official at the port of Guanica, it was arranged to maintain there the former permit agent under the United States immigration commissioner, during the cane harvesting season.

After receiving proper instructions from Washington, the new permit agents entered upon their new duties; that is, the issuance of identity cards only to American citizens and for travel between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico; travelers to Cuba, Haiti, and the French and British West Indies being required to secure passports in the regular way before leaving the island. The permit agents at Ponce and Mayaguez were given full instructions by the undersigned as to the manner of fulfilling their duties and especially as to the manner of determining the true citizenship of the applicants.

The passports issued for Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia have increased in comparison with those granted in 1918-19, said increase being due with respect to the former country to the following facts: (1) That many agricultural laborers have gone to Cuba on account of the high wages paid there, and (2) that the crowded condition of the passenger traffic in the regular lines of steamers plying between Porto Rico and New York made necessary for many persons to go to Cuba in foreign boats in transit to the mainland. In regard to Venezuela and Colombia, more passports have been issued on account of certain agricultural and industrial enterprises which are now being developed in said two countries with Porto Rican capital and which has made it necessary to send thereto a number of mechanics, agricultural experts, and other skilled laborers.

The number of passports granted during the last fiscal year may be also subdivided as follows: 1,053 to persons who were collectively naturalized as citizens of the United States under the provisions of the so-called Jones Act, the new organic act of Porto Rico; 138 to native-born citizens; 36 to persons who had become naturalized after complying with the procedure established in the naturalization law; 6 to persons who claimed citizenship through the naturalization of their fathers or husbands; 3 to citizens of Porto Rico; and 3 to inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, subject to the protection of the United States.

The peculiar conditions existing in Porto Rico in regard to the citizenship of its inhabitants, brought about by the outcome of the Spanish-American war and as a result of the stipulations of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, have made very difficult the work of determining the citizenship of each and every applicant for a passport.

As to the manner in which the American citizenship may have been secured, the citizens of the United States in Porto Rico may be divided into three classes:

1. Citizens naturalized by virtue of the collective naturalization provided for in the present organic act of Porto Rico (Jones Act). This class covers not only the natives of Porto Rico who were Spanish subjects at the time of the ratification of the treaty of Paris, and were then residing in this island, as well as those who were temporarily absent and have since returned and resumed here their permanent residence, but also those Spanish subjects born in the Spanish Peninsula who were residing at the same time and have continued to reside in Porto Rico, and did not make any declaration to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain within the year granted to that effect by Article IX of the treaty. This class also covers the children of the preceding persons born subsequent to the passage of Porto Rico under the sovereignty of the United States, and the children born in Porto Rico, either before or after the ratification of the treaty, of Spanish subjects born in the Spanish Peninsula and retaining their former allegiance to the Spanish Nation; in other words, all persons born in Porto Rico of Porto Rican or Spanish parents, and all resident persons born in the Spanish Peninsula who did not use the privilege of retaining their former nationality.

2. Citizens naturalized through the regular process of the naturalization laws. This class covers not only persons born in Spain who remained as Spaniards after the treaty and persons born in other foreign countries, but also persons born in Porto Rico of alien parents (not Spanish) who have been declared citizens by a Federal court, through the process provided for in the naturalization laws, or through the special procedure prescribed in our organic act.

3. Native-born citizens.

In addition to these classes of applicants, we also have the citizens of Porto Rico; that is, the small number of persons who declared their intention not to become citizens of the United States, and therefore retained their former political status after the Jones Act became effective, and the natives of the Virgin Islands who are temporarily residing here. These persons are also entitled to passports as citizens of Porto Rico or inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, subject to the protection of the United States.

In addition to the preceding work, 35 passports issued by the State Department were amended or extended, and 16 passports issued by American legations were also amended.

Two passports and one identification card were denied during the year. The former, because the applicants were not citizens of the United States but Dominican citizens. The latter, under advice from the United States military government at Santo Domingo to the effect that the applicant was undesirable and would not be allowed to land there. Only three persons withdrew their applications due to their inability to comply with the rules and regulations on the matter.

On August 6, 1919, the Department of State decided the inquiries made by this office as to the citizenship of the minor children of Mr. Pedro Brull, a Spanish subject, and of Mr. Octavio Mella, a Dominican citizen, who had applied for passports as American citizens, all of them being natives of Porto Rico. These two cases were pending decision when my last annual report was closed, and the conclusion reached by this office was that neither Mr. Mella's children nor Mr. Brull's children were citizens of the United States; in the first case, because the United States Congress in the new organic act of Porto Rico had given complete recognition to the principle of international law that minors follow the nationality of their parents, and had declared that any person born in Porto Rico of an alien parent could not become an American citizen until reaching his or her majority or within one year thereafter; in the second case, because, although the State Department had held that the privilege of preserving their former allegiance to the Crown of Spain had only been granted by the treaty of Paris to the Spanish subjects born in the Spanish Peninsula and not to their children born in Porto Rico, who were to be considered as citizens of the United States, still, in the judgment of the undersigned, the provisions of the treaty could only be applicable to those children of Spanish subject already born at the time of its ratification and not to the children born in Porto Rico subsequent thereto, who should be placed on the same level as the children of all other alien parents mentioned in the organic act.

The resolution in the Mella case was in strict accord with the opinion of this office; but, contrary to my expectations, the State Department ruled that Mr. Brull's children were citizens of the United States on the ground that the provision of section 7 of the act of Congress of April 12, 1900 (the Foraker Act), reading "and their children born subsequent thereto" covers not only the children of Spanish subjects who become Porto Rican citizens, but also the children of Spanish subjects who retained their Spanish nationality, since no right of election was reserved to the Porto Rican children of Spanish subjects even in the case they were born subsequent to April 11, 1899, the date of ratification of the treaty of Paris.

During the fiscal year and due to the relaxation of the strict war regulations affecting travel, instructions were first received from the State Department for the issuance of passports for use in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, as well as in Africa, Asia, and America, to persons who might have a legitimate and reasonable object for their trips, and even for pleasure or recreation to Latin America, Japan, and China, thus discontinuing the previous policy of issuing passports only when it was proven that the journey was urgently necessary. Egypt was excepted in Africa, Siberia and the Straits Settlements in Asia, and Mexico in America.

Later on, new instructions were issued, and as a result thereof it was no longer necessary to submit applications for passports for Europe to the approval of the Department of State, and the Governor of Porto Rico was authorized to issue passports for purposes of travel, recreation, and pleasure to all countries except the following: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Albania, Arabia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Mexico, Persia, Russia, Poland, or Turkey, but it was clearly established that the governor's authority should only be applied to citizens of the United States, residents in Porto Rico, and not to transient citizens who should secure their passports before leaving continental United States, unusual and meritorious cases excepted.

This new ruling as to transient citizens was going to be a source of trouble and difficulty for persons who usually come from New York direct to Porto Rico for commercial purposes and on account of the lack of transportation facilities to go back direct to the mainland, have to make their return trips via Cuba, and of course need passports for this country in transit to the United States. In order to give them any kind of facilities to go home, as well as to avoid anything that may hamper the ever-growing business relations between Porto Rico and the United States, it has been decided to grant them passports for Cuba while the present lack of available direct transportation means is not remedied.

CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Seventy corporations were legally organized in Porto Rico in the year 1919-20 with a total authorized capital stock of \$12,756,000 and a total paid-in capital to begin their business of \$1,152,110. This is the largest number so organized in any one

fiscal year, since 1902 in which a new corporation law was approved, modeled upon the Anglo-Saxon incorporation system.

This result may be attributed to the same causes stated in my last annual report. A greater abundance of money available for new enterprises, due to the very exceptionally high prices (the greatest ever recorded) at which sugar, the principal product of the island, has been sold during the first half of the year 1920; and the constantly increasing tendency to adopt the corporate form for every kind of business, as it may be clearly seen in the following statement from the large diversity of purposes for which the above-mentioned 70 corporations were organized:

Mercantile in general.....	11	Dealing in lumber.....	1
Conducting theaters and motion picture places.....	7	Holding fairs.....	1
Preparing and selling drugs and chemicals.....	7	Raising and selling bees and their products.....	1
Dealing in automobiles and accessories.....	4	Conducting a bakery.....	1
Growing and manufacturing sugar.....	3	Dealing in tobacco.....	1
Cultivating fruits.....	2	Quarrying marble.....	1
Banking.....	2	Conducting hospitals.....	1
Insurance.....	2	Manufacturing embroidered novelties and dress goods.....	1
Publishing and printing.....	2	Operating gardens and plant nurseries.....	1
Real estate development.....	2	Dealing in coffee.....	1
Manufacturing clay products.....	1	Manufacturing cotton and cotton goods.....	1
Manufacturing salt.....	1	Electroplating.....	1
Producing motion pictures.....	1	Manufacturing fruit juices.....	1
Cooperative building, saving, and loaning.....	1	Manufacturing soaps.....	1
Furnishing electric light and power.....	1	Conducting a jewelry business.....	1
Preparing food products.....	1	Manufacturing fertilizers.....	1
Automobile transportation.....	1	Manufacturing boxes and furniture.....	1
Real estate brokerage.....	1		
Dealing in petroleum.....	1		
Operating electric street railways.....	1	Total.....	70
Manufacturing bay rum.....	1		

A good number of new industries have started in that way, taking advantage of the relatively cheap labor that may be obtained in Porto Rico, and it is to be expected that if those industrial enterprises are successful, new ones will be established and a new field will be opened for the further economic development of this island. Of these 70 corporations, 45 have their principal place of business at San Juan, the capital of the island; 5 at Ponce; 5 at Mayaguez; 2 each at Bayamon, Guayama, and Caguas; and 1 each at Humacao, Lares, Adjuntas, Yauco, San Sebastian, Aguadilla, Cayey, Rincon, and Aguas Buenas.

Fourteen new foreign corporations were authorized to do business in Porto Rico during the fiscal year, with a total authorized capital stock of \$39,296,200 and a capital paid in of \$27,928,360. Five of these corporations were for insurance, 5 for dealing in tobacco, and 1 each for dealing in sugar, raising fruits, manufacturing handkerchiefs, and making hand embroidery. All of them were American corporations organized in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Georgia, Delaware, Louisiana, and Rhode Island, with the exception of two of the insurance corporations which were British.

The number of domestic corporations dissolved during the year was 20, and the number of foreign corporations which ceased to do business in Porto Rico was 17.

Thirty-eight associations were also organized under the provisions of the non-pecuniary association act, for mutual protection, and for fraternal, charitable, social, religious, artistic, and literary purposes. Fifteen of them were to promote the development of agriculture, following a movement initiated and encouraged by the department of agriculture and labor of the insular government to stimulate the formation of agricultural leagues throughout the island for the establishment of close bonds of union and cooperation among the cultivators of the soil, so that they may be in a better condition to defend their interests and to secure for their work the great advantages offered by cooperation, either in the buying of agricultural implements, fertilizers, and so forth, or in the marketing of their products.

Seven domestic associations of this kind were dissolved during the year.

As stated elsewhere in this report, Acting Gov. Benedicto recommended to the legislature the passage at the special session of an act for the formation of cooperative societies of production and consumption.

Taking as a basis a project which had been submitted to the consideration of the acting governor, and after studying a small number of the acts in force in the States for the same purpose, the undersigned drafted a bill for the incorporation and regulation of such societies, which bill was introduced into and promptly passed by the legislature with very slight amendments, having received without delay the acting governor's approval.

Due to the high cost of living its enactment was very necessary, as there was no law in force authorizing the incorporation of this kind of cooperative societies, and a cooperative association of consumers, if properly administered, is considered as a good and effective method to reduce the cost of living to reasonable terms. At the same time,

it was deemed advisable to include also in the new act the necessary authorization for the formation of cooperative societies of producers, so as to offer to the agricultural leagues formed or in process of formation the legal means to secure their aims in the same way as the cooperative idea is bringing very valuable help to farmers in some States of the Union.

This new statutory law authorizes the organization by any number of persons, not less than seven, of any cooperative association, society, union, company, or exchange, for the purpose of engaging in commerce, agriculture, dairying, mining, manufactures, or mechanic industries on the cooperative plan, establishes the necessary regulations for the election of directors, the holding of meetings, and the management of the corporate business; limits the number of shares to be held by each stockholder and provides for only one vote for each of them, irrespective of the number of shares he may own, so as to avoid the possible control of these societies by rich or selfish persons who may not be friendly to the cooperative idea and try to carry it to failure; provides for the payment of dividends and the creation of a reserve fund out of the net profits of the society; requires official reports and provides for proper governmental investigations as a guaranty to stockholders; and fixes the penalties to be imposed upon any corporate director or official who fails to file a report or who makes a false statement therein.

The law perhaps is not a perfect one, but I consider it as a good start, and the deficiencies to be observed in its execution may be, of course, corrected by subsequent legislation.

To complete the full development of the cooperative idea I would recommend that a new law be passed permitting the organization of cooperative credit associations so as to facilitate to small cultivators and producers the means of raising the money necessary for their business.

More detailed information about corporations is to be found in the several statements hereto attached.

TRADE-MARKS.

The registration of domestic trade-marks has considerably increased in the last two fiscal years, keeping pace with the tremendous volume of business transacted in the island during the same period of time. It suffices to say that while up to 1917-18 an average of 60 were annually registered, in 1918-19 the number of registrations reached 95, and in the last fiscal year grew up to 188, representing an increase of 98 per cent as compared with the previous fiscal year and 268 per cent over the fiscal year 1917-18.

The trade-marks so registered were applicable to the sale of the following articles:

Chemicals, medicines, and pharmaceutical preparations.....	27	Kitchen utensils.....	2
Motor vehicles and parts thereof.....	24	Wire.....	2
Foods and ingredients of foods.....	15	Soap.....	2
Clothing.....	14	Bicycles.....	2
Toilet preparations.....	12	Horse and mule shoes.....	2
Machines and machinery.....	12	Playing cards.....	2
Confectionery.....	12	Cement and construction materials.....	2
Electrical apparatus, machines, and supplies.....	12	Metals and metal castings and forgings.....	1
Musical instruments and supplies.....	5	Alcoholic beverages.....	1
Paints and painters' materials.....	5	Bee honey.....	1
Thread and yarn.....	5	Newspapers.....	1
Leather and leather products.....	5	Rugs.....	1
Dental, medical, and surgical appliances.....	4	Polishing preparations.....	1
Petroleum and products thereof.....	3	Piece goods.....	1
Oils and greases.....	3	Glassware.....	1
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	2	Jewelry.....	1
Cigars and cigarettes.....	2	Furniture.....	1
Motion pictures.....	2	Total.....	188

Also 49 United States trade-marks (an increase of more than 61 per cent over the previous fiscal year) and 57 United States letters patent were registered in this office.

Two applications for registrations were denied, one of them because it had never been used in commerce in Porto Rico, and our laws only authorize the registration of trade-marks which have been used before the application for registration is filed, and the other because it was so similar to a trade-mark already registered and in use by the West India Oil Co., of New Jersey, for the sale of the same kind of articles as to be likely to cause confusion in the mind of the purchasers.

OLD SPANISH ARCHIVES.

The act to create the Historial Archive of Porto Rico, approved on June 20, 1919, and to which I referred in my last annual report, became effective 90 days after its approval—that is, on the 18th day of September of the same year—and on the 5th day

of November the governor did appoint the director of the new institution, who immediately assumed the duties of his office to be carried out under the supervision and direction of the governor.

Consequently all books, documents, and other papers pertaining to the times of the Spanish régime of this island, which had been under the custody of this office until such time as the legislature might determine the final and permanent disposition thereof, were legally placed in the custody of the director of the Historial Archive, and the undersigned therefore relieved of any further duty in reference to the keeping, classification, and preservation of these old records.

ELECTIONS.

As hereinbefore stated, at the last special session of the legislature an act amendatory of the registrations and elections law was passed and approved by the acting governor. Certain amendments related to the nomination of candidates and the adoption of devices to distinguish each political party on the ballot—that is, to such a part of the election proceedings as it is put by law under the jurisdiction of this office.

The legislature in said amendments provided that in nominating candidates by petition the number of the registration pertaining to each subscriber be set forth thereon; increased from 500 to 1,000 the number of signatures in the 5 municipal petitions, of 200 signatures each, necessary to nominate candidates for members of the senate in senatorial districts; also increased from 2,000 to 4,000 the number of signatures in the 20 municipal petitions, of 200 signatures each, necessary to nominate candidates for Commissioner to Washington, senators, and representatives at large, and public-service commissioners; required a petition containing at least 200 signatures of each of the municipalities comprised in a representative district to nominate candidates for members of the house of representatives in such districts, when only a petition of 200 signatures of any one municipality within the district was heretofore sufficient; prohibited that a person may be a candidate for the same office on two different tickets; and at the suggestion of the undersigned made some changes in the provisions of law regulating the adoption of devices by the political parties, so as to clarify them by the establishment of a precise rule whereby the principal political parties might be guaranteed against any possible usurpation by new organizations of their priority rights to the exclusive use of their names and devices, or any part thereof.

Up to June 30, 1920, 12 petitions for the nominations of candidates for the next elections to be held on November 2, 1920, had been presented to this office for filing. One was made by a local party of the municipality of Utuado under the name of "Cuetistas Utuadeños," and only candidates for the municipal assembly were nominated therein. The other 11 were submitted by the Socialist Party, a political party principally formed by those Porto Rican laborers who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and who are preaching and making propaganda in favor of the most radical social theories, some of its adherents going so far as to make public utterances in support of a soviet form of government and of the principles advocated by some of the Russian anarchist writers. The organization of this party is now being made through the whole island, and the members thereof are trying to nominate by petition candidates for every insular or municipal elective position, from Resident Commissioner to Washington down to members of the municipal assemblies. Of the 12 petitions so received, 9 were still pending examination at the end of the fiscal year.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following additional work was also made in the fiscal year:

Sixteen new notaries public were authorized and six ceased to practice their profession in Porto Rico. On June 30, 1920, there were 262 notaries public registered in this office. Their names, residences, and dates of registration may be found in statement No. 13 attached hereto.

Two commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States were appointed, one for the State of New Hampshire and the other reappointed for the State of New York. A list of all such commissioners whose terms of office have not expired is also found at the end of this report.

One hundred and twenty-three hunting licenses were issued, the highest number granted in one year since the new hunting law of 1916 became effective.

Fifty-four ordinances adopted by the public-service commission, granting new franchises or making amendments to or repealing those already in force, were thoroughly examined and approved by the governor. Three of these ordinances were returned to the said commission before its approval by the governor for amendment, so as to make clearer the meaning of certain clauses thereof and to include some provisions recommended by the franchise committee and inadvertently omitted in one of said ordinances.

Six hundred and seventy-eight commissions for municipal, judicial, and executive insular officers were prepared and forwarded, 341 of which were made in cases of recess appointments.

Four hundred and fifty petitions for clemency were received and acted upon in the following way: Granted, 118; denied, 189; not considered, 67; and pending at the close of business on June 30, 1920, 76.

Eight new consular officers were registered. Among them there were two positions newly created, those of consul of the Republic of Panama at Aguadilla and consul ad honorem of the Republic of Honduras at San Juan. For a long time the latter country has not had any consular representative in Porto Rico. A list of all consular officers, with their ranks and residences, is attached hereto.

Twenty-two municipal ordinances for the sale, lease, or any other disposition of municipal real property were examined, of which 17 were approved by the governor, 1 was disapproved, and no action was necessary on the remaining 4. The approval of the governor on ordinances of this kind will be no longer necessary, in view of the provisions of the new municipal law which has granted a larger measure of self-government to local political divisions.

Thirty-eight ordinances approved by the executive council authorizing loans to be made by municipalities and school boards were also examined, and 30 of them were approved by the governor and no action taken on the remaining 8.

Seven hundred and thirty-three dispatches by cable were forwarded and 626 were received by this office, most of which had to be coded or decoded for transmission to parties concerned.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

The supply committee held 50 meetings during the last fiscal year in which 377 resolutions were adopted and 399 contracts awarded, aside of a considerable number of direct purchases authorized.

The situation of the market and the difficulties of transportation have been more abnormal than ever, even worse than during the war period. Prices have been very high, and on account of their constant fluctuations, most of the bidders have been making their bids subject to change without notice, and consequently a number of awards were not accepted, and sometimes two or more calls for bids had to be made, thus considerably delaying the purchase and delivery of the articles needed for the Government services and work. The prices on building materials have been continuously advancing since January 1, 1919, and very rapidly since June 1, 1919. Cement, especially, has been very scarce, and the prices paid for this article were three or four times higher than the current prices before the war.

If it is added to the uncertainty of the market the difficulty in the transportation facilities due to the railroad embargo and labor unrest in the United States as well as to the longshoremen's strike both in the United States and in Porto Rico, it would be easy to understand the troubles found by this committee in performing its duties of securing the necessary supplies for the different departments and offices of the insular government.

As in the last fiscal year, it was necessary to make three calls for bids to secure a supply of fresh milk for the penal and charitable institutions, during the first half of the year 1920, and in the district jail at Guayama condensed milk had to be used as it was impossible to obtain fresh milk at any price, due to the scarcity of such commodity.

Just at the end of the fiscal year when the committee was going to award the contracts for the second half of the year 1920 for provisions to be delivered to the Government institutions at San Juan and Santurce information was received to the effect that the prices of some food products had begun to decline and showed a downward tendency, which information was ratified by cable by the purchasing agent at New York, and, therefore, it was considered advisable not to make the award of such articles for the whole but for a shorter period, so as to secure better prices later on for the balance of the quantities required. So the award for rice was made for one month only, and the awards for codfish, beans, potatoes, ham, butter, lard, and bacon for three months.

Purchase of some animals in the States for the insular experiment station and for the College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts were made during the year through the purchasing agent at New York. As some technical advice was necessary in order to inspect and select the animals offered by the bidders, the cooperation for such purpose of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture was fortunately secured, with very satisfactory results.

In view of the fact that there were many bidders who for one reason or other did not file any temporary bond with their bids, and in certain cases they quoted the lowest prices, the committee taking also into consideration the market conditions, and in order to secure the large number of bids possible, adopted a resolution by

which it reserved itself the right to consider or not bids submitted without temporary bonds, according to the financial standing of the bidders.

Purchases of articles for the stock of the bureau of supplies have been made as far as possible through calls for bids and in larger amounts, so as to secure the best prices obtainable.

I think that the supply committee has carried out its work during the last fiscal year under the most trying and difficult circumstances, but nevertheless its intervention in the purchase of Government supplies has been productive of the best results, being not only profitable to the public service but also a guaranty of impartiality and fair deal to manufacturers, producers, and merchants who have shown a desire to transact business with the people of Porto Rico.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

The volume of business handled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was considered as abnormal, due to the campaign against the influenza epidemic and the campaign against prostitution, as well as the repairing of public buildings damaged by the earthquake. However, during the fiscal year 1919-20 the total amount of business was of \$2,377,770.47, a reduction of only \$15,072.21, or 0.63 per cent. During the same year \$45,341.77 was spent for salaries and contingent expenses, of which amount \$736.81 was for delivery service. The operating cost has been, therefore, \$44,604.96, or 1.87 per cent.

The total purchases made by the supply division for the year amounted to \$1,177,228.07, an increase over the preceding year of \$36,289.60, or 3.18 per cent. Of this amount \$751,459.53 constitutes purchases made from merchants in Porto Rico, which means a decrease of \$110,663.86, or 12.84 per cent. The purchases made from merchants in the United States are figured at \$369,877.64. This is an increase over the preceding year of \$93,069.06, or 33.62 per cent.

During the fiscal year 1918-19 textbooks were purchased directly from Porto Rico and paid from the San Juan office. This procedure was changed during the fiscal year 1919-20, and purchases of textbooks to the amount of \$73,444.17 were made through the New York office and paid directly by the special disbursing officer at Washington, D. C.

The increase of the purchases from the United States is explained by the change noted above in the purchase of textbooks and the fact that the supply committee awarded a contract for 150 ready-cut houses to a manufacturer in the United States. The cost of these houses plus freight was \$40,333.41. Otherwise purchases made from the United States covered those supplies and machinery that could not be obtained in Porto Rico due to the abnormal conditions still ruling in commercial transactions.

The total sales made during the year amounted to \$1,181,239.63, a small decrease over last year of \$7,125.05, or 0.06 per cent. Of this amount \$85,779.11 is for merchandise and automobile supplies sold from the stock of the bureau.

The supply division attends to the preparation of calls for bids which are to be made in accordance with the law for every purchase amounting to \$300 or more. This limit fixed by law proves very small with the high prices ruling for every kind of material, and the number of calls for bids has been increasing every year. The increase in the work of this division is explained in the following statement:

Year.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Requisitions	7,631	8,478	9,276	10,064
Purchase orders	7,623	8,229	8,386	8,916
Contract orders	1,188	1,945	2,297	2,260
Proposals	55	65	111	177

It is earnestly recommended that the Department of the Interior condense in a requisition all the materials required for each work to be done and that full specifications be given on the requisitions from all departments in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence and delays.

The net output of the printing division amounted to \$77,450.01, an increase over last fiscal year of \$8,889.82, or 12.94 per cent. Work was undertaken on 3,064 jobs.

Besides the work done for the insular government, the printing division attended to the printing of certain forms for the Virgin Islands and the Customs Tariff of the Dominican Republic, as a courtesy to the Governments of these two countries.

One of the improvements made in this division was the installation of a new wire-stitching machine with capacity of from two sheets to one-fourth inch thick.

The printing division attended to the manufacture of scratch pads and stenographers' notebooks for the stock of the bureau, to be sold to the various departments. A

quantity of 4,713 scratch pads were made at a cost of \$259.14. These pads would have cost the Government \$529.40. By doing this, there has been a saving to the Government of \$270.26. Stenographers' notebooks were made with a similar saving. This practice will be continued hereafter.

In accordance with section 10 of joint resolution No. 14 of the year 1916, all departments are required to transfer to the bureau any surplus property no longer required by them, this property to be transferred by the bureau to other departments where it might be used to advantage. A great number of desks, tables, chairs, typewriters, electric fans, etc., were transferred in this way during this fiscal year. To give an idea of the benefit derived by the Government with this measure, it must be mentioned that 15 old desks transferred by the department of health to the bureau, which were not worth \$10 in all, were properly repaired at the bureau at a cost of about \$8 and are now being used by the department of finance, insular telegraph, and insular police. The cost of one of these desks brand new is to-day \$80.

The automobiles of the bureau made 517 trips during the year, with a running of 115,151 kilometers, or 29,396 kilometers less than the preceding year. The average cost per kilometer is 16.6 cents. This shows an increase of 0.6 cent per kilometer, due to the drop in the running of all cars. It was necessary to hire cars for 43 trips, at a cost of \$3,290. Besides this, most of the departments hired cars direct when the bureau could not furnish the service.

Attention is called again to the necessity of increasing the number of cars at the service of this bureau, as the hiring of private cars is a very expensive item.

During the year two new cars were purchased to take the place of two old cars. There are at present six cars in actual service. One car will be added as soon as the amount of funds in reserve for purchases and renewals may cover the cost thereof.

The only truck engaged in the delivery service handled during the year 1,006,633 pounds of freight in San Juan, 91,305 pounds in Santurce, and 6,395 in Rio Piedras, with a cost of \$736.81 for supplies and labor during the year.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

As stated in my last annual report, due to the repeated efforts of the undersigned, the number of traveling inspectors of weights and measures was increased from six to eight for the fiscal year 1919-20 and 1920-21, which enabled the bureau of weights and measures to reorganize somewhat its field work by the assignment of a resident inspector to each judicial district with the exception of San Juan, to which two inspectors have been assigned, due to its greater importance as compared with any of the other districts.

By virtue of this new organization a closer attention is secured to the needs of the service in the most important cities of the island which have been assigned to the inspectors as their residence stations, a much better vigilance is obtained over all the municipalities and the traveling expenses are decreased in view of the reduction of the zone placed under the care of each inspector.

The persistent efforts of the bureau with the municipal authorities to convince them of the need of having an official appointed who should at least devote a portion of his time to weights and measures duties have been rewarded with splendid results. The bureau has been able to secure the appointment of a municipal inspector for each of the 76 municipalities of the island with the exception of 3—Dorado, Jayuya, and Villalba.

It is true that in most cases the salary assigned to the municipal inspectors is so small that it is nearly impossible to find a suitable person to fill the position and when, fortunately, such a person is found and accepts it, usually he shortly afterwards resigns to accept a more lucrative position. The numerous changes that have taken place during the year have been due, at least in part, to the changes in the municipal officials brought about by the enactment of the new municipal law which became effective during the fiscal year and which brought with it many changes in the municipal officers of the island. In 38 municipalities new municipal weights and measures inspectors were appointed, and in some cases two and even three changes occurred during the fiscal year. This, of course, has been a serious drawback, as the change of personnel not only affects directly the efficiency of these employees in each municipality, but it furthermore increases the difficult work of the insular inspectors of training them in their functions.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties met with during the year, the work of the bureau has not decreased as may be readily appreciated by the following résumé:

The insular inspectors visited 24,412 commercial or industrial establishments and made a detailed inspection in 5,476 of them.

The total number of apparatus tested by them during the year is 189,183 as compared with 175,724 tested during the previous year.

The number of violations denounced by the insular inspectors which have been passed upon by the courts reached 643 this year as against 523 for the previous year. The municipal inspectors filed and the courts passed upon 227 cases as against 202 last year.

Ninety-four thousand four hundred and seven packages were reweighed by the insular inspectors, 44,602 only having been reweighed during 1918-19. During the same periods the municipal inspectors reweighed 469,396 and 378,370, respectively.

While acting as public weighers—that is, weighing merchandise just received from the States at the importers' request, to determine the exact weight of same—our inspectors rendered 236 reports which were later certified to, which represents an increase of 111, or 88.8 per cent, over last year, when 125 certificates of weighings were issued.

During the year the bureau handled 12,520 communications, an increase of 2,578, or 25.93 per cent, over the previous year. Of these, 8,630 were received and 3,890 sent out.

Statement No. 14 conveys an exact idea of the amount of work done in each municipality by the insular and municipal inspectors in the inspection and test of the instruments and of the amount of packages reweighed.

Concerning the organization of the work of the bureau throughout the island, it will not be amiss to state that due to the constant efforts of the bureau to the end that each municipality be equipped with a weights and measures test set, we are about to reach this goal.

Ten municipalities have appropriated funds to purchase test sets. These sets have already been ordered and are expected to come from the States shortly. Of these 10 municipalities, 7 do not possess any kind of equipment and 3 are using insular outfits. These three sets when released, will be assigned to the municipalities of Patillas, Corozal, and Villalba, which have been unable to order an equipment for themselves, and thereupon there will not be a single municipality in the island without its equipment.

By virtue of Act No. 60, approved June 19, 1919, the inspection of the electric, gas, and water meters was put under the jurisdiction of the bureau of weights and measures.

Though, as I stated in my report last year, it is difficult if not impracticable to enforce the above-mentioned law on account of the failure of the legislature to include in its budgetary appropriations the necessary funds required in Act 60 to carry out its provisions, every effort has been made to organize said service, if not in its entirety at least as far as the means at our disposal permit. To this end advice and instructions were solicited from the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and catalogues were asked from several manufacturers. In January last, one of the two inspectors provided for in the budget was temporarily appointed, so that he might study the catalogues and make the necessary purchases of instruments and other materials needed, and prepare the forms, regulations, etc., that will be needed in this new service. In February orders were placed with several manufacturers for instruments, and to date the bureau has not received the same, with the exception of one instrument to inspect gas meters. No doubt this delay has been caused by the strikes and other disorders from which the American industries have suffered and are still suffering.

The résumé of the inspection and test of all the weighing and measuring instruments made by the insular and the municipal inspectors throughout the island appear in Table No. 1.

In the grand total of apparatus and weights tested this year by the inspectors, which reached to 189,183, an increase is observed of 13,459, or 7.65 per cent, over last year, when 175,724 were tested; 78.93 per cent of the total of apparatus tested were found to be correct. Last year the percentage of correct apparatus was 79.68. It is apparent that the decrease in the percentage which started in 1917-18 has continued this year, and we affirm ourselves in the belief that such a decrease is due to the need of economy imposed upon the people by the high cost of merchandise in general, which forces the owners to keep their old instruments in use as long as possible. Formerly, an instrument was immediately substituted by a new one when it became incorrect or old, whereas to-day most of the merchants have their instruments repaired, and logically these old instruments are bound to be found incorrect in a greater proportion than relatively new ones.

If the percentage of the correct instruments had decreased, it is logical to expect that the percentages of the instruments rejected for repairs have increased as compared with the ones of the previous years. The percentage of the instruments rejected for repairs was 15.51 this year, while it was 15.31 the year before, and that of the confiscated instruments reached 4.52, against 3.92 for the previous year.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Instruments tested.*

	Cor- rect.	Per cent. ¹	Last year's per- cent- age.	Cor- rected by in- spec- tor.	Con- demned for re- pairs.	Per cent. ¹	Last year's per- cent- age.	Con- demned and confis- cated.	Per cent. ¹	Last year's per- cent- age. ¹	Total.	New.
Counter scales.....	9,201	86.11	89.88	374	960	8.98	7.86	150	1.40	1.25	10,685	996
Spring scales.....	2,327	84.40	86.98	75	218	7.90	8.38	137	4.97	3.74	2,757	817
Platform scales.....	2,548	76.77	81.58	152	588	17.71	13.68	31	.93	.78	3,319	50
Weights.....	88,115	71.86	73.86	1,365	26,985	22.01	17.20	6,152	5.02	4.30	122,617	11,467
Liquid measures.....	19,102	95.04	96.30	.....	243	1.21	.49	752	3.74	3.08	20,097	2,330
Linear measures.....	20,726	93.88	95.28	.....	160	.73	.54	1,189	5.39	4.14	22,075	10,141
Miscellaneous ²	7,303	95.67	96.75	4	195	2.55	.86	131	1.71	2.15	7,633	1,816
Total.....	149,322	78.93	79.68	³ 1,970	³ 29,349	15.51	15.31	³ 8,542	4.52	3.92	189,183	27,617

¹ This percentage is of the total number of this class of instruments tested.

² Computing scales, counter tacks, milk bottles, measuring pumps, glass graduates, etc.

³ Total number of instruments in use incorrect, 39,861, or 21.07 per cent; 1918-19, 20.32 per cent; 1917-18, 18.25 per cent; 1916-17, 18.14 per cent.

Table No. 2 shows the number of new instruments, weights, etc., imported from the States or manufactured in Porto Rico presented to the bureau for inspection and test prior to their being sold or offered for sale. The grand total of this class of apparatus (class 1) is 27,617 this year, or 703 more than last year.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Class 1. New instruments tested before being offered for sale.*

	Scales.			Weights.	Measures.		Milk bot- tles.	Drug- gists' scales.	Drug- gists' weights.	Glass gradu- ates.	Total.
	Counter.	Platform.	Spring.		Liquid.	Linear.					
San Juan.....	175	28	458	8,660	775	5,694	37	16	602	982	17,427
Ponce.....	723	2	230	2,073	370	3,428	.....	.....	.....	179	7,005
Mayaguez.....	68	11	103	579	803	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568
Other towns.....	30	9	26	155	382	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617
Total.....	996	50	817	11,467	2,330	10,141	37	16	602	1,161	27,617

TABLE NO. 3.—*Instruments rejected for repairs on first inspection and sealed or confiscated as incorrect and not susceptible of repairs upon reinspection.*

	Counter scales.		Spring scales.		Platform scales. ¹		Weights.		Liquid measures.		Linear measures.	
	Sealed.	Confis- cated.	Sealed.	Confis- cated.	Sealed.	Confis- cated.	Sealed.	Confis- cated.	Sealed.	Confis- cated.	Sealed.	Confis- cated.
1914-15.....	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1915-16.....	61	39	55	45	88	12	80	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17.....	75	25	57	43	88	12	76	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917-18.....	77	23	47	53	89	11	85	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918-19.....	81.7	18.3	48.3	51.7	94.5	5.5	91.8	8.2	60	40	54	46
1919-20.....	94	6	71	29	96	4	89	11	50	50	59	41
1919-20.....	94	6	55	45	96	4	94	6	.....	100	72	28

¹ Large-capacity platform scales not included.

As a whole, this year the percentages shown on the above table have increased as compared with those of previous years. There is a notable decrease with regard to spring scales, and as to liquid measures none was sealed after having been rejected for repairs, the explanation being that the spring scales are seldom susceptible of repairs and liquid measures are rarely found in a condition allowing of repair.

If yearly there has been an increase in the percentages of apparatus rejected for repairs and sealed upon reinspection, it is logical to expect that the percentages of those confiscated upon reinspection should have decreased, with the exception of the spring scales and the liquid measures.

If last year it was considered as a real achievement of the bureau, through its periodical inspections, to lower to 3.04 grams the average error per pound found in the weights tested throughout the stores of the island, this year can not be less satisfactory in view of the results obtained. As will be seen in Table No. 4, the average this year is only 2.4 grams per pound. If it is remembered that the permissible variation is 1.5 grams per pound and that this year's average exceeds it by only nine-tenths of a gram, the conclusion is to be reached that the use of incomplete weights in Porto Rico to defraud the public has nearly disappeared. The errors found to-day are due to the usual wear of the material and to the excessive oxidation so noticeable in Porto Rico.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Errors found in weights tested.*

Size of weights.	Weights.	Total weights.	Total of errors.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>
8 pounds.....	204	1,632	1,319
4 pounds.....	2,780	11,120	15,584
2 pounds.....	2,900	5,800	7,511
1 pound.....	3,820	3,820	10,657
8 ounces.....	3,508	1,754	11,953
4 ounces.....	2,720	680	6,760
2 ounces.....	2,701	338	4,356
1 ounce.....	2,012	125	2,512
Total.....	20,648	25,269	60,652

	<i>Grams.</i>
Average error per pound, 1914-15.....	8.18
Average error per pound, 1916-17.....	3.33
Average error per pound, 1917-18.....	3.15
Average error per pound, 1918-19.....	3.04
Average error per pound, 1919-20.....	2.40

The inspection and test of the scales used by the centrales to weigh the sugar cane bought from the colonos was carried out during the last crop season in accordance with the policy inaugurated in 1918.

Table No. 5 gives a résumé of this inspection. At first sight it will be noted that a number of railroad scales this year is smaller than that of last year, while the number of cart scales has increased by approximately an equal number. This evidently may be accounted for to an erroneous previous classification, whereby cart scales must have been classified as railroad scales for the mere fact that a narrow-gauge portable track had been laid over their platform. This difference, however, does not matter much as a number of scales are changed yearly from place to place, old ones are abandoned and new ones installed in their stead or are mounted at new sites, and it does not lessen the exactitude of the data offered here. In order, therefore, to establish a better comparison between this year's inspection and last year's, we have summed up the railroad scales with the cart scales obtaining thus a total of 325 scales inspected this year, of which 228 were sealed as correct, or 70 per cent, while last year the percentage was 72 per cent.

The counterweights used on some of these scales were found to be in a slightly better condition than previously, 98 per cent having been sealed as against 97 per cent in 1919.

Fourteen owners of scales have been denounced to the courts of the island for using incorrect scales. Of these 14 cases, only 5 have been tried in courts to date, the courts having acquitted the defendants in 3 and imposed a fine in 2 cases.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Inspection of large-capacity platform scales used to weigh sugar cane.*

	Found correct and sealed.			Adjusted by the inspectors.			Rejected for repairs.			Total.
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Last year's per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Last year's per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Last year's per cent.	
Railroad scales.....	42	78	70.9	6	11	19.8	6	11	9.3	54
Cart scales.....	186	68	73	12	5	17.6	73	27	9.4	271
Weights.....	885	98	97	.....	.....	1.5	19	2	1.5	904

The bureau's vigilance upon the deliveries of cane made by the colonos to the centrales was increased this year. Outside of the attention paid by the local inspectors, several tours of inspection were made by the insular inspectors. Out of a total of 330 carts and cars reweighed, 297, or 90 per cent, were found correct. Six carts were found with errors in the weights credited to the sellers or colonos. These weights were from 10 up to 100 pounds smaller than they should have been, the average error being 27 pounds per cart; two railroad cars had errors of 70 and 180 pounds, respectively. Of these different shortages only two were denounced to the courts because the interested parties in the other cases refused to appear as prosecuting witnesses. These two cases were tried and the weighers were fined \$3 and \$5, respectively, by the court.

The insular inspectors during their said tours of inspection also ascertained the weight or tare of the carts or cars used to transport the colonos' cane to the centrales, this tare being deducted in each case from the gross weight indicated by the scale. One hundred and forty-seven carts and cars were retared, 67, or 45 per cent, being found correct; 64 carts, or 43 per cent, and cars had errors against the colonos, the classification being as follows: Thirty-four cars with errors from 60 up to 1,075 pounds, the average being 240 pounds per car; 29 narrow-gauge cars with errors that varied from 10 to 325 pounds, the average being 50 pounds; and 1 cart with an error of 60 pounds.

The inspectors swore to 11 complaints against the parties that used these cars marked with a false tare and 2 complaints against parties that were using cars without marking the tares on same. Of the 11 complaints first mentioned, 5 have been tried by the courts, 4 receiving a verdict of not guilty and the other being fined \$50. I can not resist the temptation to make public the reasons given by the courts to justify their decisions in two cases, so as to show some of the difficulties found by the bureau in the enforcement of the provisions of the weights and measures act. Sometimes the court is very lenient toward the guilty party; sometimes it is not easy to secure the cooperation as a witness of the defrauded party due to his personal obligation toward the owner of the central. In one of the two-mentioned cases it was proved that the colonos had been defrauded in 6 cars that had been reweighed of 60, 100, 60, 80, 180, and 60 pounds of cane, respectively. The court declared that this difference did not amount to much and that the party was not guilty. The other case was for differences in the tare in 7 cars whereby the colonos were losing 30, 30, 40, 40, 40, 50, and 50 pounds, respectively. The errors were proven in court to be true, but the judge, in view of the fact that the central presented as witnesses in its favor certain colonos who declared that they were satisfied with the weights credited to them by the central, acquitted the central.

This year 565,967 packages were reweighed after they had been bought by the public and before they had left the merchants' stores, the total weight or measure being as follows—775,464 pounds, 17,308 yards, and 9,107 quarts. During the year 1918–19 only 433,817 packages had been reweighed, so that there has been an increase this year of 132,150, or 30 per cent.

We observed a decrease in the percentages of correct packages in 1918–19, and this decrease has continued, this year's percentage being 71.92 per cent of the total of packages reweighed, as against 73.06 per cent the year before. Nevertheless, if we add the total of heavy packages to the total of correct ones the percentage will reach this year to 93.39 per cent, as against 93.50, a difference that is hardly noticeable.

The percentage of light packages is slightly higher this year by an equal amount, it being 6.50 in 1918–19, while it increased to 6.61 this year.

Table No. 6 conveys a complete information of the number of packages reweighed in each municipality by the insular and municipal inspectors and by the insular police.

TABLE No. 6.—*Reweighing of packages.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

In Table No. 7 are shown, duly classified, the violations against the weights and measures act and its rules and regulations, as well as against other laws related to the work of the bureau of weights and measures which have been denounced to the courts by the insular and municipal inspectors and by the insular police during the fiscal year just ended.

Nine hundred and eighty-four complaints were filed this year while the year before we had 1,042, or 58 more than during 1920. Those complaints were filed by—in insular inspectors, 643; municipal inspectors, 227; and insular police, 114, while the year before we had 525, 202, and 317, respectively. It is clear that the decrease is due to the smaller number of complaints filed by the insular police, while the insular and municipal inspectors were more active than during the previous year in the prosecution of frauds. This decrease in the number of complaints filed by the insular

police is easily explained by the fact that the police were very busy most of the year in maintaining order during numerous strikes all over the island. Many complaints filed have not been acted upon by the courts, as these have been occupied most of the time in the registration of voters during the last months of the fiscal year for the coming elections.

This year we secured 785 convictions, or 79.78 per cent. Last year the convictions were 82.15 per cent. These convictions are distributed as follows: Cases presented by insular inspectors, 87 per cent; by municipal inspectors, 77 per cent; and by the insular police, 74 per cent.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Violations.*

	Number.	Convicted.	Absolved.	With-drawn.	Fines.
Cases denounced by—					
Insular inspectors.....	643	524	100	19	\$2,370.00
Municipal inspectors.....	227	176	42	9	1,117.00
Insular police.....	114	85	26	3	362.00
Total, 1919-20.....	984	785 1 79.77	168	31	3,849.00
Total, 1918-19.....	1,042	856 1 82.15	160	26	4,118.50
Total, 1917-18.....	1,182	1,043 1 88.24	137	2	4,845.00
Total, 1916-17.....	1,345	1,215 1 90	104	26	4,102.00
Total, 1915-16.....	1,046	924 1 88			
Total, 1914-15.....	681	573 1 84			

¹ Per cent.

Table No. 8 indicates the fines imposed by the courts, and they reach a total of \$3,849. The average fine is \$4.90, while it was \$4.81 last year. The \$1, \$2, and \$3 fines represent 63 per cent of the total number of fines, this being ample proof of the lenity of our courts, as a rule, in punishing this class of transgressions. Though the percentage of \$5 fines has increased this year from 18, we had last year, to 25, the percentage of \$10 fines has decreased from 4 to 2 for the same periods of time, and no increase is noticeable in the percentage of the fines imposed from \$10 to \$50. These data go to demonstrate that our judges lack severity in most cases in the punishment of these frauds against the buying public.

TABLE NO. 8.—*Classification of fines according to their amounts.*

Amount.	Number of fines.	Total.	Amount.	Number of fines.	Total.
\$1.....	112	\$112	\$20.....	4	\$80
\$2.....	253	506	\$25.....	7	175
\$3.....	131	393	\$40.....	1	40
\$4.....	23	92	\$50.....	13	650
\$5.....	201	1,005	\$60.....	2	120
\$6.....	3	18	\$75.....	2	150
\$7.....	8	56	\$200.....	1	200
\$8.....	4	32			
\$10.....	16	160	Total.....	785	3,849
\$15.....	4	60			

Table No. 9 shows the sections of the weights and measures law and of its rules and regulations as well as other laws violated during the year which were denounced to the courts.

The greatest number of infractions refers to section 15 of the weights and measures law, which prohibits short weight and measure in the goods sold or offered for sale. The number of such violations is 359 this year, and if we add the 95 violations of Law No. 13 of 1917, mostly for short-weight bread, we shall have a total of 452, or 57.5 per cent of the total violations denounced to the courts during the year.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Detail of violations.*

Sections of the law violated and denounced to the courts.	Convicted.	Absolved and withdrawn.
Section 15, short weight or measure.....	359	115
Act No. 13 of 1917, regulating the weight of loaves of bread, requiring indication of the price per pound, etc.....	93	46
Section 14, defective or faulty instruments or weights.....	87	6
Section 19, alteration to weights and measures after having been sealed.....	78	7
Section 17, requiring net weight of contents in boxes, packages, etc.....	50	3
Section 10, weights or measures in use without having been tested.....	43	7
Section 12 and paragraph 20, use of new weights or measures without having been tested.....	32	5
Section 18, marking of false weights or false tare on boxes, packages, etc.....	23	1
Section 16, use of illegal weights and measures.....	10	5
Section 13, failure to present weights and measures to the inspectors upon request.....	4	.....
Municipal ordinance.....	4	.....
Paragraph 21, importing and selling weights or instruments without submitting them to be tested.....	2	.....
Section 470, Penal Code, defrauding of labor.....	.....	2
Paragraph 17, removal of seals or condemning tags.....	.....	1
Paragraphs 24 and 10, hindering inspectors in their work.....	.....	1
Total.....	785	199

FEES.

The collection of fees in this office for services performed during the fiscal year was as follows:

Filing and registration fees, corporation papers.....	\$7,928.85
Registration of domestic trade-marks.....	2,444.60
Registration of United States patents and trade-marks.....	280.00
Authentication of signatures and certified copies of documents.....	618.70
Passports.....	1,239.00
Hunting licenses.....	1,230.00
Total.....	13,741.15

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of this office during the fiscal year 1919-20 were as follows:

Appropriations.	Office of executive secretary.	Bureau of weights and measures.	Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.	Total.
Salaries.....	\$33,089.70	\$15,939.29	\$34,554.19	\$83,583.18
Stationery and printing.....	679.66	525.88	1,365.99	2,571.53
Furniture.....	.....	.....	284.50	284.50
Postage and freight.....	164.90	1,159.42	245.26	1,569.58
Telegraph and telephone.....	11.53	38.07	445.20	494.80
Incidentals.....	700.41	710.33	303.42	1,714.16
Printing and publication of laws.....	2,389.85	.....	.....	2,389.85
Traveling expenses.....	.....	3,735.86	540.22	4,276.08
Equipment of weights and measures.....	.....	561.62	.....	561.62
Purchase of apparatus for testing gas, electric, and water meters.....	.....	234.80	.....	234.80
Additional temporary help.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
NEW YORK OFFICE.				
Salaries.....	.....	.....	4,181.31	4,181.31
Rent.....	.....	.....	847.88	847.88
Stationery and printing.....	.....	.....	567.72	567.72
Telegraph and telephone.....	.....	.....	94.66	94.66
Total.....	37,036.05	22,905.27	143,450.35	103,391.67

¹ To this amount \$1,891.42 must be added, being expenses incurred and not paid for on June 30, 1920.

In closing this report I wish to state that the help given to me by the assistant executive secretary, the chief of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and the chief of the bureau of weights and measures, in the performance of my

numerous and evergrowing duties, has been very valuable, and that the work performed by them and by all the other employees of this office during the year deserves the highest commendation.

Very respectfully,

R. SIACA PACHECO,
Executive Secretary of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR, *San Juan, P. R.*

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*List of commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States appointed by the governor of Porto Rico, and whose commissions are still in force on June 30, 1920.*

Name and address.	State.	Appointed.
Braman, Ella F., 120 Broadway, New York City.....	New York.....	July 18, 1918
Dearborn, John, 27 South Main Street, Penacook.....	New Hampshire.....	Aug. 29, 1919
Hesse, Charles Henry, 2017 East Eager Street, Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	June 1, 1917
Michelson, Adolph, room 430, Old Birks Building, Montreal.....	Province of Quebec, Canada.....	Sept. 28, 1917
Miranda, Ramon, 11 Broadway, New York City.....	New York.....	Mar. 19, 1920
Mountcastle, G. B., post-office box 927, Richmond.....	Virginia.....	Dec. 8, 1917
Wurst, John S., 1124 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 2, 1918

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Domestic corporations registered in the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid in capital with which corporation was to commence business.
Porto Rico Clay Products Co.....	San Juan.....	Clay products.....	\$50,000	\$2,100
The Northern Chemical Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	100,000	5,000
Teatro Oriente de Humacao (Inc.).....	Humacao.....	Theatrical business.....	25,000	1,100
The Union Comercial Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Dealers in automobiles and accessories.....	150,000	80,000
West India Salt & Chemical Co.....	do.....	Salt and other chemicals.....	125,000	1,000
American Commercial Co.....	do.....	Mercantile.....	25,000	3,000
Antilles Trading Co.....	do.....	do.....	50,000	1,000
Porto Rico Motion Picture Productions (Inc.).....	do.....	Motion picture productions.....	1,000,000	1,000
Teatro Lares.....	Lares.....	Theatrical business.....	5,000	1,050
The Rosita Agricultural Co.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	60,000	1,000
A. Erle Sumersille & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	25,000	2,000
La Constructora del Hogar, Asociacion Cooperativa de Construcciones, de Ahorros y Prestamos.....	do.....	Cooperative building, saving, and loaning.....	200,000	.....
Serra Hermanos.....	Bayamon.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	20,000	5,000
Corporacion Central de Luz y Fuerza Electrica, Adjuntas, P. R.....	Adjuntas.....	Electric lighting and power.....	50,000	1,000
Porto Rico Food Products Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Food products.....	50,000	1,000
Yauco Moving Picture Co.....	Yauco.....	Dealers in and exhibitors of motion pictures.....	25,000	14,000
Puerta de Tierra Development Co.....	San Juan.....	Real estate development.....	200,000	1,000
San Sebastian Transportation and Business Corporation.....	San Sebastian.....	Transportation and businesses incidental thereto.....	30,000	18,000
Pesquera & Pesquera (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Real estate brokers.....	50,000	3,000
The Texas Co., Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	Dealers in petroleum and petroleum products.....	100,000	1,000
Banco Agricola de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	Banking.....	100,000	3,550
Ponce Electric Co.....	Ponce.....	Electric street railways.....	2,000,000	1,000
The Borinquen Trading Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Dealers in automobiles and accessories.....	100,000	1,000
The Porto Rico Auto Supplies Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	do.....	50,000	1,000
Porto Rico Bay Rum Co. (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Manufacturing bay rum.....	50,000	3,000
Porto Rico Lumber Co.....	San Juan.....	Dealers in lumber.....	200,000	65,000
The Porto-Rico Development Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Holding fairs.....	500,000	25,000
Leon Israel & Bros., Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	100,000	10,000

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Domestic corporations registered in the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid in capital with which corporation was to commence business.
Plaza Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	Bayamon.....	Fruits.....	\$20,000	\$1,000
Elton Warner Co.....	San Juan.....	Bees and their products.....	50,000	1,000
Porto Rican & American Insurance Co.....	do.....	Insurance.....	250,000	50,000
J. Riera & Co. (Inc.).....	Ponce.....	Mercantile.....	100,000	2,000
The Cayey Industrial Corporation.....	Cayey.....	Bakers.....	5,000	1,460
Compania General de Cines y Espectaculos.....	San Juan.....	Dealers in motion pictures and theatrical business.....	50,000	6,000
The Central Machete Co.....	Guayama.....	Sugar.....	1,000,000	1,000
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño.....	Ponce.....	Banking.....	1,200,000	600,000
J. M. Blanco (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	500,000	65,000
Madera, Garcia, Tobacco Co.....	do.....	Dealers in tobacco.....	150,000	15,000
Trujillo Alto Marble Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Quarrying marble.....	50,000	1,000
Lippitt & Mehrhof (Inc.).....	do.....	Establishing and conducting hospitals.....	50,000	1,200
Farmacia Ketty (Inc.).....	Guayama.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	5,000	3,000
F. U. Wells & Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.....	50,000	4,500
Import, Sales & Business Agency (Inc.).....	do.....	do.....	30,000	13,200
The Porto Rico Trading & Commission Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	do.....	25,000	1,000
Borinquen Film & Moving Picture Co.....	Ponce.....	Dealers in and exhibitors of motion pictures.....	50,000	1,200
Borinquen Novelty Co.....	San Juan.....	Manufacturers of embroidered novelties and dress goods.....	20,000	1,000
Colonos de Corsica (Inc.).....	Rincon.....	Sugar.....	500,000	1,200
Santiago A. Panzardi (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Dealers in automobiles and accessories.....	500,000	7,000
Calvin Detrick (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	150,000	1,000
The Porto Rico Nursery Corporation.....	do.....	Operating gardens and plant nurseries.....	25,000	1,000
Central Defensa (Inc.).....	Caguas.....	Sugar.....	500,000	1,000
Portorican Lloyds.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	200,000	20,000
Casanovas & Co., Succs.....	Mayaguez.....	Dealers in coffee.....	50,000	4,000
Porto Rico Publishing & Printing Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Publishing and printing.....	75,000	1,000
The Pharmaceutical Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	200,000	15,000
Tipografía Nacional (Inc.).....	Ponce.....	Publishing and printing.....	100,000	3,700
Teatro de Caguas (Inc.).....	Caguas.....	Theatrical business.....	200,000	3,000
Farmacia Nazario (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	10,000	9,100
Goethals, Wilford & Boyd (Inc.), of Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Mercantile and ship suppliers and agents.....	150,000	10,000
The San Juan Ginnery Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Dealers in and manufacturers of cotton and cotton goods.....	25,000	1,000
The Porto Rico Electroplating Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Electroplating.....	100,000	1,000
The Tropical Fruit Juice Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Manufacturing of fruit juices.....	25,000	1,000
Rossy & Compania (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Manufacturers of soaps.....	50,000	4,000
West Indies Trade Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.....	20,000	2,500
J. P. Bouret (Inc.).....	do.....	Jewelers.....	350,000	7,200
Costa & Santini Realty Co.....	do.....	Builders and lessors of a fertilizer plant.....	100,000	1,000
Santini Fertilizer Co.....	do.....	Manufacturers of and dealers in fertilizers.....	25,000	1,000
J. J. Font & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	250,000	30,000
Aguas Buenas Cine (Inc.).....	Aguas Buenas.....	Exhibitors of motion pictures.....	6,000	1,050
The Mayaguez Box & Furniture Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Manufacturers of boxes and furniture.....	100,000	5,000
Total.....			12,756,000	1,152,110

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Domestic corporations dissolved during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño ¹	Ponce.
The Porto Rico Pharmaceutical Specialty Co.....	Añasco.
Panzardi, Mayoral & Co. (Inc.).....	Ponce.
The Arecibo Press Co.....	Arecibo.
The Insular Motor Co.....	San Juan.
Santurce Abattoir (Inc.).....	Do.
The Porto Rico Merchandise Stamp Co.....	Do.
The Insular Mercantile Agency (Inc.).....	Do.
West Indies Coco-Fiber Co.....	Do.
San Juan-Santurce Line (Inc.).....	Do.
The Tropical Industrial Co.....	Do.
Corporacion Depositaria de Azucares de Puerto Rico.....	Do.
Aguadilla Lighter, Storage & Transportation Co.....	Aguadilla.
Monte-Flores Industrial Corporation.....	Ponce.
Porto Rico Confection Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.
Malatrasi Hotels Co.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Aerial Transportation Co.....	Mayaguez.
The Porto Rico Electroplating Co. (Inc.) ²	San Juan.
Sociedad Recreativa Lareña.....	Lares.
Porto Rico Lumber Co.....	San Juan.

¹ A corporation formed during Spanish régime, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by another corporation incorporated in 1919-20, under the same name.

² A corporation formed in 1918-19, and not the one incorporated in 1919-20, subsequently to this dissolution.

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Foreign corporations registered in the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Name and location.	Agent and address.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid in capital.
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	Korber & Co. (Inc.), San Juan.	Fire, marine, and inland insurance.	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
J. Cohn & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.	Luis Iturrino, Caguas.....	Tobacco packers.....	201,200	165,200
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.	Villar & Co., successor, San Juan.	Marine insurance.....	2,500,000	500,000
International Planters Corporation, New York, N. Y.	H. B. Hodgetts, San Juan.	Exporters and importers of leaf tobacco.	2,150,000	819,600
Porto Rico Sales Corporation, Boston, Mass.	Charles L. Carpenter, Aguirre.	Dealers in sugar.....	25,000	25,000
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	Villar & Co., successor, San Juan.	Fire, marine, and automobile insurance.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Max Gans & Son (Inc.), New York, N. Y.	Frank Becerra, Caguas....	Growers of and dealers in tobacco.	300,000	70,000
The London Assurance, London, England.	Sobrinos de Izquierdo & Co., San Juan.	Insurance in all branches.	10,000,000	3,741,375
American Sumatra Tobacco Co., Atlanta, Ga.	Victor K. Ettlinger, San Juan.	Growers of and dealers in tobacco.	17,000,000	15,496,385
Durlach Bros. (Inc.), Wilmington, Del.	Milton I. Durlach, Caguas.	Dealers in tobacco.....	750,000	750,000
Pan-American Life Insurance Co., New Orleans, La.	Cliford S. Foy, San Juan..	Life insurance.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
E. Heller & Bro. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.	Alfred F. Rubel, Rio Piedras.	Manufacturers of handkerchiefs.	200,000	200,000
Blue & Gold Orchards (Inc.), Providence, R. I.	Timothy Souther, Vega Alta.	Fruits.....	20,000	10,800
Well & Well (Inc.), New York, N. Y.	Helen W. Courtois, San Juan.	Makers of hand embroidery.	150,000	150,000
Total.....			39,236,200	27,928,360

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Foreign corporations entered in the records of the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1919-20 as having ceased to do business in Porto Rico.*

Name.	State where organized.	Principal place of business in Porto Rico.
Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.	New Jersey	San Juan.
Vega Baja Fruit & Land Co.	New York	Vega Baja.
The Fajardo Sugar Co.	do	Fajardo.
Porto Rico Canning Co.	do	Mayaguez.
Buffalo & Porto Rico Fruit Co.	do	Barceloneta.
Second Oneida Fruit Co.	do	Manati.
The Graham & Granger Fruit Co.	New Jersey	Bayamon.
South Atlantic Fruit Co.	New York	Rio Piedras.
Suburban Fruit Co.	do	Do.
The Sherman Porto Rican Fruit Co.	do	Barceloneta.
La Aldea Fruit Co.	do	Manati.
The P. J. Carlin Construction Co.	do	San Juan.
Porto Rico Coal Co. (Inc.)	do	Do.
La Isabella Grove (Inc.)	do	Do.
Hamilton & Chambers Co. (Inc.)	do	Cayey.
Purdy & Henderson Co.	New Jersey	San Juan.
The Corbin-Griffith Fruit Co. (Inc.)	New York	Vega Baja.

STATEMENT No. 6.—*List of domestic corporations in legal existence on June 30, 1920.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.
Banco Popular de San Juan.	San Juan.	Banking.
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico.	do	Do.
Caja de Economías y Prestamos de San German.	San German.	Do.
The American Grocery & Ship Supply Co.	San Juan.	General merchandise.
Ponce Agricultural & Industrial Co.	Ponce.	Agricultural products.
Central Cambalache.	Arecibo.	Sugar.
The Juncos Central Co.	San Juan.	Do.
The Fajardo Fruit Co.	do	Fruits.
The Caribbean Fruit Co.	do	Do.
The Yabucoa Sugar Co.	do	Sugar.
Porto Rico Pineapple Co.	do	Pineapples, etc.
Alta Vista Fruit Co.	do	Fruits.
Arecibo Orange & Pineapple Co.	do	Do.
The Mayaguez Fruit Cultivating Co. of Porto Rico.	Rio Piedras.	Do.
Enterprise Fruit Co.	San Juan.	Do.
The Insular Dock Co.	do	Docks and wharves.
Plazuela Sugar Co.	do	Sugar.
Sabana Seca Plantation.	do	Agricultural products.
Miramar Apartment House Co.	do	Apartment houses.
Central Eureka (Inc.)	Mayaguez.	Sugar.
The Ponce Lighter Co.	P l a y a d e Ponce.	Lighterage, etc.
Cerro Gordo Fruit Co.	San Juan.	Fruits.
The Mesilla Fruit Co.	do	Do.
Loiza Sugar Co.	do	Sugar.
Sea Island Grape Fruit Co.	Toa Baja.	Grapefruit, etc.
Mayaguez Sugar Co.	Mayaguez.	Sugar.
The McMurtrie-Guiler Co.	San Juan.	Machinery.
Consejo Construction Co.	do	Construction work.
Gillies & Woodward.	do	Cigars, tobacco, etc.
Santa Isabel Sugar Co.	Santa Isabel.	Sugar.
Nathaniel A. Walcott (Inc.)	San Juan.	Agricultural products.
Sociedad Industrial la Euskalduna.	do	Foodstuffs.
The Mayaguez Light & Ice Co.	Mayaguez.	Electric power and ice.
Arkadia Sugar Co.	San Juan.	Sugar.
Soller Sugar Co.	Lares.	Do.
Benites Sugar Co.	Vieques.	Do.
Compania Azucarera El Ejemplo.	Humacao.	Do.
Cayey Sugar Co.	San Juan.	Do.
Scoville & Co. (Inc.)	do	Agricultural products.
Hacienda Semil (Inc.)	Juana Diaz.	Do.
The A. A. David (Ltd.)	Catano.	Transportation, warehousing, etc.
The Porto Rico Fruit Exchange.	San Juan.	Fruits.
S. Ramirez & Co.	do	Commission merchants.
The Porto Rico Drug Co.	Ponce.	Drugs.
Pellejas Sugar & Coffee Co.	do	Sugar and coffee.
Mayaguez Dock & Shipping Co.	Mayaguez.	General shipping.
Camuy Sugar Co.	Camuy.	Sugar.
Central Vannina.	San Juan.	Do.
Central Alianza.	Arecibo.	Do.
Utuaño Sugar Co.	Utuaño.	Do.

STATEMENT No. 6.—*List of domestic corporations in legal existence on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.
The Imperial Fruit Co.	Bayamon	Fruits.
The Times Publishing Co.	San Juan	Newspaper and general publishing.
Porto Rico Brewing Co.	do	Brewing and distilling.
Porto Rico Progress Publishing Co.	do	Publishers.
Sociedad Industrial La Union.	do	Foodstuffs.
Asociacion Constructora del Edificio Casino de Puerto Rico.	do	Construction and lease of building for Casino of Porto Rico.
Plata Sugar Co.	do	Sugar.
The Woodsum Fruit Co.	Arecibo	Fruits.
Compania Curtidora de Puerto Rico.	San Juan	Leather.
Ponce Mineral Water Co.	Ponce	Aerated water, etc.
Casino de Puerto Rico.	San Juan	Club.
Porto Rico Distilling Co.	Arecibo	Distilling.
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.	San Juan	Electric light and transportation.
Porto Rico Construction Co.	do	General construction.
Compania Azucarera del Toa.	do	Sugar.
Atlas Line.	do	Automobile transportation.
Bayamon Fruit Growers' Association of Porto Rico.	Toa Baja	Fruits.
Carmen Centrale.	San Juan	Sugar.
Compania Azucarera de la Carolina.	do	Do.
Jayuya Development Co.	Ponce	Sugar and coffee.
Finlay, Waymouth & Lee (Inc.)	San Juan	General merchants.
Sociedad Artistico Teatral.	do	Theatrical organizations.
Vannina Distilling Co.	do	Distilling.
The Mayaguez Drug Co.	Mayaguez	Drugs.
The Porto Rico Mines Co.	San Juan	Mining.
Central Juanita (Inc.)	Bayamon	Sugar.
The Parkhurst Fruit Co.	do	Fruits.
Jovero Land Co.	Ponce	Agricultural products.
The Prescott & Mehrhof Co.	Salinas	Agriculture and cattle.
The Ponce Auto Transportation Co.	Ponce	Automobiles and auto transportation.
Insular Cigar Co.	Caguas	Tobacco.
Gonzalez Padin Co. (Inc.)	San Juan	General merchandise.
Suburban Improvement Co.	do	Building construction.
La Plata Tobacco Co.	Caguas	Tobacco.
Garage Mayaguez (Inc.)	Mayaguez	Transportation.
Mayaguez Tramway Co.	do	Electric light, power, and transportation.
Porto Rico Transportation Co.	San Juan	Automobile transportation.
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	do	Banking.
The Porto Rico Coconut Fiber Co.	do	Fiber products.
C. O. Lord & Co.	do	Machinery, hardware, etc.
Bayamon Fruit Co.	Toa Baja	Fruit growing.
Ana Maria Sugar Co. (Inc.)	Mayaguez	Sugar.
Rico Tropical Fruit Co.	Arecibo	Fruit growing.
Aboy Vidal y Compania (Inc.)	San Juan	Lumber.
La Compania de Fuerza Hidroelectrica de Ponce.	Ponce	Electric power.
Porto Rico Fertilizer Co.	San Juan	Fertilizer.
Miramar Shop Co.	do	Automobile transportation, repair, etc.
The Atlas Commercial Co.	do	Automobile transport.
New Corsica Centrale Corporation.	do	Sugar.
The Mansfield Plantations.	Arecibo	Fruit growing.
Compania de Luz y Fuerza Electrica de Lares.	Lares	Electric plant.
Caribbean Canning Co.	Mayaguez	Manufacture of fruit products.
Julio Godreau Co.	Salinas	Agricultural.
Comerio Tobacco Co.	Comerio	Tobacco.
Asociacion Mercantil de Puerto Rico y Agencia Protectora de Creditos.	San Juan	To furnish confidential information to act as collectors, etc.
La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico.	do	Printing.
The Newton Fruit Co.	do	Mercantile and fruit.
Central Pasto Viejo (Inc.)	do	Sugar.
Sociedad Cooperativa de Premios (Inc.)	do	To buy and sell trading stamps.
Seboruco Grove.	Santurco	Agricultural and mercantile.
Cayey Light & Ice Co.	Cayey	Electric light and ice.
Porto Rico Ice Co.	San Juan	Ice.
San Juan Racing & Sporting Club.	do	Horse racing.
A. Escudero & Co. (Inc.)	do	Mercantile.
La Buenaventura Fruit Corporation.	do	Fruit.
Cash Sales Co.	Aguadilla	Importers and exporters.
Garzot y Fuertes.	Naguabo	Sugar.
Compania Tabacalera del Comercio.	San Juan	Tobacco.
Central Bayaney.	Arecibo	Sugar.
Lee Vidal & Bolivar (Inc.)	San Juan	Carpenter's shop and cabinet makers.
Specialty Shop for Automobiles.	do	Automobiles and transportation.
Perfumeria Barnes.	Ponce	Manufacture of alcohol, perfumes, and drugs.
Tropical Film Co.	San Juan	Motion pictures.
Sachs, Barletta & Bas (Inc.)	do	Mercantile.
Corporacion Azucarera Sauri & Subiro.	Ponce	Sugar.

STATEMENT NO. 6.—*List of domestic corporations in legal existence on June 30, 1920—*
Continued.

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.
Espinosa Villa Grove Corporation.....	Dorado.....	Fruit.
Línea Ferrea del Oeste (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Transportation.
Banco de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Banking.
Carlos Cid y Compañía (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
Porto Rico Fruit Union.....	do.....	Fruit.
Central Belvedere.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Sugar.
Stubbe Bros. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
Korber & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.
Estate of Wilhelm Korber (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.
Banco de San German.....	San German.....	Banking.
Regional Printing Co.....	San Juan.....	Printing.
Aibonito Electric Co.....	Aibonito.....	Generation of electric power.
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Printing.
Occidental Medicine Co.....	Arecibo.....	Druggists' business.
American Products Sales Agency.....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
Nicolas Hernandez Co.....	do.....	Do.
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.....	Ensenada.....	Sugar.
Knickerbocker Fruit Co.....	San Juan.....	Fruit.
West Porto Rico Sugar Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Sugar.
Compañía de Construcciones Populares por Ahorro, Ciudad del Sol, Sistema Roveda (Inc.).....	do.....	Building.
Standard Grocery Co.....	do.....	Groceries.
The Porto Rican-American Preserving Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Fruit preserving.
Porto Rico Coconut Oil Mill Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Coconut oil and other coconut products.
Wm. M. Garic & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
Compañía de Ferrocarriles del Norte de Puerto Rico (Northern Porto Rico R. R. Co.).....	do.....	Railroads.
La Isabela Grove Co.....	do.....	Agriculture.
Sundial Film Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Moving pictures.
Lee & O'Neill (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
Garage Lareño (Inc.).....	Lares.....	Automobiles and transportation.
Cantero Fernandez & Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Printing.
The Guaynabo Molasses Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Molasses, sugar sirups, and sugar.
The P. L. Cormier Co.....	do.....	Mercantile.
Porto Rico Steam Laundry Co.....	do.....	Laundry business.
Fruit Growers' Association of Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	Marketing and selling fruits.
Sociedad Progreso y Economía.....	Yabucoa.....	Merchandise and provisions.
Compañía Industrial y Agrícola del Fraile.....	Humacao.....	Agriculture and manufacture of starch.
Sucesores del Cine Campoamor, Corporacion Guayamosa.....	Guayama.....	Moving pictures.
Monte Cristy Rice Co.....	San Juan.....	Rice and other agricultural products.
Banco Mazonico de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Banking.
The France & New York Medicine Co.....	Ponce.....	Drugs and chemicals.
The Legrand Laboratories Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Do.
Compañía Popular de Transporte.....	Bayamon.....	Transportation.
The Puerto Rico Importing Co.....	Ponce.....	Importation and polishing of precious stones.
Compañía Mercantil Arroyana.....	Arroyo.....	Mercantile and agricultural.
Porto Rico Soap Co.....	San Juan.....	Soaps.
H. Glyde Gregory (Inc.).....	do.....	Buying and selling machinery and supplies.
Porto Rico Iron Works (Inc.).....	Ponce.....	Casting and machinery.
Corporacion Constructora del Liceo Ponceño.....	do.....	Construction and lease of buildings for Liceo Ponceño.
Nathaniel Charles Coan (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
Central Aguirre Sugar Co.....	Salinas.....	Sugar.
Boston Plantations Co.....	San Juan.....	Agriculture.
La Democracia (Inc.).....	do.....	Publishing, printing, and stationery.
Fruit Products Corporation.....	do.....	Fruit juices and other fruit products.
The Star Drug Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Drugs and chemicals.
Sanchez Morales & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
La Industrial Algodonera.....	do.....	Knit cotton goods.
The Sugar Sales Corporation of Porto Rico.....	do.....	Mercantile and agricultural.
Wanzer & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
La Plata Mining Co.....	Ponce.....	Mining.
Caribbean Soap Co. (Inc.).....	Guayama.....	Soaps.
The Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico.....	Fajardo.....	Sugar.
Sociedad Industrial La Constancia.....	Ponce.....	Soup pastes and confections.
Asociacion Constructora del Edificio Casino de Mayaguez.....	Mayaguez.....	Construction and lease of building for Casino de Mayaguez.
Arecibo Dock & Shipping Co.....	Arecibo.....	Transportation and docks, wharves, etc.
Caribbean Publishing Co.....	San Juan.....	Publishing, printing, and stationery.
Porto Rican American Tobacco Co. of Porto Rico.....	do.....	Manufacturing tobacco.
German Diaz & Hno. (Inc.).....	do.....	Printing and stationery.

STATEMENT No. 6.—*List of domestic corporations in legal existence on June 30, 1920—*
Continued.

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.
Llado Cigars (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.
Compania Editorial Puertorriquena.....	do.....	Publishing, printing, and stationery.
Samana Industrial Co. (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Sawing and planing wood.
The Trust Co. of Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Banking and trust business.
Compania Editora de Justicia.....	do.....	Publishing and printing.
Compania Industrial Occidental.....	San German.....	Electric power for lighting and other purposes.
Compania Editora El Ideal (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Publishing, printing, and stationery.
Porto Rico Cine Corporation.....	Arroyo.....	Moving pictures.
The Mayaguez Publishing Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Publishing, printing, and stationery.
Compania Cafetera y Comercial de Anasco (de cosecheros y comerciantes unidos).....	Anasco.....	Buying and selling coffee and provisions.
The International Express & Foundry Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Transportation and foundry business.
Santurce Commercial Corporation.....	do.....	Mercantile.
The Porto Rico Coal Co.....	do.....	Coal.
Carolina Tobacco Co. (Inc.).....	Carolina.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.
The Mayaguez Show Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Moving pictures.
Central Juliana (Inc.).....	Villalba.....	Sugar.
El Banco de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Banking.
Banco de Yabucoa.....	Yabucoa.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Commercial Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Motor vehicles and mercantile business.
Central Los Canos.....	do.....	Sugar.
The Thomsen-Besosa Development Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Development of processes for manufacturing cements, etc.
Tio & Compania (Inc.).....	San German.....	Buying and selling sugar cane.
La Aldea Agricultural Corporation.....	Arecibo.....	Sugar.
La Nueva Libertad (Inc.).....	Guayama.....	Publishing, printing, and stationery.
Porto Rico Portland Cement Co.....	San Juan.....	Manufacturing cements, etc.
Porto Rico Clay Products Co.....	do.....	Clay products.
The Northern Chemical Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Drugs and chemicals.
Teatro Oriente de Humacao (Inc.).....	Humacao.....	Theatrical business.
The Union Commercial Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Dealers in automobiles and accessories.
West India Salt & Chemical Co.....	do.....	Salt and other chemicals.
American Commercial Co.....	do.....	Mercantile.
Antilles Trading Co.....	do.....	Do.
Porto Rico Motion Picture Productions (Inc.).....	do.....	Motion picture productions.
Teatro Lares.....	Lares.....	Theatrical business.
The Roita Agricultural Co.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.
A. Erle Sumersille & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
La Constructora del Hogar, Asociacion Cooperativa de Construcciones, de Ahorros y Prestamos.....	do.....	Cooperative building, saving, and loaning.
Serra Hermanos.....	Bayamon.....	Drugs and chemicals.
Corporacion Central de Luz y Fuerza Electrica, Adjuntas, P. R.....	Adjuntas.....	Electric lighting and power.
Porto Rico Food Products Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Food products.
Yauco Moving Picture Co.....	Yauco.....	Dealers in and exhibitors of motion pictures.
Puerta de Tierra Development Co.....	San Juan.....	Real estate development.
San Sebastian Transportation & Business Corporation.....	San Sebastian.....	Transportation and business incidental thereto.
Pasquera & Pasquera (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Real estate broker.
The Texas Co., Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	Dealers in petroleum and petroleum products.
Banco Agricola de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	Banking.
Ponce Electric Co.....	Ponce.....	Electric street railways.
The Boringuen Trading Corporation.....	San Juan.....	Dealers in automobiles and accessories.
The Porto Rico Auto Supplies Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.
Porto Rico Bay Rum Co. (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Manufacturing bay rum.
The Porto Rico Development Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Holding fairs.
Leon Israel & Bros., Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
Plaza Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	Bayamon.....	Fruits.
Elton Warner Co.....	San Juan.....	Bees and their products.
Porto Rican & American Insurance Co.....	do.....	Insurance.
J. Riera & Co. (Inc.).....	Ponce.....	Mercantile.
The Cayey Industrial Corporation.....	Cayey.....	Bakers.
Compania General de Cines y Espectaculos.....	San Juan.....	Dealers in motion pictures and theatrical business.
The Central Machete Co.....	Guayama.....	Sugar.
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño.....	Ponce.....	Banking.
J. M. Blanco (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Drugs and chemicals.
Madera, Garcia, Tobacco Co.....	do.....	Dealers in tobacco.
Trajillo Alto Marble Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Quarrying marble.
Lippitt & Mehrhof (Inc.).....	do.....	Establishing and conducting hospitals.
Farmacia Keyty (Inc.).....	Guayama.....	Drugs and chemicals.
F. U. Wells & Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
Import, Sales & Business Agency (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Trading & Commission Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.

STATEMENT No. 6.—*List of domestic corporations in legal existence on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.
Borinquen Film & Moving Picture Co.....	Ponce.....	Dealers in and exhibitors of motion pictures.
Borinquen Novelty Co.....	San Juan.....	Manufacturers of embroidered novel ties and dress goods.
Colonos de Corsica (Inc.).....	Rincon.....	Sugar.
Santiago A. Panzardi (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Dealers in automobiles and accessories.
Calvin Detrick (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
The Porto Rico Nursery Corporation.....	do.....	Operating gardens and plant nurseries.
Central Defensa (Inc.).....	Caguas.....	Sugar.
Portorican Lloyds.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.
asanovas & Co. Suces.....	Mayaguez.....	Dealers in coffee.
Porto Rico Publishing & Printing Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Publishing and printing.
The Pharmaceutical Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	Drugs and chemicals.
Tipografia Nacional (Inc.).....	Ponce.....	Publishing and printing.
Teatro de Caguas (Inc.).....	Caguas.....	Theatrical business.
Farmacia Nazario (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Drugs and chemicals.
Goethals, Wilford & Boyd (Inc.), of Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Mercantile and ship suppliers and agents.
The San Juan Ginnery Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Dealers in and manufacturers of cotton and cotton goods.
The Porto Rico Electroplating Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Electroplating.
The Tropical Fruit Juice Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Manufacturing of fruit juices.
Rossy & Co. (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Manufacturers of soaps.
West Indies Trade Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
J. P. Bouret (Inc.).....	do.....	Jewelers.
Costa & Santini Realty Co.....	do.....	Builders and leasers of a fertilizer plant.
Santini Fertilizer Co.....	do.....	Manufacturers of and dealers in fertilizers.
J. J. Font & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Drugs and chemicals.
Aguas Buenas Cine (Inc.).....	Aguas Buenas.....	Exhibitors of motion pictures.
The Mayaguez Box & Furniture Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Manufacturers of boxes and furniture.

STATEMENT No. 7.—*List of foreign corporations appearing in the registers of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico as in business in Porto Rico on June 30, 1920.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of agent in Porto Rico.	Address of.
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.).	England.....	Insurance.....	Villar & Co., succe- sor.	San Juan.
New York Life Insurance Co.	New York....	do.....	Antonio Sarmiento...	Do.
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.	England.....	do.....	(Sobrinos de Ezquiaga. Moral & Co.....	Do. Mayaguez.
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.).	Scotland.....	do.....	J. Ochoa y Hermano..	San Juan.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Ltd.).	England.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.).	do.....	do.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	Do.
Swift & Co.....	Illinois.....	Foodstuffs and provisions.	Wm. Walsh.....	Do.
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	New York....	Banking.....	H. L. Cochran.....	Do.
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.	do.....	Transportation...	R. A. Nadal.....	Do.
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.	Canada.....	Insurance.....	Eliseo Font, jr.....	Do.
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.	do.....	do.....	Jesus M. Lago.....	Do.
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.).	England.....	do.....	P. Gandia & Co.....	Do.
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.).	do.....	do.....	Finlay, Waymouth & Lee (Inc.).	Dp.
Porto Rico Fruit Co.....	New York....	Fruits.....	Arthur B. Mitchell....	Bayamon.
Compania de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.	Spain.....	Transportation...	E. Acuna Aybar.....	San Juan.
Ponce Ry. & Light Co.....	New Jersey...	Electric light and transportation.	Gerard A. de Haseth...	Ponce.
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.	Maryland.....	Surety bonds.....	Herman L. Cochran...	San Juan.
American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico.	New York....	Transportation...	G. Villard.....	Do.
West India Oil Co.....	New Jersey...	Oil.....	E. Hernandez Acosta..	Do.

STATEMENT No. 7.—*List of foreign corporations appearing in the registers of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico, etc.—Continued.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of agent in Porto Rico.	Address of.
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.).	England.....	Insurance.....	Villar & Co., successor.	San Juan.
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Co.	New Jersey...	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	A. Staebler.....	Do.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	.....do.....	Sewing machines.	Jose Alvarez.....	Do.
Central Los Canos.....	New York.....	Sugar.....	R. B. Childs.....	Arecibo.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.	England.....	Insurance.....	J. Ochoa y Hno.	San Juan.
British-American Assurance Co.	Canada.....	.....do.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	Do.
The Union Central Life Insurance Co.	Ohio.....	.....do.....	Jose C. Barbosa.....	Do.
The Candelaria Fruit Co.	Maine.....	Fruits.....	N. A. Walcott.....	Do.
The Puerto Rico Planters' Co.	.....do.....	Agricultural products.	Michael Davis.....	Vega Baja.
American Surety Co. of New York.	New York.....	Surety bonds.....	Joaquin M. Torres.....	San Juan.
Waldrop Photographic Co..	Tennessee.....	Photographic supplies, etc.	N. P. Nichols.....	Do.
Espinosa Fruit Co.....	Massachusetts.	Fruits.....	C. B. Emerson.....	Catano.
Ponce & Guayama R. R. Co.	New Jersey...	Transportation...	C. L. Carpenter.....	Aguirre.
Mona Island Phosphate Co. The Fajardo Development Co.	Louisiana.....	Mining, etc.....	Marc Lejeune.....	Mayaguez.
Porto Rico Orange & Cotton Co.	Connecticut...	Operation of railroads.	J. Bird Arias.....	Fajardo.
Herkimer-Porto Rico Land & Fruit Co.	New York.....	Agricultural products.	E. A. Gildemester.....	Bayamon.
	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mrs. Charles P. Avery.	Guaynabo.
The Western Assurance Co.	Canada.....	Insurance.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga and R. R. Kaufman.	San Juan.
Porto Rico Grove & Garden Co.	New York.....	Agricultural products.	F. N. Reed.....	Aguadilla.
The West Indian Cigar Co.	.....do.....	Cigars, etc.....	Manual Bao.....	Pueblo Viejo.
Societe Anonyme des Sucreries de St. Jean.	Belgium.....	Sugar.....	Prudent Wittmans.	Utusdo.
San Antonio Docking Co...	New York.....	Docks, wharves, etc.	R. A. Nadal.....	Caguas.
Porto Rican Express Co...	.....do.....	Express service...	R. A. Nadal.....	San Juan.
United States Colonial Fruit Co.	.....do.....	Fruits.....	Wm. J. Salva.....	Do.
Bernal Estate.....	New Jersey...	Land development.	E. A. Bailey.....	Manati.
San Antonio Co.....	Maine.....	Docks and wharves.	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
The Barceloneta Fruit Co.	New York.....	Fruits.....	R. A. Nadal.....	San Juan.
Tropical Fruit Growers' Association.	New Jersey...	.....do.....	E. M. Ferringer.....	Barceloneta.
The Royal Bank of Canada.	Canada.....	Banking.....	Jesse Kroon.....	Garrochales.
Pavenstedt Land Co.....	New York.....	Land development	W. H. Biscombe and Eduardo Bazan.	San Juan.
National Surety Co.....	.....do.....	Surety bonds, etc.	Raymond B. Childs...	Arecibo.
Hatillo Fruit Co.....	Pennsylvania.	Fruits.....	Harry F. Besosa.....	San Juan.
The Gregg Co. (Ltd.).....	New York.....	Machinery.....	Walter C. Dreier.....	Rio Piedras.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.).	Great Britain.	Insurance.....	Rafael Carrion.....	San Juan.
The Standard Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	New York.....	Fruits.....	Charles Hartzell.....	Do.
Baloise Fire Insurance Co.	Switzerland...	Insurance.....	Michael Davis.....	Vega Baja.
American Cigar Co.....	New Jersey...	Cigars, etc.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	San Juan.
Plaza Provision Co.....	New York.....	Groceries.....	A. Staebler.....	Do.
Empire Pineapple Co.....	.....do.....	Pineapples.....	Frederick C. Holmes.	Do.
The Filbrick Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	.....do.....	M. Labeur.....	Bayamon.
The Superior Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Fruits.....	A. F. Thyboe.....	Do.
The Columbo Tropical Fruit Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	C. F. Juengling.....	Vega Baja.
L'Union Compagnie d'Assurance contra l'Incendie.	France.....	Insurance.....	.....do.....	Do.
The Oneida Fruit Co.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Charles Vere.....	San Juan.
Armour & Co.....	New Jersey...	Foodstuffs and provisions.	Wm. A. Griffith.....	Manati.
The Laguna Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	New York.....	Fruits.....	L. McLean.....	San Juan.
Fortuna Estates.....	.....do.....	Land development.	John M. Kohn.....	Bayamon.
			F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.

STATEMENT No. 7.—*List of foreign corporations appearing in the registers of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico, etc.—Continued.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of agent in Porto Rico.	Address of.
Fitzpatrick Wenar Fruit & Land Co. of Porto Rico.	Louisiana.....	Land development	Fred R. Clarke.....	Bayamon.
Porto Rico Mercantile Co..	West Virginia.	Molasses.....	A. Rauschenplat.....	San Juan.
Montreal Trust Co.....	Canada.....	Banking.....	W. R. McKinlay and W. H. Biscoombe.	Do.
Plaza Fruit Co.....	Illinois.....	Fruits.....	Geo. L. Elkins.....	Bayamon.
Hope Fruit Co.....	Rhode Island.	do.....	Beriah A. Wall.....	San Juan.
The Bayview Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	New York.....	do.....	John M. Kohn.....	Bayamon.
Pomelo Fruit Co.....	do.....	do.....	D. Soldini.....	Do.
El Prospero Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	do.....	do.....	John McLaughlin.....	Vega Baja.
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.).	Great Britain.	Insurance.....	Finlay, Waymouth & Lee (Inc.).	San Juan.
Toa Alto Citrus Fruit Co..	New York.....	Fruits.....	Maurice Laheur.....	Bayamon.
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Canada.....	Banking.....	Edward Smith Crawford.	San Juan.
Morovis Plantation.....	New York.....	Agricultural products.	John McLaughlin.....	Vega Baja.
The Royal Exchange Assurance.	Great Britain.	Insurance.....	J. Ochoa y Hno.....	San Juan.
The Fajardo Sugar Growers' Association.	New York.....	Sugar.....	J. Bird Aras.....	Fajardo.
The Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.).	Great Britain.	Insurance.....	Successors de Frontera S. en C.	Mayaguez.
Dibert, Bancroft & Ross Co. (Ltd.).	Louisiana.....	Machinery.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	San Juan.
The Texas Co.....	Texas.....	Oil.....	Frank Lopez.....	Do.
San Juan Fruit Co.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Geo. K. Knight.....	Do.
Blue and Gold Orchards..	Maine.....	do.....	C. E. Woodsum.....	Vega Alta.
Atlas Transfer Co.....	do.....	Automobile transportation.	Defin Munoz.....	San Juan.
The Palo Seco Fruit Co...	Massachusetts.	Fruits.....	B. E. Stevenson.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Citrus Fruit Co.	New York.....	do.....	John M. Kohn.....	Bayamon.
Arecibo Grape Fruit Co...	do.....	do.....	G. W. Middleton.....	Manati.
Island Fruit Co.....	do.....	do.....	G. C. Swanson.....	Barceloneta.
The Star Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	do.....	do.....	John M. Kohn.....	Bayamon.
Porto Rico Gas Co.....	Delaware.....	Manufacture and sale of gas.	George H. Joy.....	San Juan.
The Southern Cross Fruit Co. (Inc.).	New York.....	Fruits.....	R. L. Mills.....	Monacilla, Rio Piedras.
The Royal Fruit Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.).	do.....	do.....	John M. Kohn.....	Bayamon.
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.	France.....	Submarine cables.	E. Ferrer.....	San Juan.
Boston Molasses Co.....	New Jersey...	Dealers in molasses.	Pedro Salazar.....	Do.
Spanish American Fruit Co.	do.....	Fruits.....	A. W. Houck.....	Vega Baja.
Vega Valley Orchards (Inc.).	Rhode Island.	do.....	Timothy B. Souther...	Vega Alta.
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	Michigan.....	Dealers in rubber goods.	Julian C. Elizondo...	San Juan.
City of Ponce Gas Co.....	Delaware.....	Gas works.....	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
Porto Rico Telephone Co...	Delaware.....	Telephones.....	Edward Ferrer.....	San Juan.
Utica Plantations (Inc.)...	New York.....	Fruits, vegetables, etc.	Edward B. Roberts...	Bayamon.
Bull Insular Line (Inc.)...	Maine.....	Carriage of freight and passengers.	Miguel Such.....	San Juan.
The Royal Fruit Co. of Utica, N. Y.	New York.....	Fruits.....	Arthur B. Mitchell...	Bayamon.
Rosenstadt & Waller (Inc.).	do.....	Tobacco.....	Antonio C. Rodriguez.	Caguas.
George P. Plant Milling Co.	Missouri.....	Sale of wheat flour.	M. Gomez & Co.....	San Juan.
Minute Tapioca Co.....	Massachusetts.	Sale of tapioca and gelatin.	G. Henry Cross.....	Bayamon.
The National Cash Register Co.	Ohio.....	Sale of cash registers.	J. Figueroa Disdier...	San Juan.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	Connecticut...	Insurance.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	Do.
Atlas Grape Fruit Co.....	Delaware.....	Fruits.....	Hebert W. Brown.....	Bayamon.
Parker, Webb & Co.....	Michigan.....	Meats and meat products.	Manuel Gomez Lopez.	San Juan.
Sugar Products Co.....	New York.....	Sugar products...	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	Do.
Medal Film Co. (Inc.)...	do.....	Moving picture films.	Carlos Zeno.....	Do.
Universal Film Manufacturing Co.	do.....	do.....	P. M. Gonzalez.....	Do.
Nitrate Agencies Co.....	West Virginia.	Import and export	A. C. Diehl.....	Do.

STATEMENT No. 7.—*List of foreign corporations appearing in the registers of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico, etc.—Continued.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of agent in Porto Rico.	Address of
Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau (Inc.).	New York....	Mercantile.....	P. Juan Armstrong....	Ponce.
Buena Vista Industrial Co..	Delaware.....	Agricultural and mercantile.	Edwin A. Thayer.....	Vega Baja.
The Behn Brothers (Inc.)..	Connecticut...	Mercantile.....	Edward Ferrer.....	San Juan.
Ebrey Chemical Works....	New York....	Drugs and chemicals.	Francisco I. Carreras...	Humacao.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	Minnesota.....	Insurance.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.)...	San Juan.
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	New Jersey....	Sugar.....	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
The Porto Rico Hotels Corporation.	Delaware.....	Hotels.....	Edward Ferrer.....	San Juan.
Mona Island Guano Co. (Inc.).	New York....	Fertilizers.....	Marc Lejeune.....	Mayaguez.
The Home Insurance Co...	.....do.....	Insurance.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.)...	San Juan.
The Cornucopia Mining Co.	Delaware.....	Mining.....	J. R. F. Savage.....	Do.
Union Hispano Americana de Seguros.	Cuba.....	Insurance.....	Edward Ferrer.....	Do.
The National City Bank of New York.	New York....	Banking.....	Burt O. Clark.....	Do.
Armour Fertilizer Works...	New Jersey....	Fertilizers.....	L. McLean.....	Do.
Caribbean Film Co.....	Cuba.....	Motion picture films.	J. P. Donohue.....	Do.
B. A. Cheney & Co. (Inc.)..	Virginia.....	Importing and exporting.	B. A. Cheney.....	Do.
The Grolier Society of London.	New York....	Bookselling and publishing.	M. W. Purvis.....	Do.
Selection Film Service (Inc.).	.....do.....	Motion picture films.	P. Amado Rivera....	Do.
Great American Insurance Co.	.....do.....	Insurance.....	C. R. Hartzell.....	Do.
Insurance Co. of North America.	Pennsylvania.	Fire, marine, and inland insurance.	Korber & Co. (Inc.)..	Do.
J. Cohn & Co. (Inc.).....	New York....	Tobacco packers..	Luis Iturrino.....	Caguas.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.).	England.....	Marine insurance..	Villar & Co., successor.	San Juan.
International Planters Corporation.	New York....	Exporters and importers of leaf tobacco.	H. B. Hodgetts.....	Do.
Porto Rico Sales Corporation.	Massachusetts.	Dealers in sugar...	Charles L. Carpenter..	Aguirre.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co..	New York....	Fire, marine, and automobile insurance.	Villar & Co., successor.	San Juan.
Max Gans & Son (Inc.)....	.....do.....	Growers of and dealers in tobacco.	Frank Becerra.....	Caguas.
The London Assurance.....	England.....	Insurance in all branches.	Sobrinos de Ezquierdo & Co.	San Juan.
American Sumatra Tobacco Co.	Georgia.....	Growers of and dealers in tobacco.	Victor K. Ettlinger...	Do.
Durlach Bros. (Inc.).....	Delaware.....	Dealers in tobacco.	Milton I. Durlach.....	Caguas.
Pan-American Life Insurance Co.	Louisiana.....	Life insurance....	Clifford S. Foy.....	San Juan.
E. Heller & Bro. (Inc.)....	New York....	Manufacturers of handkerchiefs.	Alfred F. Rubel.....	Rio Piedras.
Blue and Gold Orchards (Inc.).	Rhode Island.	Fruits.....	Timothy Souther.....	Vega Alta.
Weil & Weil (Inc.).....	New York....	Makers of hand embroidery.	Helen W. Courtois...	San Juan.

STATEMENT NO. 8.—*Domestic associations not for pecuniary profit registered in the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
"Logia Buenas Costumbres" No. 20.....	Cayey.....	Fraternal.
Sociedad Constructora del Templo Catolico de Rio Piedras.....	Rio Piedras.....	Building a Catholic church in Rio Piedras.
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Merchants' Association.....	San Juan.....	Protection of interests of leaf tobacco merchants of Porto Rico.
Sociedad Protectora de la Juventud.....	.....do.....	Granting scholarships to poor young men, strengthening their characters, and starting them in life.
Association de Profesores Rurales de Puerto Rico.....	Rio Grande.....	Advancement of interests of rural teachers.
Fraternidad Puertorriquena.....	Aguadilla.....	Mutual aid.
Logia Luz de Borinquen No. 7990 G. O. U. de O. F. in America.....	Ponce.....	Fraternal.
The Porto Rican Benevolent Society.....	.....do.....	To help deserving poor people and work for the suppression of pauperism.
Asociacion de Escritores y Artistas de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Encouragement and development of native art and literature.
Casino "Luz del Porvenir".....	Quebradillas.....	Social.
Logia Luz del Toa, numero 68.....	Toa Alta.....	Fraternal.
Liga Agricola de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agricola de Utuado.....	Utuado.....	Do.
Asociacion General de Oficinistas de Comercio de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	To work for a fair remuneration of members as employees.
Liga Agricola de Yauco.....	Yauco.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agricola de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	Do.
Casino de Guayama.....	Guayama.....	Social.
Liga Agricola de Comercio.....	Comerio.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Union de Panaderos.....	Coamo.....	Advancement of interests of bakers.
Padres Agustinos de Puerto Rico.....	San German.....	Religious.
Liga Agricola de Mayaguez.....	Mayaguez.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agricola de Arecibo.....	Arecibo.....	Do.
Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados.....	San Juan.....	The care of the aged poor.
Sociedad "El Fenix".....	Juana Diaz.....	Social.
Liga Agricola de Vega Baja.....	Vega Baja.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agricola de Coamo.....	Coamo.....	Do.
Asociacion Catolica de Auxilio Mutuo de Quebradillas.....	Quebradillas.....	Mutual aid.
Liga Agricola de Caguas.....	Caguas.....	Advancement of Agriculture.
Asociacion de Cirujanos Menores de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Mutual protection of its members, minor surgeons.
Liga Agricola de Guayvanilla.....	Guayvanilla.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agricola de Maricao.....	Maricao.....	Do.
Liga Agricola de San Lorenzo.....	San Lorenzo.....	Do.
Liga Agricola de Aguas Buenas.....	Aguas Buenas.....	Do.
Union Local de Panaderos, Confiteros y Auxillares de la Ciudad de Humacao, Puerto Rico.....	Humacao.....	Advancement of interests of bakers.
Asociacion Benefica de Asistencia Hospitalaria y de Ensenanza Clinica.....	San Juan.....	Maintenance of a hospital and a school therein for the training of nurses.
Sociedad Beneficia Union del Gremio de Cocheros.....	Ponce.....	Mutual aid.
Liga Agricola de Ciales.....	Ciales.....	Advancement of Agriculture.
Logia Fraternidad Oddfelica 9858 G. O. U. de O. F.....	Manatí.....	Fraternal.

STATEMENT NO. 9.—*Domestic associations not for pecuniary profit dissolved during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Name.	Location.
Asociacion de Dependientes del Comercio de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.
Logia Patria.....	Do.
Colegio Arecibeno de Ninas.....	Arecibo.
Liga Progresista del Orocovis.....	Barros.
Asociacion de Agricultores de Canas de la Region Oriental de Puerto Rico.....	Humacao.
Sociedad Constructora del Templo Catolico de Rio Piedras.....	Rio Piedras.
Fraternidad Puertorriquena.....	Aguadilla.

STATEMENT No. 10.—*List of domestic associations in legal existence on June 30, 1920.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
San Juan Tennis Club.....	San Juan.....	Athletic entertainment.
The Democratic Party.....	do.....	Political.
Sovereign Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Porto Rico.....	do.....	Fraternal.
El Bello Ideal.....	Santurce.....	Instruction and amusement.
Asociacion de Señoras Damas del Santo Asilo de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Charitable.
Liga de Propietarios de Fincas Urbanas de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Property owners.
Sociedad de Ingenieros de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Professional.
Centro de Instruccion y Recreo de Barran- quitas.....	Barranquitas.....	Social.
Luz y Progreso.....	Santurce.....	Instruction and amusement.
Esperanza de San Juan Lodge, 8715, G. O. U. O. F. in America.....	San Juan.....	Fraternal.
Asociacion de Profesionales de Puerto Rico. El Ancora.....	do.....	Professional.
Asociacion de Abogados de Puerto Rico.....	Ponce.....	Beneficial.
Asociacion de Chauffeurs de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Professional.
National Coffee Growers' Association.....	do.....	Do.
Casino de Rio Piedras.....	Ponce.....	Coffee industry.
The Saddle and Motor Country Club.....	Rio Piedras.....	Social.
Centro de Detallistas de Provisiones de Puerto Rico.....	Bayamon.....	Do.
Logia Palafox No. 174.....	San Juan.....	Mutual protection and social.
Logia Pi y Margall No. 282.....	do.....	Fraternal.
Union Española.....	do.....	Do.
Union Local de Trabajadores de Defensa y Beneficencia.....	Mayaguez.....	Social.
Logia Obreros Unidos No. 281.....	San German.....	Fraternal.
Centro Español de Yauco.....	Arecibo.....	Do.
Logia Fraternidad Española No. 110.....	Yauco.....	Social.
Logia Porvenir de Puerto Rico No. 302.....	Ponce.....	Fraternal.
Asociacion de Maestros de Puerto Rico.....	Mayaguez.....	Do.
Liga de Republicanos Españoles de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Relations between teachers.
Asociacion de Agricultores de Rio Grande, Loiza, y Carolina.....	do.....	Political.
Liceo Ponceño.....	Loiza.....	Agricultural.
La Hermandad.....	Ponce.....	Educational.
Logia Hijos de Minerva No. 60.....	San German.....	Charitable.
Asociacion Civica Puertorriqueña.....	Vega Alta.....	Fraternal.
Asociacion Dental de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Civic.
Union Club.....	do.....	Professional.
Club Bayamones.....	do.....	Social.
Lodge "Estrella de Oriente" No. 30.....	Bayamon.....	Do.
Centro de Instruccion y Recreo de Juncos.....	Humacao.....	Fraternal.
Asociacion de Dependientes de Mayaguez.....	Juncos.....	Social.
Centro Español de Lares.....	Mayaguez.....	Do.
Sociedad Centro Camuyano.....	Lares.....	Do.
Asociacion de Agricultores de Rio Piedras, Caguas, Guaynabo y Trujillo Alto.....	Camuy.....	Do.
Ponce Democratic Club.....	Rio Piedras.....	Agricultural.
Asociacion de Trabajadores Unidos de Puerto Rico.....	Ponce.....	Political.
Gremio del Trabajo.....	San Juan.....	Labor.
Logia Adelfia.....	Guayama.....	Beneficial.
Biblioteca Publica de Cataño.....	Mayaguez.....	Fraternal.
Asilo de Huérfanos de Ponce.....	Cataño.....	Educational.
Hijas de la Caridad de San Vicente de Paul de Puerto Rico.....	Ponce.....	Charitable and educational.
Casino San Rafael.....	San Juan.....	Do.
El Zenit.....	Quebradillas.....	Social.
Federacion de los Espiritistas de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Beneficial.
The Young Men's Christian Association of San Juan.....	do.....	Spiritualist doctrines.
Liga Antituberculosa de Ponce.....	do.....	Social.
Logia Faro de la Marina No. 8680 (G. O. U. de O. F.).....	Ponce.....	Charitable.
Aguadilla Progresista.....	Ponce Playa.....	Fraternal.
Siervas de Maria de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Development of Aguadilla.
Liga Progresista de Coamo, P. R.....	San Juan.....	Charitable.
Asociacion de Abogados de Mayaguez (Bar Association of Mayaguez).....	Coamo.....	Development of Coamo.
Los Quinientos (Liga de Ciudadanos Pro- gresistas).....	Mayaguez.....	Professional.
Sociedad Circulo de Braceros de Guayama, P. R.....	do.....	Development of Mayaguez.
Casa de España en Puerto Rico.....	Guayama.....	Recreative and educational.
Asociacion Medica de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Union, fraternity, and instruction of its members.
American Pioneers of '98.....	do.....	Professional.
	do.....	Social and fraternal.

STATEMENT NO. 10.—*List of domestic associations in legal existence on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Porto Rico Board of Fire Underwriters.....	San Juan.....	Union of representatives in Porto Rico of fire insurance companies.
Colegio Puertorriqueño de Niñas.....	do.....	Educational.
Círculo Unión.....	Cayey.....	Recreative and educational.
Liga Antituberculosa de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Establishment and maintenance of hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis.
Asociación de Periodistas.....	do.....	To help journalists.
Club Deportivo de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Sports.
Club Náutico San Juan (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Nautical sports.
Gran Logia de Distrito No. 41 de la Gran Orden Unida de Odd Fellows, en América.....	Yauco.....	Fraternal.
Asociación Protectora de Hogar.....	Mayaguez.....	Mutual aid.
Unión de Mapinos No. 598.....	Arecibo.....	Do.
Asociación de Maestros Plomeros de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Protection among plumbers.
The Porto Rico Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	do.....	Religious.
Quaerens.....	Ponce.....	Spiritualistic.
Centróde Instrucción y Recreo de Gurabo.....	Gurabo.....	Recreative and educational.
Liga Anti-Alcoólica de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	To combat alcoholism.
Casino Español de Río Piedras.....	Río Piedras.....	Social.
Legía Caballeros de la Noche.....	Juncos.....	Fraternal.
Ladies' Aid Church Society.....	Bayamon.....	Religious.
Logia Unión y Amparo No. 44.....	Caguas.....	Fraternal.
Asociación Profesional y Automovilista de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Mutual aid among chauffeurs.
Centro Adjunto.....	Adjuntas.....	Social.
El Amparo.....	Mayaguez.....	Mutual benefit.
El Faro.....	do.....	Do.
Casino de Lares.....	Lares.....	Social.
Porto Rico Fruit Growers' and Shippers' League.....	San Juan.....	Protection of interests of fruit growers and shippers of Porto Rico.
Sociedad Espiritista Regeneración Moral.....	Caguas.....	Spiritualism.
Iglesia Evangélica Puertorriqueña.....	Ponce.....	Religious.
Asociación de Colonos del Distrito Norte.....	Arecibo.....	Protection of sugar-cane growers.
Sociedad de Escogedores de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Protection of cigar sorters.
Institute of Mission Helpers of Porto Rico.....	Santurce.....	Religious, educational, and charitable.
Association of Registered Nurses of Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Advancement of profession of nursing and defense of its interests.
Congregación de la Misión de San Vicente de Paul.....	do.....	Religious and educational.
Asociación de Abogados de Guayama (Bar Association of Guayama).....	Guayama.....	Protection of lawyers and advancement of profession.
Logia No. 9560 de la Gran Orden Unida de Odd Fellows de América.....	Bayamon.....	Fraternal.
Hijos de Porvenir.....	Aguadilla.....	Mutual benefit.
Christian Science Society of San Juan, Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Religious.
Asilo de Ancianos y Niños Desamparados, de Yauco.....	Yauco.....	Charitable.
Logia "Eslabon de Borinquen" No. 9752, de la Gran Orden Unida de Odd Fellows en América.....	Cataño.....	Fraternal.
La Buena Fe.....	do.....	Mutual benefit.
Respetable Logia Acacia No. 66.....	Barceloneta.....	Fraternal.
The Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.....	Religious and educational.
Sociedad Puertorriqueña de Derecho Internacional.....	San Juan.....	Promotion of study of international law.
Partido Cuetistas Utuadenses.....	Utuado.....	Political.
The Western Porto Rico Rebuilding Association.....	Mayaguez.....	Solicitation of donations for rebuilding towns in Porto Rico which suffered most from earthquakes in 1918.
Asociación de Agricultores de Cañas de Azúcar de Juncos, Gurabo y Las Piedras.....	Juncos.....	Advancement of interests of members in their relations with outsiders.
Logia "Fidelidad," Gran Orden Unida de Odd Fellows en América.....	Lajas.....	Fraternal.
Congregación de las Madres de Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, en Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Religious and educational.
Unión Cooperativa de Prensistas.....	do.....	Defense of its members and betterment of the printer's art.
Orquesta Juventud.....	Mayaguez.....	Musical.
Casino de Arecibo.....	Arecibo.....	Social.
Sociedad Protectora de Desamparados.....	Caguas.....	Charitable.
"Logia Buenas Costumbres" No. 20.....	Cayey.....	Fraternal.
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Merchants' Association.....	San Juan.....	Protection of interests of leaf-tobacco merchants of Porto Rico.
Sociedad Protectora de la Juventud.....	do.....	Granting scholarships to poor young men, strengthening their characters, and starting them in life.

STATEMENT No. 10.—*List of domestic associations in legal existence on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Logia Luz de Borinquen No. 7990 G. O. U. de O. F. en America.	Ponce.....	Fraternal.
The Porto Rican Benevolent Society.....	.....do.....	To help deserving poor people and work for the suppression of pauperism.
Asociacion de Escritores y Artistas de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.....	Encouragement and development of native art and literature.
Casino "Luz de Porvenir".....	Quebradillas.....	Social.
Asociacion de Profesores Rurales de Puerto Rico.	Rio Grande.....	Advancement of interests of rural teachers.
Logia Luz de Toa, No. 68.....	Toa Alta.....	Fraternal.
Liga Agrícola de Utuado.....	Utuado.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agrícola de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Do.
Asociacion General de Oficinistas del Comercio de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.....	To work for a fair remuneration of members as employees.
Liga Agrícola de Yauco.....	Yauco.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agrícola de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	Do.
Casino de Guayama.....	Guayama.....	Social.
Liga Agrícola de Comerio.....	Comerio.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Union de Panaderos.....	Coamo.....	Advancement of interests of bakers.
Padres Agustinos de Puerto Rico.....	San German.....	Religious.
Liga Agrícola de Mayaguez.....	Mayaguez.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agrícola de Arecibo.....	Arecibo.....	Do.
Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados.	San Juan.....	The care of the aged poor.
Sociedad "El Fenix".....	Juana Diaz.....	Social.
Liga Agrícola de Vega Baja.....	Vega Baja.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agrícola de Coamo.....	Coamo.....	Do.
Asociacion Catolica de Auxilio Mutuo de Quebradillas.	Quebradillas.....	Mutual aid.
Liga Agrícola de Caguas.....	Caguas.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Asociacion de Cirujanos Menores de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.....	Mutual protection of its members, minor surgeons.
Liga Agrícola de Guayanilla.....	Guayanilla.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Liga Agrícola de Maricao.....	Maricao.....	Do.
Liga Agrícola de San Lorenzo.....	San Lorenzo.....	Do.
Liga Agrícola de Aguas Buenas.....	Aguas Buenas.....	Do.
Union Local de Panaderos, Confiteros y Auxiliares de la Ciudad de Humacao, P. R.	Humacao.....	Advancement of interests of bakers.
Asociacion Benefica de Asistencia Hospitalaria y de Enseñanza Clinica.	San Juan.....	Maintenance of a hospital and a school therein for the training of nurses.
Sociedad Benefica Union del Gremio de Cocheros.	Ponce.....	Mutual aid.
Liga Agrícola de Ciales.....	Ciales.....	Advancement of agriculture.
Logia Fraternidad Oddfelicia 9858 G. O. U. de O. F.	Manati.....	Fraternal.

STATEMENT No. 11.—*List of associations organized outside of Porto Rico existing and doing business on June 30, 1920.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purpose.	Name of agent in Porto Rico.	Address of the agent.
The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	New York....	Religious.....	Chas. B. Colmore..	San Juan.
The Christian Woman's Board of Missions.	Indiana.....	.....do.....	M. B. Wood.....	Bayamon.
The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Ohio.....	.....do.....	Mrs. James C. Murray.	San Juan.
The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.	New York....	Educational...	Guadalupe de Bofarull.	Santurce.
General Conference Corporation of Seventh Day Adventists.	District of Columbia.	Religious.....	Wm. Steele.....	Do. ■
Board of Missions for Porto Rico and Latin America of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.	Pennsylvania.	Mission work..	Alfred Ostrom....	San Juan.

STATEMENT No. 12.—*List of foreign consuls.*

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence
Argentine Republic.....	Sergio Ramirez.....	Vice consul.....	San Juan.
Belgium.....	Ch. Renoz.....	Consul general.....	Habana, Cuba.
Do.....	J. E. Saldana.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	A. Bravo.....	Vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	J. Lacot.....	do.....	Ponce.
Brazil.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	do.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Albert Edward Lee.....	Commercial agent.....	Do.
Colombia.....	Fabricacio Velez Posada.....	Consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Manuel R. Morales.....	do.....	Ponce.
Costa Rica.....	Nicolas Megwinoff.....	do.....	San Juan.
Cuba.....	Gustavo Marin y de Herrera.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Jose Caminero Shelton.....	do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Francisco Porto y Castillo.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Fernando Aleman y Vallee.....	Honorary consul.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Ernesto H. Lienau y Lange.....	do.....	Aguadilla.
Do.....	Carlos Bauza y Ruiz de Apocada.....	Vice consul.....	Do.
Denmark.....	T. G. I. Waymouth.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Pedro Juan Armstrong.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Alberto Bravo.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Antonio Roig.....	do.....	Humacao.
Dominican Republic.....	Socrates Nolasco.....	Consul general.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Ramon Almonte.....	Consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Marino Cestero Castro.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Enrique Rousset.....	Honorary consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Eduardo Fronteras.....	Vice consul.....	Aguadilla.
Do.....	Jose Janer.....	do.....	Humacao.
Do.....	Blas C. Silva.....	do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Fernando Aleman.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	J. C. Creanor.....	do.....	Guanica.
Do.....	Fernando Figueredo.....	do.....	San Juan.
France.....	Ives Louis Napoleon du Courthial.....	Vice consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Pierre Paul Biaggi.....	Consular agent.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Ch. Le Brun.....	do.....	Vieques.
Do.....	Eugenio Elie Lefranc.....	do.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Dr. Andre Orsini.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	P. Santos.....	do.....	Humacao.
Germany ¹.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	Edward Mervyn de Garston.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Arthur H. Noble.....	Acting consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Thomas Boothby, jr.....	Vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	William Henry Augustus Denton.....	do.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Henry Alexander McCormick.....	do.....	Arroyo-Guayama.
Do.....	Antonio Roig.....	do.....	Humacao.
Do.....	Fernando Miguel Toro.....	do.....	Ponce.
Guatemala.....	Carlos Vere.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Haiti.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Blas C. Silva.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Honduras.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	Consul ad honorem.....	San Juan.
Italy.....	Ciro Malatrassi.....	Consul.....	Do.
Do.....	G. P. de Rinaldis.....	Consular agent.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Giacomo Antonio Caino.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Japan.....	Chonosuke Yada.....	Consul general.....	New York.
Mexico.....	Luis Cuevas Zequeira.....	In charge of consulate.....	San Juan.
Netherlands.....	Albert E. Lee.....	Consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Jacobo Bravo.....	Vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Ernesto Moringlane.....	do.....	Ponce.
Norway.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	William Henry Biscombe.....	In charge of vice consul- ulate.....	Ponce.
Panama.....	Charles Vere.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Matias Vidal.....	Honorary consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Manuel de J. Vidal.....	Consul.....	Do.
Paraguay.....	Manuel Fernandez Juncos.....	do.....	San Juan.
Peru.....	Benito Zalduondo.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Guillermo H. Moscoso.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Portugal.....	Jose Maria Lomba.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Spain ¹	Emilio de Motta y Ortiz.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Juan Vazquez y Lopez Amor.....	Honorary consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Alberto Burkhardt y Tejada.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Juan Casellas.....	do.....	Aguadilla.
Do.....	Francisco Pelegri Roger.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Avelino Portela Rolan.....	do.....	Vieques.
Do.....	Florencio Suarez.....	do.....	Ponce.
Sweden.....	Johann Friedrich von Uffel Schomburg.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Max Karl Wilhelm Heine.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	In charge of consulate.....	San Juan.
Uruguay.....	Manuel Mendia Morales.....	Consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Carlos Armstrong.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Jacobo Bravo y Gonzalez.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Manuel Gomez Lopez.....	do.....	San Juan.
Venezuela.....	Lorenzo Gonzalez Pacheco.....	Consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Sebastian Bonet.....	do.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Vicente Barletta.....	Honorary consul.....	Mayaguez.

¹ Records of former German consulate at San Juan and vice consulates at Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Ponce taken over by Spanish consul and vice consuls, respectively.

STATEMENT NO. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1920.*

[Names of notaries who registered during the fiscal year 1919-20 are followed by an asterisk (*).]

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Abella Blanco, Luis.....	San Juan.....	Dec. 20, 1905
Acevedo, Francisco.....	Lares.....	Mar. 2, 1914
Acosta, Mariano R.....	Aguadilla.....	Jan. 6, 1906
Acosta Quintero, E.....	Ponce.....	Apr. 7, 1903
Acuna Aybar, Eduardo.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 25, 1902
Agosto Abadia, Adrian.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1910
Agrait Aldea, Ricardo.....	Arecibo.....	May 20, 1909
Alegria, Jose S.....	Manati.....	Jan. 13, 1913
Alemanys Sosa, Juan.....	Mayaguez.....	Jan. 22, 1918
Alfonzo Bauza, Osvaldo.....	Utua.....	Nov. 17, 1903
Altieri, Genaro *.....	Mayaguez.....	May 17, 1920
Amadeo, Antonio.....	San Juan.....	June 27, 1910
Amado Rivera, Pedro.....	do.....	Jan. 26, 1909
Andino Espejo, Pablo.....	do.....	Mar. 12, 1919
Aponte, Jose J.....	Guayama.....	July 16, 1918
Aponte, Jose R *.....	Arecibo.....	May 24, 1920
Aponte Rodriguez, Arturo.....	Humacao.....	Nov. 13, 1908
Aponte Rodriguez, L.....	Yabucoa.....	Feb. 1, 1906
Arce Rollet, Rafael.....	Caguas.....	July 7, 1902
Ardin, Gonzalo.....	San Juan.....	Jan. 20, 1919
Arjona Siaca, Rafael.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 3, 1917
Arnaldo Sevilla, Alfredo.....	Mayaguez.....	Mar. 25, 1912
Arrillaga Urrutia, R.....	Anasco.....	Oct. 22, 1916
Arroyo Rivera, Angel.....	San Juan.....	Aug. 21, 1918
Barcelo, Antonio R.....	Fajardo.....	Aug. 16, 1916
Becerra Lacot, Luis A.....	Ponce.....	July 24, 1902
Benedicto Geigel, Jose.....	San Juan.....	Feb. 4, 1903
Benitez, Celestino.....	Humacao.....	Mar. 5, 1913
Benitez Flores, Manuel.....	San Juan.....	Sept. 3, 1912
Bernardini de la Huerta, T.....	Guayama.....	June 3, 1901
Besosa, Harry F.....	San Juan.....	June 24, 1914
Blasco, Luis B.....	Aguadilla.....	Apr. 26, 1919
Blondet, Ricardo H.....	Rio Piedras.....	May 13, 1919
Brunet del Valle, Carlos.....	Juana Diaz.....	July 16, 1913
Busti Alvarez, Alberto.....	Camuy.....	Dec. 5, 1903
Buitrago, Carlos B.....	Caguas.....	June 27, 1911
Calzada Fernandez, G.....	Fajardo.....	May 29, 1902
Campillo, Enrique.....	San Juan.....	Jan. 24, 1913
Canales Rivera, Nemesio.....	Ponce.....	Mar. 11, 1908
Cancel, Rafael A *.....	Ciales.....	May 24, 1920
Capo Cintren, Eduardo.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Capo Matres, Luis.....	Guayama.....	June 24, 1910
Casaballeira Canellas, I.....	San Juan.....	Feb. 1, 1912
Casaldue Goicoechea, F.....	Ponce.....	Apr. 13, 1901
Casta Fornes, Geronimo.....	Anasco.....	Mar. 10, 1914
Castillo Leon, Tomas.....	Ponce.....	Dec. 2, 1907
Cervony Gely, Francisco.....	Guayama.....	Nov. 10, 1910
Cintron Lastra, Rafael.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1912
Coballes Gandia, Lorenzo.....	Hatillo.....	June 24, 1914
Cobian Romeu, Rafael.....	Bayamon.....	May 1, 1903
Coll y Cuchi, Cayetano.....	San Juan.....	May 18, 1908
Coll y Cuchi, Jose.....	do.....	July 8, 1912
Colon, Cristino R.....	Juana Diaz.....	Mar. 17, 1917
Cordero Rodriguez, R.....	Barros.....	Dec. 23, 1913
Cordoves Arana, Rafael.....	San Juan.....	May 29, 1919
Crespo, Jr., Ulpiano.....	Arecibo.....	Oct. 27, 1913
Cruzado Silva, Gustavo *.....	San Juan.....	May 1, 1920
Diaz, Jose E.....	do.....	Oct. 7, 1910
Diaz Viera, Enrique.....	Rio Piedras.....	Mar. 5, 1919
Dominguez, Jorge V.....	San Juan.....	Dec. 15, 1910
Dominguez Rubio, Celestino.....	Guayama.....	Mar. 8, 1904
Dottin, E. H. F.....	San Juan.....	Sept. 26, 1913
Esteves, Buenaventura *.....	San Sebastian.....	Jan. 23, 1910
Fajardo Martinez, Pascasio.....	Mayaguez.....	Apr. 12, 1915
Feliu, Leopoldo.....	do.....	May 9, 1910
Fernandez, Garcia B.....	Cayey.....	Mar. 11, 1910
Fernandez, Jose I.....	Ponce.....	July 29, 1904
Figueroa, Manuel.....	Arecibo.....	Mar. 27, 1907
Fiol Negron, Angel.....	Ponce.....	Dec. 7, 1918
Flores Colon, Eduardo.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1913
Flores, Francisco R.....	Utua.....	Apr. 28, 1919
Font, Eugenio.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 31, 1919
Fores, Benito.....	San German.....	July 10, 1902
Francis, Hugh R.....	San Juan.....	Aug. 21, 1911
Franco Soto, Carlos.....	Aguadilla.....	Mar. 11, 1905
Gallardo Diaz, Fernando.....	Humacao.....	May 29, 1919
Garcia de la Noceda, C.....	Rio Grande.....	Sept. 25, 1915
Garcia Ducos, Alberto.....	Aguadilla.....	Dec. 5, 1916
Garcia Ducos, Juan.....	do.....	Dec. 17, 1912

STATEMENT No. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
García Ducos, Sandalio.....	Aguadilla.....	Jan. 17, 1918
García Mendez, Juan B.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1917
García Mujica, Ramon.....	Carolina.....	Nov. 14, 1917
García Veve, Adolfo.....	Fajardo.....	Jan. 8, 1919
García Veve, Angel.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1902
García Yanguas, Aurelio.....	San German.....	Dec. 18, 1917
Geigel, Juan Eugenio.....	Mayaguez.....	Oct. 13, 1904
Geigel, Fernando J.....	San Juan.....	May 2, 1910
Gimenez, Francisco.....	Ponce.....	Apr. 12, 1910
Gimenez García, Lorenzo.....	Caguas.....	July 11, 1902
Gomez, Jose I.....	Arecibo.....	Aug. 6, 1904
Gonzalez Darder, Enrique.....	San Juan.....	July 3, 1906
Gonzalez Fagundo, Francisco.....	Humacao.....	Jan. 10, 1911
Gonzalez, Pedro.....	San Juan.....	Jan. 27, 1909
Gonzalez Gonzalez, Julio C.....	do.....	Nov. 26, 1902
Gonzalez Lopez, Martin.....	San Lorenzo.....	Feb. 11, 1901
Gonzalez Mena, Enrique.....	Aguadilla.....	June 19, 1911
Guerra, Benjamin.....	San Juan.....	July 29, 1918
Guerra, Gabriel.....	do.....	Feb. 9, 1903
Guerra, Miguel.....	do.....	May 23, 1910
Guevara Munoz, Jose.....	San Sebastian.....	May 8, 1917
Guillermety, Rafael.....	San Juan.....	Feb. 20, 1908
Guzman Benitez, Jose de.....	do.....	Sept. 10, 1914
Guzman Benitez, Juan de.....	do.....	July 6, 1901
Guzman, Miguel.....	Salinas.....	Feb. 3, 1913
Hernandez, Ignacio.....	Rio Piedras.....	Dec. 22, 1916
Hernandez Lopez, Juan.....	San Juan.....	Nov. 25, 1902
Hernandez Usera, Jose.....	do.....	June 12, 1906
Horton, Benjamin J.....	Mayaguez.....	Jan. 23, 1913
Huyke, Juan B.....	Humacao.....	June 30, 1911
Igartua Aviles, Victor.....	Quebradillas.....	Dec. 28, 1916
Iriarte, Jr., Celestino.....	San Juan.....	June 20, 1911
Janer Landron, Luis.....	Mayaguez.....	May 28, 1919
Jesus, Angel R. de.....	San Juan.....	May 13, 1914
Jimenez Rivera, F.....	Arecibo.....	Nov. 15, 1913
Jusino, Jose C*.....	Bayamon.....	May 7, 1920
Lefebre, Enrique.....	San Juan.....	May 22, 1913
Leon Lugo, Sergio.....	Juana Diaz.....	Dec. 9, 1913
Leon, Rafael.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 19, 1901
Llorens Torres, Luis.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 28, 1918
Lopez Acosta, Eusebio.....	San German.....	May 29, 1918
Lopez Antongiorgi, Rafael.....	Humacao.....	Dec. 26, 1918
Lopez de Victoria, Gilberto.....	Yauco.....	Apr. 20, 1918
Lopez Gaztambide, Eugenio.....	San Juan.....	Sept. 18, 1903
Lopez Tizol, Eduardo.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1914
Marin Marien, Alberto.....	do.....	Feb. 11, 1913
Marin Marien, Eduardo.....	Utua.....	Do.
Marquez Abrams, Lemuel.....	Quebradillas.....	Mar. 9, 1909
Marquez Huertas, Enrique.....	Bayamon.....	Dec. 24, 1908
Martinez Alvarez, Rafael.....	San Juan.....	Nov. 4, 1910
Martinez Davila, Jose.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1909
Martinez, Davila, Manuel A.....	Guayama.....	Jan. 10, 1911
Martinez, Fernando E.....	San Lorenzo.....	Mar. 6, 1914
Martinez, Frank.....	San Juan.....	Dec. 29, 1915
Martinez, Jose C.....	do.....	Jan. 10, 1911
Martinez Nadal, Rafael.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 14, 1913
Martinez Rivas, Carmelo.....	do.....	July 30, 1902
Mas, Felix C.....	Carolina.....	Feb. 7, 1913
Mena La Torre, Andres.....	Caguas.....	Feb. 20, 1912
Mendez Vaz, Luis.....	Mayaguez.....	June 5, 1901
Mendin Sabat, Luis.....	Caguas.....	Oct. 17, 1911
Mercader, Luis.....	Aguadilla.....	Oct. 17, 1912
Miranda, Herminio.....	Arecibo.....	Feb. 18, 1913
Molina, Henry G*.....	San Juan.....	July 9, 1919
Monserat Simo, Damian.....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1902
Monserat Suro, Damian.....	do.....	June 19, 1908
Montalgo Guenard, Luis.....	Mayaguez.....	Sept. 16, 1916
Morales Acosta, Ignacio.....	Bayamon.....	May 18, 1913
Morales, Miguel Marcos.....	Cayey.....	Jan. 27, 1914
Moscoco, Guillermo H.....	Mayaguez.....	Jan. 14, 1913
Muñoz Morales, Luis.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 17, 1909
Muñoz Ramos, Rafael.....	do.....	June 28, 1919
Navarro Ortiz, Francisco.....	Cayey.....	Jan. 14, 1913
Nazario de Figueroa, Joaquin.....	San German.....	July 19, 1901
Nazario Lugo, Amadeo.....	Yauco.....	May 1, 1911
Negron Benitez, Eduardo.....	Rio Piedras.....	June 16, 1919
Nogueras, Juan B.....	Cayey.....	Feb. 18, 1918
Oller Diaz, Jose.....	Bayamon.....	June 29, 1906
Otero Alibran, J. J*.....	San Juan.....	May 27, 1920
Ortiz Rivera, Francisco.....	Mayaguez.....	Jan. 7, 1918
Padilla, Felix Luis.....	Juana Diaz.....	Feb. 2, 1917

STATEMENT No. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Padro, Angel	Arecibo	Feb. 27, 1904
Palacios y Rodriguez, R.	San Juan	July 29, 1901
Palmer, Santiago B.	do.	Oct. 4, 1901
Parra, Francisco	Ponce	Mar. 5, 1901
Pasarell y Rius, Augusto	do.	Nov. 9, 1906
Paz y Ruis, Tomas	Rio Grande	Feb. 8, 1915
Perello Quiñones, Luis	Humacao	Feb. 21, 1918
Perez Almirot, F. G.*	San Juan	Jan. 15, 1920
Perez, Celestino J.	Comerio	Jan. 22, 1909
Perez Mercado, Rafael B.	Ponce	Dec. 21, 1917
Peña, Abraham	San Juan	Mar. 1, 1917
Piñero Rodriguez, Antonio	Quebradillas	Nov. 6, 1915
Piñero Rodriguez, Fulgencio	Juncos	Jan. 25, 1912
Polanco de Jesus, Valentin	Manati	Jan. 13, 1913
Ponsa Pares, Enrique	San Juan	Mar. 16, 1911
Poventud, Alberto S.	Ponce	Feb. 15, 1917
Prado Morales, Francisco	Manati	June 29, 1901
Quintana Cajas, Alfonso	Coamo	Dec. 9, 1903
Quiñones y Quiñones, Ramon	Mayaguez	June 4, 1901
Ramirez de Arellano, F.	San Juan	Apr. 27, 1908
Ramirez Santibañez, Jose	do.	Feb. 6, 1918
Ramirez Vigo, Rodolfo	Mayaguez	Feb. 17, 1903
Ramos, Jose C.	Guayama	Mar. 3, 1908
Reichard del Valle, Arturo	Aguadilla	Mar. 12, 1908
Reichard del Valle, Augusto	do.	Apr. 18, 1910
Riera Palmer, Mariano	Mayaguez	Jan. 14, 1901
Rincon, Enrique	San Juan	Nov. 14, 1912
Rivera, Jose C.*	San Sebastian	Aug. 28, 1919
Rivera, Manuel A.	Coamo	Nov. 20, 1905
Rodriguez Alvario, Francisco*	Juncos	July 11, 1919
Rodriguez, Antonio	Guayama	Dec. 17, 1913
Rodriguez, Artemio P.	San Juan	Dec. 13, 1910
Rodriguez Bermudez, Jose M.	Arecibo	Dec. 12, 1917
Rodriguez Cebollero, Jose C.	Manati	Apr. 13, 1910
Rodriguez, Gustavo	Ponce	July 7, 1904
Rodriguez, Jose D.	Lares	Dec. 23, 1913
Rodriguez, Juan Z.	Arecibo	Jan. 11, 1901
Rodriguez Ortiz, V. F.	Cayey	Mar. 9, 1908
Rodriguez, Ramon P.	San Juan	Feb. 17, 1914
Rodriguez Flores, Ramon H.	Rio Piedras	Dec. 29, 1916
Rodriguez Rivera, Vicente	Cayey	Jan. 24, 1913
Rodriguez Serra, Manuel	San Juan	Nov. 8, 1905
Roman Font, Abelardo	San Sebastian	Feb. 12, 1918
Rosario Gelpi, Jose*	Ponce	Mar. 1, 1920
Rossy, Manuel F.	San Juan	Feb. 17, 1909
Roura, Dr. Ramon	Mayaguez	Mar. 4, 1901
Ruiz de Val, Jose	Rio Piedras	Feb. 10, 1917
Rola, Carlos M.	Fajardo	Oct. 11, 1909
Sabater, Jose	Mayaguez	Feb. 24, 1911
Salicrup Colon, Manuel A.	Ponce	Apr. 7, 1903
Sanchez Vahamonde, Luis	Rio Grande	Jan. 18, 1918
Sanchez Montalvo, Rafael	do.	Dec. 28, 1904
Santana, jr., Pedro	San Juan	May 27, 1913
Santiago Carmona, Leopoldo	Comerio	June 13, 1908
Santoni, Felix	Arecibo	Apr. 5, 1904
Sarriera Egozcue, Ramon*	San Juan	Apr. 20, 1920
Selx y Rosali, James C.	Ponce	Nov. 25, 1908
Slaca, jr., Ramon	San Juan	May 7, 1919
Slaca Pacheco, Ramon	do.	Oct. 26, 1914
Sifre, Jaime	do.	Apr. 18, 1910
Soldevila, Ismael	Rio Piedras	May 28, 1919
Soto Gras, Francisco	San Juan	Apr. 18, 1910
Soto, Juan B.	do.	Oct. 28, 1910
Soto Rivera, Jose	Rio Piedras	June 4, 1919
Souffront, Echegarria, O.	Mayaguez	Apr. 13, 1918
Suau Carbonell, Salvador	San Juan	June 9, 1906
Suliveras Rivera, Antonio	Arecibo	Nov. 11, 1903
Timothee, Pedro C.	San Juan	July 25, 1913
Todd, Roberto H.	do.	July 30, 1908
Tormes Garcia, Leopoldo	Ponce	May 5, 1913
Toro Colberg, Miguel del	Cabo Rojo	Oct. 5, 1910
Toro Fernandez, C. del	do.	Apr. 27, 1910
Toro, F. Manuel	Ponce	Jan. 3, 1906
Toro Soler, Ricardo del	Cabo Rojo	Jan. 22, 1909
Toro Vandrell, Rafael	Ponce	Mar. 1, 1901
Torres Garrido, Francisco	San Juan	Jan. 16, 1916
Torres, Carlos J.*	do.	Nov. 6, 1919
Torres, Jose G.	do.	Dec. 26, 1905
Torres Monge, Sandalio	do.	June 30, 1915
Torres Perez, Tomas	Ponce	Apr. 23, 1918
Torres Sallaberry, Jose Q.	Salinas	May 1, 1913

STATEMENT No. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Torres Sola, Heriberto.....	Rio Piedras.....	Dec. 18, 1916
Tous Soto, Jose.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 4, 1907
Tous Soto, Manuel.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 11, 1909
Travecier, Carlos.....	Humacao.....	June 23, 1910
Travieso Nieva, Martin.....	San Juan.....	Oct. 6, 1905
Tristany, jr., Enrique*.....	Juana Diaz.....	Jan. 19, 1920
Trujillo Guil, Antonio.....	San Juan.....	May 31, 1912
Urrutia, Carlos V.....	Añasco.....	Mar. 7, 1912
Valdes Cajas, Ulpiano.....	Humacao.....	Feb. 24, 1903
Vargas, Jose A.*.....	San German.....	Dec. 16, 1919
Vazquez, Angel A.....	Mayaguez.....	Oct. 4, 1910
Vendrell, Joaquin.....	Humacao.....	Jan. 21, 1913
Vergne Ortis, Luis.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 12, 1919
Villaronga Chariez, Luis.....	Barranquitas.....	Jan. 22, 1918
Wood, O. M.....	San Juan.....	Oct. 17, 1910
Yordan Davila, Luis.....	Ponce.....	Feb. 26, 1913
Zavaleta, Miguel.....	Guayama.....	Nov. 11, 1902
Zayas Pizarro, Vicente.....	Ponce.....	Nov. 12, 1912
Zeno Sama, Gustavo.....	Arecibo.....	Oct. 3, 1916

STATEMENT No. 15.—*Office of the executive secretary—bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation balance sheet, June 30, 1920.*

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Property:		Investment.....	\$129,151.07
Printing division.....	\$52,820.41	Appropriation.....	25,000.00
Transportation division.....	15,243.91	Loans: Interior advance.....	35,000.00
Furniture and fixtures....	4,115.12	Audited vouchers and pay rolls.....	51.92
Equipment.....	707.11	Accounts payable:	
		United States invoices..	\$39,018.03
Fund: Treasurer of Porto Rico.....	2,147.69	Local invoices.....	237.11
Merchandise (inventory):			39,255.14
Materials and supplies....	31,804.93	Collections refundable.....	288.96
Transportation division supplies.....	1,415.51	Suspense, accounts payable.....	194.47
	33,220.44	Amount in suspense, pending investigation.....	249.19
Accounts receivable, controlling account.....	94,997.66	Reserve for purchases and renewals:	
Suspense, accounts receivable.....	3,334.73	Printing division.....	\$10,977.80
Work in progress, controlling account.....	10,529.56	Transportation division.....	2,111.32
Goods returned or lost.....	673.31		13,089.12
Revised Statutes and Codes of Porto Rico.....	299.00	Adjustment account.....	2.97
Unearned insurance premium.....	542.75		
Invoices registered during month.....	21,469.29	Total.....	242,282.84
United States Post Office Department (deposit for letter-box keys).....	.60		
Building.....	1,858.76		
Labor on departmental cars.....	22.50		
Total.....	242,282.84		

STATEMENT No. 16.—*Office of the executive secretary—Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation supplementary statement, June 30, 1920.*

PURCHASES AND SALES.

ASSETS.	
Inventory, June 30, 1919:	
Material and supplies.....	\$42,793.54
Transportation division supplies.....	1,080.59
Revised Statutes and Codes of Porto Rico.....	299.00
Work in progress.....	8,427.77
	\$52,600.90
PURCHASES, SALES ACCOUNT.	
United States.....	\$339,465.59
Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	30,412.05
	\$369,877.64
Local.....	743,500.20
Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	7,959.33
	751,459.53
Auto hires.....	\$1,121,337.17
	3,290.00
Net purchases.....	1,177,228.07

Deduct inventory, June 30, 1920:

Materials and supplies.....	\$31,804.93	
Transportation division supplies.....	1,415.51	
Revised Statutes and Codes of Porto Rica.....	299.00	
Work in progress.....	10,529.56	
		<u>\$44,049.42</u>
Printing division output.....	77,450.01	1,133,178.65
Less cost of stock.....	36,669.91	
		40,780.10
Transportation division earnings.....		16,015.54
Delivery service earnings.....		736.81
Labor not distributed.....		430.80
Government property sold.....		14.00
Bureau property sold.....		13.90
Additions to reserve for purchases and renewals:		
Printing division, net credit for the year.....	2,921.42	
Transportation division—		
Net credit for the year.....	\$3,129.95	
Less renewals.....	693.30	
	2,436.65	5,358.07
Adjustment account.....		2.97
		<u>1,196,530.84</u>

LIABILITIES.

Total sales for the year.....	\$1,183,355.53	
Less corrections and deductions.....	2,115.90	
		<u>\$1,181,239.63</u>
Net sales for the year.....		
Supplies used by divisions as under—		
Transportation division.....	9,579.77	
Printing division administration.....	2,176.76	
Bureau office paid from contingent expenses.....	2,366.00	
Delivery service.....	219.26	
		14,341.79
Unbilled items:		
Transportation division.....	376.34	
Jobs 177, 204, and 2424.....	15.46	
Labor on departmental cars.....	22.50	
		413.30
Claims—additions to goods returned or lost:		
Balance June 30, 1920.....	673.31	
Balance June 30, 1919.....	139.19	
		536.12
		<u>1,196,530.84</u>

PRINTING DIVISION.

OUTPUT.

Finished jobs during the year:		
Composing room.....	\$56,259.09	
Pressroom.....	8,399.79	
Bindery room.....	12,791.13	
		<u>\$77,450.01</u>

OPERATION.

Materials and supplies:		
Composing room.....	34,414.14	
Bindery room.....	2,255.77	
		36,669.91
Wages:		
Composing room.....	19,881.24	
Pressroom.....	7,064.26	
Bindery room.....	9,969.28	
		36,914.78
Insurance:		
Composing room.....	105.49	
Pressroom.....	70.39	
Bindery room.....	35.00	
		210.88
Repairs and maintenance:		
Composing room.....	113.14	
Pressroom.....	121.22	
Bindery room.....	63.94	
		298.30
Stationery and supplies:		
Composing room.....	250.70	
Pressroom.....	307.52	
Bindery room.....	249.65	
		807.87
Power and light:		
Composing room.....	549.72	
Pressroom.....	552.52	
Bindery room.....	100.77	
		<u>1,203.01</u>

Water:			
Composing room.....	\$22.97		
Pressroom.....	45.90		
Bindery room.....	22.94		
			\$91.81
Gasoline:			
Composing room.....	870.84		
Pressroom.....	199.75		
			1,070.59
Telephone service:			
Composing room.....	21.03		
Pressroom.....	21.02		
Bindery room.....	20.95		
			63.00
Towel service:			
Composing room.....	29.82		
Pressroom.....	17.21		
Bindery room.....	18.97		
			66.00
Fuel and gas:			
Bindery.....			53.86
			<u>77,450.01</u>

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

AUTO SERVICE.

Services:		
Trips, 25,100 kilometers, at 16 cents.....	\$4,016.00	
Trips, 36,191 kilometers, at 18 cents.....	6,514.38	
Trips, 29,281 kilometers, at 15 cents.....	4,392.15	
Trips, 24,639 kilometers, at 17 cents.....	4,188.63	
Additional for waiting time, as per reports.....	34.33	
Trips, auto hire.....	3,290.00	
Labor on department cars.....	430.80	
	<u>22,866.29</u>	

Operation:		
Insurance.....	118.09	
Stationery and supplies.....	2,010.78	
Wages.....	4,765.12	
Power and light.....	7.80	
Water.....	183.59	
Gasoline.....	3,564.09	
Per diems.....	1,287.90	
Telephone service.....	73.27	
Tires and tubes.....	3,974.90	
Total operating expenses.....	16,015.54	
Auto hire.....	3,290.00	
Labor on department cars.....	430.80	
Reserve for purchases and renewals.....	3,129.95	
	<u>22,866.29</u>	

DELIVERY SERVICE.

Insurance.....	19.90	
Wages.....	497.65	
Gasoline.....	178.20	
Materials and supplies.....	41.06	
Amount of charges distributed.....	736.81	

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO,
August 10, 1920.

The Hon. ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration my report concerning the different tasks brought about by the department of health in its several bureaus and divisions during the fiscal year which ended the 30th of last June.

I have turned my attention primarily to the gravest and most urgent problems of hygiene and have always endeavored to produce a result in strict conformity with the most modern principles which ought to regulate a sanitary organization so that it may be regarded as well established and efficient.

In accordance with the program I planned out a little less than three years ago, when I first took charge of this delicate position which was intrusted to me and which I still hold, I have given special attention to the campaign against the tuberculosis, the uncinariasis, and the malaria, because I consider that the prevalence of these three diseases is the most serious sanitary problem of Porto Rico. And that campaign, notwithstanding the slender resources at the disposal of the department for such a stupendous work, has been very earnest and more active than ever before.

The struggle against tuberculosis has resulted in a grand success. A year ago the idea of founding an insular sanatorium was first unfolding. To-day, owing to the purely philanthropic impulses of the Porto Rican people, with no distinction of class, who have liberally given most generous contributions, we can point to a splendid realization of that idea. The noble assistance of the legislature has been added and the result is a splendid institution, nearing completion and which has already borne beneficial effects, and which in a short time, being finished, will be one of the best of its class and a tribute to the honor and glory of this country which has produced it.

In the letter I addressed to the Rockefeller Foundation, dated October 6, 1919, I laid bare the situation of Porto Rico with respect to the problem of public health which constitutes the prevalence of the three above-mentioned diseases and the efforts of the department to avoid their propagation and to accomplish their extermination, and begged that assistance should be rendered, as has been done in other countries, to aid our earnest endeavors.

Dr. John B. Grant was sent by the Rockefeller Foundation a few weeks afterwards, who, in conjunction with Dr. Victor G. Heiser, who joined him in Porto Rico some time later, made a minute investigation of the conditions. Several other medical officials of the department accompanied them. The results of the research confirmed the belief that 90 per cent of our people suffer with uncinariasis, which proves that the hookworm infection, especially in country districts, is very severe.

The Rockefeller Foundation has offered to cooperate and as soon as conditions are arranged, probably very soon, a joint work will begin. In Utuado many important results have been already brought about on these lines.

In most of the towns where malaria is prevalent in the district the department has established dispensaries. Those of Barceloneta, Guanica, Salinas, and Guayama have worked all the year.

We have not had to deplore any epidemic in the past year. General mortality has been at the rate of 23.33 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants; a total of 30,280 deaths were registered—a rate somewhat high, yet but lower compared with previous years. Infant mortality has been a special subject of study, toward which I beg to call your attention elsewhere. An outbreak of influenza went over the island in February and March, but its form was mild and was soon stamped out.

In the organization of the department of health this year a fundamental change has occurred, owing to the working of the new municipal law. It has brought about really grave results, which have affected our work of eight or nine years in a perceptible manner, work which has had great success since 1911. I should be grateful if your honor would think over this point, carefully and with deliberation, and weigh

it. So permit me to call your attention to other parts of this report, where the present organization of the department and the outcome of the general inspection of health matters carried on in the island are discussed, on which in pursuance of my duty I have taken every notice which I considered pertinent to the case.

And in examining the other sections of this report your honor will notice what have been the other works of the department of health during the year 1919-20, all related to the general work of sanitation; those of the division of sanitary engineering, those of the chemical and biological laboratories, those for the prevention and control of transmissible diseases, etc. A special section has been devoted to the charitable institutions under the direction and government of this department.

Respectfully,

A. RUIZ SOLER,
Commissioner of Health.

REPORT OF THE INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the annual report for the fiscal year 1919-20.

The insular board of health consists at present of the following members: Dr. F. del Valle Atilas, president; Dr. Gustavo Muñoz, Dr. José S. Belaval, and Dr. Rafael Bernabe, physicians; Mr. Juan Hernández López, attorney; Mr. F. W. Dalrymple, sanitary engineer; Mr. José J. Monclova, pharmacist, and Dr. José Luga Viña, secretary. Office of the board, clerk, and stenographer, Mr. Juan Morales Díaz.

The insular board of health, in accordance with the law, has held ordinary and extraordinary meetings as several subjects have demanded and has held also hearings sought for by persons interested in sanitary matters. During the period to which this report refers, many different subjects have been studied and determined, regulations and amendments dictated, taking into consideration the intervention that the new municipal law, which took effect in October, 1919, assigned to the municipalities in public health matters.

It is not yet time to judge of the effects of this new law in what affects the future advance which the various sanitary services, which have been placed in the hands of the municipalities, may have to follow.

Among others is the decision as to the location for the hospitals for patients of uncinariasis and malaria, which by consent of the legislature was vested in this board.

The selected towns, considered from a statistical point, to establish these hospitals were Utuado and Lares for those for the patients of uncinariasis, and Guayama and Barceloneta for those for the patients of malaria. These towns are closely connected with the zones more intensively affected by the said diseases.

The board stated then, and repeats it now, that other regions of the island are also in need of these hospitals and recommends that the necessary number of dispensaries be established to combat extensively the two diseases mentioned.

In connection with this subject the board received the visit of the commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to the island to study the best means of cooperating in the sanitary work of Porto Rico.

Drs. Grant and Heiser, who composed the commission, disclosed their plan, which consisted in contributing with 75 per cent of the expenses which should be made to open the campaign against uncinariasis, while the Government should contribute with 25 per cent, and in providing for a number of scholarships, equal to that provided for by the insular government, to train Porto Rican doctors for the public health service in the island.

Both propositions, as well as the preventive plan projected by the Rockefeller Foundation Commission, were approved by the board, which offered to help in these works as the commissioner of health and representatives of the medical profession had already offered, too.

We have much satisfaction in stating that the work of prophylaxis of uncinariasis has already begun in the district of Utuado.

In the campaign undertaken by the department of health to contend against tuberculosis, the board, invited by the commissioner of health, agreed to take charge of the funds collected from private persons, societies, and corporations and interfere in their investment.

By means of circulars it has been tried to encourage persons who by their position are able to help in building cottages for tubercular patients in the sanatorium. The board has also gone around on visits of inspection to see that the funds invested have been employed properly.

There are 20 cottages built and 19 are under construction. The money collected up to June 30, 1920, amounted to \$92,949.10; of this sum to the same date were invested \$72,248.65.

At the same time, with funds from the insular treasury, the department is constructing other buildings included in the general plan, such as some cottages for patients, the administration building, the children's hospital, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of section 2 of act No. 51, of June 11, 1919, for the reorganization of the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the president of the board, who forms part of the administrative board of the institute, attended all meetings held.

By act No. 76, of 1919, for the erection of an asylum for the patients of leprosy in the island and their isolation, two of the members of the insular board of health are nominated to form part of the board in charge of the establishment of the said asylum.

During the year there were two threatened epidemics, one of cerebrospinal meningitis and the other of bubonic plague, which fortunately were but false alarms, neither confirmed by scientific research nor by after events. However, all the proper preventive measures were taken in each case.

The year has passed without our having to complain of any epidemic whatever.

The board, having good reasons through its practice, reconsidered the regulation for the prevention of infant mortality by tetanus and blindness by ophthalmia neonatorum, amended sanitary regulation No. 43, Art. I, which refers to transmissible diseases; made one sanitary regulations, Nos. 3, 12, 15, and 28, and approved regulations for the medical inspection of the public schools and for moving-picture theaters, theaters, ball rooms, and conference halls, which were sent to the Executive Council for its approval.

Three regulations are in project under study: One to prevent the infection and re-infection of the soil with hookworm in rural zones, another to prevent the propagation of venereo-syphilitic diseases, and another for the regulation of the manufacture of sausages and other cooked eatables. These three regulations are considered indispensable; the first to assist in the extinction of uncinariasis and other diseases caused by the polluted soil, the other to foresee the far-reaching effects connected with sexual life, and the last to prevent the pollution of certain foods prepared for the people's consumption.

Respectfully,

José LUGO VIÑA, *Secretary.*

Dr. F. DEL VALLE ATILES, *President.*

THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

A fundamental change has taken place during the past year in the organization of the department of health owing to the working of the new municipal law which gives to the municipal assemblies the nomination of the health officers in their various territories. As was to be expected, it is detrimental to the sanitary progress of the country and it may be stated that it is not progression but retrogression.

All modern opinions agree that centralization is a necessity in sanitary matters, owing to the distinctive technical status of such a governmental service, above all in countries constituted like Porto Rico—small, densely populated, with many means of communication, short distances to travel, centers of population poor, with slender resources, where it is not possible that each municipality give itself a complete modern sanitary organization, for that would be out of reach of its resources.

For these reasons and no others, I am bound to recommend the restitution of the service of sanitation centralized as it worked since the approval of the act of March 14, 1912.

I am the first to recognize that for its liberal spirit and for the opportunities of development which it offers, the new municipal law is a work that of itself alone is sufficient to bestow distinction on the legislature which approved it; but unfortunately the months carry the proof that as far as health goes it has not given the hoped-for results. By our observations we are competent to prove—

1. That the municipal commissioners of health lack liberty of action. In many cases they have begged assistance from the officers of this department, shrinking from solving sanitary problems of their competence for fear of the consequences among their local connections.

2. They lack so many necessities, by reason of the poverty of the municipal budgets, that their work is rendered ineffective.

3. Believing themselves absolute autonomists, sometimes they refuse to fulfill sanitary regulations in spite of orders received from this department. There are means to discipline this fault, but so slow that if it should occur in case of an epidemic or other

emergencies not only the town but the neighboring ones and the whole island might be in peril.

4. In case of an epidemic there could be no reconcentration in the place of danger because each is limited to his municipality.

5. Many of the auxiliaries entrusted with much of the work are not always competent for the duty.

6. In many towns the commissioner of health has no auxiliaries and has also the public charity service to care for, with the result that neither branch can be properly attended.

7. The whole cost of the service, adding up the appropriations made for sanitation in the municipal budgets, is much greater now than before.

MORTALITY.

The following table shows the mortality in Porto Rico during the past decade:

Year.	Estimated population.	Deaths.	Rate per thousand.	Year.	Estimated population.	Deaths.	Rate per thousand.
1909-10.....	1,118,012	24,800	22.18	1914-15.....	1,196,322	23,664	19.78
1910-11.....	1,133,674	26,579	23.45	1915-16.....	1,211,984	26,572	21.92
1911-12.....	1,149,336	28,704	24.97	1916-17.....	1,227,646	34,939	28.45
1912-13.....	1,164,998	26,034	22.35	1917-18.....	1,234,840	34,457	27.71
1913-14.....	1,180,660	21,775	18.44	1918-19.....	1,258,970	39,974	31.75

The highest death rate is noticed in the three last years, years when epidemics occurred; in those of 1916-17 and 1917-18 that of measles, and in 1918-19 we had the influenza.

The annual average of deaths in this decade was 28,750; i. e., 24,095 per thousand of inhabitants. If the last two decades immediately preceding, that of 1888 to 1898 and that of 1899 to 1909, in which the annual average of deaths was 26,559, or 30.01 per thousand in the first, and 28,210, or 27.27 per thousand in the second, are examined it will be noticed that, in spite of a notable increase in one year or the other, the death rate in Porto Rico has been decreasing.

During this year ending June 30, 1920, 30,280 deaths were registered, which represents a mortality of 23.33 per thousand. This computation compares favorably not only with the three previous years last past, but is also less than that which the averages of the three decades before cited show. However, this can not be considered satisfactory, for if we examine the death rates of other civilized countries which boast of having good public health services this death rate is still high. And we must trust that the decline begun will become every year greater, as the causes of this grave mortality are overcome in response to the persevering endeavors of the department of health in conformity with the resources in its power and the cooperation of the people.

Our population is one of the densest on earth. More than 70 per cent are in the country districts, badly housed and fed, ill in health and ignorant of the first principles of hygiene.

Until the people have learned to preserve and protect their health and have more ample means to provide themselves with better houses and food so as to reduce their miseries, no positive result, no recompense for all our efforts can be obtained.

This undertaking is not that for one year, nor two, nor three. It is a systematic labor of several years, as I have shown. The problem is not by any means easily or rapidly solved.

INFANT MORTALITY.

I place below a synopsis of statistics on infant mortality in Porto Rico in the past 10 years, that of 1919-20 included, separating the lapse in two periods so that a more exact comparison may be made.

It will be noticed that in the first lustrum infant mortality was almost even, for one only observes a slight falling off in the three last years of that period. But beginning the second, in the year 1915-16, an increase begins that in the following three years is of considerable consequence.

By searching we discover that, as we have stated before, these were years of epidemics—in 1916-17 and 1917-18 of measles and in 1918-19 influenza. The last year, which has just passed, shows a notable decrease.

By the said statement infant mortality can be gauged by comparing it with the general mortality. So in the last column the percentage, which one represents of the other, year by year, is given.

Statement showing infant mortality in Porto Rico in the last 10 years, from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1920.

SEPARATED IN LUSTRUMS.

Fiscal years.	Ages.			Total.	Percentage that infant mortality is of general mortality.
	Less than 1 year.	More than 1 and less than 2.	More than 2 and less than 5.		
1910-11.....	6,348	3,115	2,825	12,288	45.85
1911-12.....	6,554	3,233	3,139	12,926	45.38
1912-13.....	6,459	2,843	2,673	11,975	46
1913-14.....	5,713	2,295	2,125	10,133	46.53
1914-15.....	6,644	2,583	2,037	11,264	47.60
Average.....	6,343	2,814	2,560	11,717	46.27
1915-16.....	6,951	2,997	2,505	12,453	46.86
1916-17.....	8,410	4,385	3,914	16,709	48.40
1917-18.....	7,501	4,184	4,317	16,002	46.44
1918-19.....	7,603	3,667	4,245	15,515	38.78
1919-20.....	7,434	2,897	2,720	13,051	43.09
Average.....	7,579	3,646	3,540	14,746	44.71
SUMMARY.					
Total.....	69,617	32,199	30,500	132,316	.....
Average.....	6,961	3,219	3,050	13,231	45.49

Another method much practiced is to count how many deaths of babies under 1 year occur per every thousand births, in this way:

Fiscal years.	Births.	Number of deaths under 1 year.	Number of deaths per every thousand births.	Fiscal years.	Births.	Number of deaths under 1 year.	Number of deaths per every thousand births.
1910-11.....	37,692	6,348	168.68	1916-17.....	42,259	8,410	199.01
1911-12.....	39,874	6,554	164.62	1917-18.....	43,261	7,501	173.39
1912-13.....	41,002	6,459	157.52	1918-19.....	53,348	7,603	142.51
1913-14.....	45,609	5,713	125.26	1919-20.....	50,729	7,434	146.54
1914-15.....	46,947	6,644	141.52	Average.....	44,631	6,961	155.97
1915-16.....	45,590	6,951	152.46				

NOTE.—It is proper to recollect that in Porto Rico many births occur every year which are never registered in spite of the law enjoining registration within a short period after birth.

The nosological species responsible for so many deaths at such tender ages can be seen below:

Diseases.	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	Total.
Congenital debility.....	1,138	1,380	1,166	1,152	1,315	6,151
Rickets.....	822	1,112	661	1,319	1,333	5,247
Infantile tetanus.....	726	676	508	600	552	3,062
Umbilical hemorrhage.....	180	195	171	145	163	854
Lack of care.....	118	147	118	109	46	538
Enteritis, under 5 years.....	3,454	4,374	5,265	4,028	4,240	21,363
Whooping cough.....	119	233	94	88	58	592
Diphtheria.....	12	28	38	48	46	172
Other diseases.....	5,884	8,564	7,979	8,026	5,298	35,751
Total.....	12,453	16,709	16,002	15,515	13,051	73,730

NOTE.—We have considered it sufficient to confine ourselves in this statement to the last 5 years.

The facts brought forward are sufficient to show that the death rate of infants is high in this country.

As Whipple says, "It is indeed a serious, complex problem, one difficult to understand." Here, as in all countries, "a problem which goes beyond itself," closely connected with others also transcendental referring to the social and economical status. For this reason hygienists like Newsholme do not hesitate to state that "infant mortality is the most sensitive index of social welfare and of sanitary improvements which we possess." Others—but we can brand them as exaggerators—say that "it is to the health officer what the clinical thermometer is to the physician."

These statistics reveal that the greater part of this mortality—in some years nearly half and in others more than half of the total—is registered in babies under 1 year old. If we investigate, we shall find that infantile tetanus, umbilical hemorrhage, congenital debility, and lack of care are responsible for nearly all of such deaths; all avoidable causes if the value of personal hygiene during the whole period of gestation and the special care that must be rendered to the new-born child were fully appreciated. We must not forget the immense part that misery plays in this.

Next comes the highest figure in infants between 1 and 2 years old. The diseases cause of the high death rates at this age are chiefly enteritis and rickets. The origin of these troubles? In nearly every case improper and often very scarce food. The high price of milk and its adulteration favor this.

And now the subject of adulterated milk is broached, I must not omit to record the thousand and one difficulties the department has met in the campaign it has begun that milk for public consumption should be of good quality. I am really sorry to point out that all the efforts that are made to discover and prosecute the adulterators are in most cases vainly expended. With much greater eloquence than I can bring to bear on this head the appended statement will show.

Statement showing the cases of adulteration of milk proved by the chemical laboratory and the cases filed in the courts.

Results.	San Juan.	Arecibo.	Agua-dilla.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Total.
Acquitted.....	1			4	7			12
Convicted.....	1		1	23	25	3		53
Quashed.....	17		1	4	2			24
Pending.....	9				17			26
Total cases reported.....	28		2	31	51	3		115
Juvenile court.....					1			1
Not reported.....	43	8	2	4	18	6	1	82
Proceeding unknown.....				6	8		1	15
Total number of adulterations proved by the laboratory.....	71	8	4	41	78	9	2	1 213

¹ This figure should be 222. Nine other samples were analyzed and adulteration proved in them—5 sent by private residences, 1 sent by the superintendent of the insane asylum, 2 sent by the assistant commissioner of health, and 1 sent by the commissioner of health, but all of them were unofficially taken.

Statement showing imprisonment penalty imposed upon convicts.

District courts.	12 hours.	1 day.	From 1 to 10 days.	From 10 to 20 days.	From 20 to 30 days.	Number of sentences.
San Juan.....	1					1
Arecibo.....						
Agua-dilla.....					1	1
Mayaguez.....		2	18	3		23
Ponce.....			8	3	14	25
Guayama.....		1	1	1		3
Humacao.....						
Total.....	1	3	27	7	15	53

The following facts are eminently clear:

1. In spite of the information that the director of the chemical laboratory furnishes as soon as an adulteration is proved by the analysis of the sample, not all the cases are brought before the competent court. Out of 213 cases of adulteration of milk duly proved, only 115—a little less than 50 per cent—were brought before the court.

2. Not only were most of the adulterators not accused, as they ought to have been, but very few of those brought before the courts—less than half—were convicted. It can be observed at the same time, beside some acquittals, an important number of cases quashed. For example, in the district of San Juan out of 71 proved cases of adulteration only 28 were brought to court, of which number 9 are still pending, 1 was dismissed as the defendant had died, 9 were dismissed upon application of the fiscal, 7 were dismissed for want of proof, 1 was acquitted, and 1, the only one, was condemned to 12 hours' imprisonment.

3. In the cases where the defendants have been found guilty, the penalty has been rather light, for none has been greater than 30 days imprisonment.

In order that infant mortality may be checked even slowly, it is necessary (1) that the mothers of Porto Rico, notably those of the poor class, should know better how to take care of themselves during the period of pregnancy; (2) that they may know better how to attend to the new-born child. The midwife who has not a diploma, ignorant, is responsible for the loss of many babies; (3) that they should know better what nourishment to give the child during its first year, nothing better than the maternal lactancy, and afterwards what it ought to be fed.

From all this can be deduced the necessity of a vigorous campaign to bring to the women's understanding this knowledge by pamphlets, articles in newspapers and magazines, lectures, etc. The girls in the higher grades of the public schools, those attending classes of domestic science, must be initiated in all that concerns the feeding of children. They will carry this information to their homes and when in their turn they become mothers it will be useful to them. The municipalities which have no maternity hospitals should secure midwives qualified to wait on poor and indigent women, and distribute gratis packets containing all necessaries for the umbilical cure. Already in another part of this report on speaking on infantile tetanus in Porto Rico, I have pointed out the important undertakings of the insular board of health, which, interested also in the problem, recently approved sanitary regulations No. 64 for the prevention of infantile tetanus and blindness by ophthalmia neonatorum.

There is no doubt that infantile mortality will be on the decrease when knowledge becomes more extended and when the conditions under which our poor people live, especially the country people; better considerably so that there be more hygiene, more comfort, and fewer privations in their homes.

To show how the means influences mortality, especially infant mortality, one has only to quote an example: The city of San Juan, with its three centers of population—Old San Juan, Puerta de Tierra, a suburb inhabited almost entirely by poor people sheltered in very unhealthy homes; and Santurce, where there is greater space, more modern buildings, and a population who for the most part live well. Study the following statement and notice which sustains the highest death rate:

	San Juan.	Santurce.	Puerta de Tierra.	Total.
Population.....	19,302	36,527	14,878	70,707
General mortality.....	530	730	440	1,700
Rate per thousand.....	25.3	19.9	29.7	24.04
Infant mortality.....	135	268	336	639
Percentage of general mortality.....	25.47	36.71	53.63	37.59
Stillbirths.....	49	114	62	225

Table showing the death rate in Porto Rico by towns during the past decade.

Towns.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Adjuntas.....	17.23	19.53	20.00	18.64	16.33	18.05	23.65	24.24	29.67	42.23	23.24
Aguada.....	23.55	29.03	25.83	23.10	21.09	23.25	23.57	32.56	34.19	59.16	33.21
Aguadilla.....	22.36	21.29	24.06	21.07	20.90	20.35	20.79	25.65	23.60	35.03	26.15
Aguas Buenas.....	16.76	15.99	21.44	20.30	14.16	14.35	21.16	25.21	29.59	32.65	13.98
Aibonito.....	14.05	18.25	20.24	19.18	14.55	16.08	14.47	17.51	22.62	23.61	20.13
Anasco.....	23.72	26.33	35.67	29.24	24.72	24.09	27.53	34.11	30.13	47.72	31.01
Arecibo.....	24.56	28.07	29.75	23.51	21.22	24.12	22.08	32.18	29.61	32.70	28.49
Arroyo.....	27.23	34.36	26.11	10.58	21.97	24.61	23.92	34.16	27.59	26.30	25.16
Barceloneta.....	.....	28.69	27.04	24.62	18.19	19.71	23.50	36.37	32.68	36.11	23.41
Barranquitas.....	12.09	12.69	11.52	11.38	8.70	10.78	23.50	11.72	13.96	19.90	13.39
Barros.....	14.04	14.36	16.40	13.20	12.72	14.23	17.39	12.62	21.18	31.04	16.44
Bayamon.....	24.84	26.60	27.54	23.25	20.98	14.59	21.03	31.21	24.23	24.19	23.78
Cabo Rojo.....	26.12	21.79	24.13	23.62	18.56	19.95	20.69	25.45	28.32	33.93	23.69
Caguas.....	23.97	27.02	23.76	16.12	19.32	20.02	23.64	35.16	33.95	35.53	26.00
Camuy.....	14.99	18.01	23.70	23.64	16.17	20.78	20.54	23.73	24.34	29.83	21.44
Carolina.....	21.33	24.95	20.02	19.27	15.53	15.01	16.61	21.25	18.12	18.04	20.35
Cayey.....	22.70	24.10	28.45	31.88	22.54	24.77	27.19	38.14	37.58	37.92	24.59
Ceiba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.40	39.49	34.41	32.57	26.62
Ciales.....	15.32	15.47	17.35	20.41	16.80	19.11	18.44	23.53	28.55	30.77	22.19
Cidra.....	15.95	15.55	23.33	19.43	13.68	16.12	17.79	26.98	29.09	30.35	18.87
Coamo.....	20.02	18.08	15.21	14.55	13.17	15.58	15.71	17.02	18.20	21.44	15.94
Comerio.....	13.70	15.72	16.75	19.29	14.80	17.44	18.57	24.49	28.29	26.56	16.45
Corozal.....	12.56	12.28	15.48	11.29	7.40	9.09	10.31	11.36	13.17	21.38	15.79
Dorado.....	16.38	14.85	23.42	17.57	16.11	21.02	18.27	24.41	22.93	26.53	20.19
Fajardo.....	32.55	28.56	30.65	27.33	21.44	27.69	29.30	39.52	32.99	29.11	23.35
Guaynabo.....	.....	.....	.....	19.11	20.91	19.11	21.49	35.68	29.13	31.70	15.28
Guanica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.58	12.68	15.05	17.73	16.56	21.37
Guayama.....	33.43	32.59	31.40	29.94	23.45	25.21	35.48	40.55	27.20	31.15	24.47
Guayanilla.....	18.74	18.32	16.85	15.70	11.64	19.02	20.65	18.86	24.12	30.04	19.45
Guirabo.....	20.02	21.04	24.95	22.71	19.96	13.97	15.24	26.08	24.72	21.48	23.06
Hatillo.....	15.90	17.10	20.45	18.54	15.52	24.65	25.17	24.68	28.07	33.60	19.29
Hormigueros.....	.....	.....	33.41	18.64	21.23	21.63	31.53	26.97	45.09	23.78	23.78
Humacao.....	19.49	24.43	24.48	23.43	15.58	15.31	18.02	27.78	30.91	27.08	22.21
Isabela.....	20.29	20.02	22.72	19.50	15.60	17.25	15.23	20.44	19.45	23.36	15.58
Jayuya.....	.....	.....	24.13	21.40	21.69	19.94	23.74	23.54	28.99	34.63	20.38
Juana Diaz.....	26.51	28.78	23.69	24.68	19.38	21.46	26.71	32.21	27.21	29.00	25.20
Juncos.....	23.43	33.03	31.26	28.30	26.02	19.81	24.06	39.67	31.15	25.63	26.77
Lajas.....	15.81	21.99	20.03	19.66	13.86	13.46	16.41	17.97	19.88	21.26	19.23
Lares.....	20.97	21.75	20.59	19.54	17.39	20.47	17.37	25.54	33.18	44.29	20.32
Las Marias.....	22.20	18.61	19.11	17.12	12.74	15.93	16.03	19.41	23.90	32.45	18.63
Loiza.....	17.01	19.87	17.90	15.96	14.26	14.84	17.82	25.32	28.07	33.80	20.74
Luquillo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.22	26.36	38.03	29.63	41.07	25.60
Las Piedras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.87	14.93	25.42	29.79	33.61	18.83
Manati.....	20.18	23.55	26.08	22.62	20.25	20.52	21.30	27.25	28.11	29.05	23.91
Maricao.....	25.43	23.05	17.04	21.51	22.07	23.61	23.75	29.76	26.12	38.84	20.50
Maunabo.....	18.58	21.43	30.14	24.80	21.01	17.32	22.81	28.55	32.15	33.48	20.19
Mayaguez.....	31.94	30.83	34.85	31.67	25.65	26.99	30.86	36.93	35.68	46.76	32.11
Moca.....	15.69	16.14	19.62	18.26	18.67	16.63	19.64	28.02	27.67	41.33	33.78
Morovis.....	12.37	13.95	14.94	18.50	13.37	15.28	17.61	20.13	22.91	30.88	18.01
Naguabo.....	23.11	25.34	29.60	24.81	16.25	23.45	31.71	24.28	13.97	15.25	27.23
Naranjito.....	10.25	10.84	10.76	11.67	11.25	10.08	12.59	14.41	14.84	21.57	14.65
Patillas.....	27.55	28.80	28.58	24.64	21.74	19.33	23.04	29.82	29.94	29.66	21.49
Penuelas.....	19.68	20.93	18.43	17.93	13.34	17.68	20.60	24.94	24.27	36.36	16.31
Ponce.....	25.50	26.06	25.57	24.11	20.12	22.96	31.21	34.51	32.41	35.13	28.58
Quebradillas.....	23.80	24.22	25.84	21.68	19.02	19.82	21.77	29.62	31.37	33.65	22.33
Rincon.....	19.79	21.41	22.19	20.68	18.53	23.54	20.09	30.62	27.68	48.79	29.97
Rio Grande.....	28.39	26.12	25.08	26.57	20.11	18.10	21.87	28.77	28.71	32.09	25.13
Rio Piedras.....	18.06	22.80	21.50	22.75	18.03	21.07	22.39	32.64	29.10	28.18	22.62
Sabana Grande.....	26.82	23.94	23.85	27.58	18.28	18.31	19.51	26.87	32.08	28.28	21.78
Salinas.....	27.71	27.26	16.68	22.40	16.94	18.74	29.67	27.19	18.04	27.37	26.91
San German.....	23.21	26.84	25.52	22.77	16.77	15.00	21.10	26.73	28.96	33.01	21.87
San Juan.....	27.63	28.35	29.26	25.93	23.22	24.49	24.93	38.81	28.25	29.21	24.09
San Lorenzo.....	15.83	18.53	19.20	19.51	17.57	15.35	19.41	29.24	26.19	28.34	19.52
San Sebastian.....	17.77	15.34	18.11	15.20	17.01	18.61	17.87	22.70	26.55	36.82	20.27
Santa Isabel.....	28.74	38.60	27.65	23.26	17.61	18.57	27.04	34.47	28.87	31.57	32.93
Tos Alta.....	16.76	18.62	20.22	16.39	14.42	14.26	20.13	23.54	21.38	25.40	16.46
Ton Baja.....	22.07	23.39	27.04	21.87	20.25	17.07	22.77	22.81	22.74	22.35	19.14
Trujillo Alto.....	17.02	19.98	15.00	21.61	16.25	13.09	14.91	19.36	16.85	24.55	19.43
Utua.....	21.05	22.14	19.92	20.31	18.09	17.97	19.30	23.99	27.13	37.34	21.73
Vega Alta.....	19.67	23.08	25.88	23.83	19.50	21.32	21.32	23.46	22.80	20.43	26.47
Vega Baja.....	21.98	22.74	24.38	19.90	19.13	22.47	21.61	28.34	31.78	25.18	31.02
Villalba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.94	35.34	31.70	21.02
Yabucoa.....	16.96	22.66	29.73	23.93	19.10	18.25	16.12	28.53	20.05	33.01	25.63
Yauco.....	21.90	22.07	22.25	32.87	15.68	22.21	23.41	27.62	32.87	32.33	26.82
Vieques.....	25.04	28.34	22.42	24.56	15.18	22.71	22.54	29.15	25.58	27.12	26.01
Culebra.....	10.65	7.30	5.61	10.14	7.78	11.32	4.86	7.65	5.13	5.52	9.54
Isla entera cada ano.....	22.18	23.45	24.87	22.35	18.44	19.78	21.92	28.45	27.71	31.75	23.33

DIVISION OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In the fight to control tuberculosis, which threatens to spread more and more and preys upon by choice the poor classes, more open to the ravages of the disease, due to the conditions under which they live favorable to the development of the malady, three factors are indispensable: The sanatorium to treat incipient cases which are curable, the hospital to isolate those in an advanced stage or chronic cases, and the dispensary with visiting nurses to attend those patients who for one cause or another remain in their homes.

This necessity has been the primary aim of the campaign which the department of health has just been fulfilling, every day more actively and intensely, especially in the last two years.

The statistics of this terrible disease which destroys so many lives in Porto Rico are more than sufficient to justify every effort we make, however enormous it is, to overcome this harrassing scourge. Look below:

Years.	Deaths.	Percent- age of mortality.	Years.	Deaths.	Percent- age of mortality.
1910-11.....	2,515	9.47	1915-16.....	2,274	8.55
1911-12.....	1,864	6.49	1916-17.....	2,579	7.38
1912-13.....	1,719	6.6	1917-18.....	2,505	7.26
1913-14.....	1,587	7.28	1918-19.....	2,674	6.68
1914-15.....	1,924	8.13	1919-20.....	2,545	8.4

The campaign was started in the middle of 1917 when, by the provisions of the new organic act of Porto Rico, the appropriation which the Antitubercular League of San Juan collected to maintain a sanatorium, established in El Seboruco, was suppressed and the department took charge of the care of the sick. At the same time Camp Las Casas was to be built in the same place and the military authorities commanded the removal of the sanatorium. Where? It was necessary to find another site. Meanwhile it was decided to isolate the patients temporarily in the quarantine hospital on the Marina.

Many properties were seen and considered until finally it was decided to buy a tract of land in the barrio of Sabana Llana, near Rio Piedras, the owner of which promised to sell. Immediately, among the neighboring proprietors, a storm of objections were raised; they thought that their lands would suffer a decrease in value and it was impossible to place the sanatorium there.

The department could not wait the decision of the Circuit Court of Boston, to which it had appealed against the decision of the United States District Court for Porto Rico in an action brought by these complaining proprietors, decision favorable to them, for it meant a delay of months, which in so urgent a case was not easy to bear. And what a contrast. In a few days the department obtained a tract of land much better, situated in the barrio of Monacillos, municipality of Rio Piedras, consisting of 107 cuerdas, a magnificent place of singular beauty, high, with plenty of purest air and a pleasant climate, thanks to the generosity of the noble philanthropist Don Pedro Arzuaga y Peraza, who made donation of the land to the people of Porto Rico so that the sanatorium for the tubercular could be erected.

With the small means that the department then had at its disposal, only about a year and half ago, the 26th of September, 1918, the first building was begun. Being not sufficient, the available funds appropriated by the legislature for the construction of the sanatorium, owing to the limited resources in the insular treasury, an appeal was made to the charitable and generous people of the island, pointing out to them the advantages and benefits which would accrue from this institution to everyone and entreating them to contribute, as much as their means permitted, so that the project might have a tangible reality inside of a very short time.

There was no need to wait for a response. Without distinction of class the people have rendered in a highly altruistic manner generous and munificent support. In the few months up to June 30, 1920, the department of health has received donations amounting to the sum of \$92,949.10. Of this sum \$72,248.65 has been invested.

It is right to state here that the insular board of health, which has lent so much valuable assistance to the department in this campaign, was made from the beginning

a depository of the funds, and all expense and investment has been subject to its approval and verification.

Now the insular sanatorium numbers 20 buildings finished and 19 in construction, with water and electric current supply, and soon a road which, starting from the entrance of the establishment, will join the Military Road will be finished.

As soon as the first cottages were finished, the 25th of December, 1919, 19 patients who were in the quarantine hospital were transferred to the sanatorium. From that time, according as more room has been available, the number of patients has been increased. Up to the 30th of June last past, 90 tubercular patients have received treatment.

By every estimation the assistance rendered has been very efficient. During the year two cases left, one immune without any pronouncement of the lesion during the stay, the other inactive, apparently cured; both without the Koch bacilli on repeated microscopical examination of the sputum.

The number of deaths is 28; 6 cases died in the quarantine hospital on the Marina and the rest in the insular sanatorium. By the following chart will be seen on one side the severity of the cases, on the other the time they were under treatment.

CHART.

Died in the quarantine hospital.—One case on the fourth day of treatment; very advanced stage. One case on the fifth day of treatment; very advanced stage. One case on the third day of treatment; very advanced stage. One case on the third month of treatment; advanced stage. One case on the third month and days; advanced stage. One case on the second month of treatment; advanced stage.

Died in the insular sanatorium.—One case on the eleventh day of treatment. One case on the tenth day of treatment. One case on the fourth day of treatment. One case on the sixteenth day of treatment. One case on the sixteenth day of treatment. One case on the twenty-third day of treatment. One case on the twenty-fourth day of treatment. One case on the twelfth day of treatment.

Died in the insular sanatorium with more time of treatment.—One case on the eighth month of treatment; laryngeal tuberculosis. One case on the third month and twelfth day; laryngeal tuberculosis. One case on the first month and a half; consumptive phthisis. One case on the first month and a half; acute miliary tuberculosis. One case on the fourth month and twenty-first day; laryngeal tuberculosis. One case on the fifth month; caseous tuberculosis. One case on the second month; consumptive phthisis.

The greatest number of discharges was upon request. Of the patients under treatment at present, the oldest case is of 2 years, three are of 10 months, the rest are of less time: from 3 months and less than 3 months there are 16 cases.

The clinical and anatomo-pathologic forms of the lesions answer to, the greater number, pulmonary tuberculosis pure caseous form, pneumonic chronic tuberculosis in full infectious activity: Two cases, fibro-caseous form; two cases, miliary tuberculosis. One case, complicated with diabetes; four cases, inactive form, tubercular process quiet; four cases, laryngeal and pulmonary tuberculosis; one case, osseous tuberculosis; one case, pleuritic effusion.

The chart shows us that the greater number of cases are those of the hospital, because they are all of an advanced form. These are the very ones which should be isolated because, as we have before pointed out, they are those which present the greatest danger. The insular sanatorium will have a special section for them, the hospital section, whose works are hastened as much as possible so that soon it may be capable to contain a large number, as many as possible, of patients whose illness is already advanced or chronic.

The cure by fresh air, the cure by rest, and the cure by food tripod, almost a dogma of treatment, is practiced all the year. In many cases good results have been obtained which corroborates the universal remark of the positive worth of such a process.

The patients receive three meals a day at fixed hours and without food between; there are special diets for certain cases whose symptoms demand it; overfeeding has been avoided. In this matter of food diets we have followed the scientific principles now accepted on the subject, considering the nutritive demands of each patient.

The department has not limited its assistance only to the tuberculous patients isolated in the insular sanatorium at Rio Piedras. Its aid has also been extended to the patients confined in the sanatorium of the Antitubercular League of Ponce; also under our direction, and in conformity with the appropriation in the budget, the sum of \$10,000 is allotted each year toward the keeping up of that establishment.

The report of patients admitted there shows that during the year 106 patients received treatment. There were 26 patients on June 30, 1920.

I wish to make one observation more, which I consider indispensable and important: I believe that, if we wish to obtain better success which will conduce to a decisive victory in the fight against tuberculosis in a day not far off, it is necessary to provide the department of health with larger resources. In my judgment, the legislature, always anxious to act in the interests of Porto Rico, should vote an appropriation for each year, during five consecutive years, not less than \$75,000 to be dedicated to finish the construction of the insular sanatorium, which is the principal factor in the campaign. They should also vote another sum not less than \$25,000 each year for the establishment of dispensaries in the principal towns of the island.

UNCINARIASIS.

The endeavors which this department is making now in some districts should be extended throughout the island. This is of such importance that it may be said that it supersedes in magnitude every other influence over the future of Porto Rico. It has been confirmed that 90 per cent of our fellow countrymen suffer with uncinariasis, and while this lasts, it will be impossible that our people reach the fullness of their development in any of the ways of life, should it be physical, mental, economic, or even moral. Our children suffer a serious set-back in their education, owing to the effects of the disease on their intellectual capacity.

With the slender resources at its disposal, the department has just been fighting to overcome, even to exterminate, the uncinariasic infection in Porto Rico, especially in the most assailed districts.

On October 6, 1919, through the office of the Governor of Porto Rico, I addressed a letter to the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, explaining the serious problem of public health which constitutes the prevalence of three diseases which were and are the principal cause of the high death rate registered every year, tuberculosis, uncinariasis, and malaria, and begging that, as in other countries, they would help Porto Rico in the campaign to prevent their growth and attain their extinction.

Governor Yager made this petition stronger by adding his own and forwarding it to its destination with the most favorable recommendations.

A few weeks later, on December 27, Dr. John B. Grant arrived at the island as representative sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to make a survey of the conditions pointed out. From the study made by him, in company with Dr. Victor G. Heiser, another representative who arrived later, and with other medical officers of the insular department of health, we draw the following conclusions:

1. With the exception of the urban centers the uncinariasis infection is excessively high (almost 90 per cent).

2. As a rule, the severity of the infection is greater in the highlands, or, in other terms, considering the industries, the highest is found in the coffee districts in which also predominate the poorest economic conditions in the island.

3. The index of hemoglobin and the worm count determined that the infection is besides high very severe.

Such is the situation. To face it with better results, with the limited means which up till now we have obtained more satisfactory results could not be attained, the department needs in its budget a larger appropriation, that now received is quite insufficient, and, therefore, I recommend that a sum of half a million dollars be appropriated for the first year and \$100,000 for each of the succeeding ones, during a decade, to be able to realize a campaign which will conduce to a sure success.

This campaign, as has been planned, will develop in the following manner: (a) Considering that it is not possible to do an effective work all over the island at once because for that a very large personnel would be needed and many more expenses would be originated, the work will have to be done by zones. (b) As in the problem of the control and extinction of uncinariasis the principal point is the infection of the soil, the first step would consist of what we might call the preliminary sanitation of the zone, which would be effected by a campaign for the construction of latrines, one for each house, constructed according to models prepared beforehand so that they result hygienic and economic at the same time. With the time the uncinarias in the soil will be extinct and it will not be reinfected. (c) After that, and not before, the persons suffering with uncinariasis shall receive treatment by the administration of those drugs which the medical science prescribes for the case; such as tymol and chenopodium oil. This treatment shall be administered in the dispensaries and at home.

It is evident that in a work of this kind a very important factor which we must not overlook is the education of the people. For this reason an educative campaign jointly with the other must be begun, especially among our country population, for it is there it is most greatly needed.

In order that the work of the department this year by means of the dispensaries established in different towns, a statement showing the cases treated is inclosed. By this statement will be noticed that in Utuado and Lares the number of patients who have attended the dispensary has been large. It is because the work there is more intense than in any other district. In Utuado, besides the dispensary, a hospital has been established.

MALARIA.

It can be said that the campaign against malaria presents two aspects: (1) The active work for the extinction of mosquitoes performed in general all over the island, and (2) the treatment of malarial patients by means of the dispensary. The first phase has been realized, petrolizing the breeding places, eliminating them by the drainage and complete sanitation of the grounds in which they were situated when it has been possible to do so. The second has been especially developed in those regions most affected by the disease, like those of Guanica, Barceloneta, Guayama, and Salinas, where it is endemic. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries established by the department in these towns has been this:

Year 1919-20.

Barceloneta.....	615
Guanica.....	521
Guayama.....	762
Salinas.....	365

The mortality caused by malaria in Porto Rico in the last lustrum is shown below:

Fiscal years.	Deaths.	Percent- age of general mortality.	Fiscal years.	Deaths.	Percent- age of general mortality.
1915-16.....	1,290	3	1918-19.....	1,524	3.9
1916-17.....	1,877	5.3	1919-20.....	1,576	5.2
1917-18.....	1,490	4.3			

Alternatively, in some years it has been greater and in others less. If an average is taken of the percentages of the five years, this would be 4.34. It is indubitable that in order to reduce this mortality from malaria a more intense campaign is necessary. This can not be undertaken until the department enjoys a larger appropriation for these ends, with the \$30,000 a year now available it would not be enough.

The Rockefeller Foundation a few months ago sent one of its sanitary engineers, Mr. H. W. Green, who is making a study of the lands round Salinas, near the Central Aguirre, in order to proceed to their drainage.

Once this work is performed malaria will decrease, perhaps disappear altogether from that neighborhood. If there were funds the department could perform the same work in the other malarial zones of Porto Rico.

Table showing cases of uncinariasis treated in the different towns of the island during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Under treatment fiscal year 1918-19.	New cases.	Cured.	Deaths.	Abandoned treatment.	Under treatment.
Adjuntas.....	468	151	29	.....	.....	590
Aguada.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Aguadilla.....	263	310	15	.....	.....	558
Aguas Buenas.....	45	223	218	.....	49	1
Aibonito.....	386	168	4	.....	.....	550
Anasco.....	373	575	488	.....	331	129
Arecibo.....	602	656	175	.....	78	1,095
Barceloneta.....	1,000	2,206	1,168	2	1,809	227
Arroyo.....	88	23	46	.....	15	50
Barranquitas.....	186	626	423	.....	87	302
Barros.....	616	3,825	2,030	.....	1,717	694
Bayamon.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Cabo Rojo.....	86	253	5	.....	153	181
Caguas.....	95	444	234	.....	78	227
Camuy.....	457	207	182	.....	333	149
Carolina.....	212	136	53	.....	.....	295
Cayey.....	598	447	60	.....	.....	985
Cebalga.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Ciaes.....	917	185	1	.....	.....	1,101
Cidra.....	196	215	56	1	170	184
Coamo.....	139	102	8	2	175	56
Comerio.....	666	578	57	.....	994	193
Corozal.....	371	703	61	.....	450	563
Dorado.....	167	80	68	.....	142	37
Fajardo.....	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....
Guánica.....	90	616	61	.....	295	350
Guayama.....	162	940	591	.....	417	64
Guayanilla.....	303	59	15	.....	.....	347
Gurabo.....	361	130	96	.....	.....	395
Haíto.....	309	158	34	.....	.....	433
Himnacao.....	5	1,071	359	.....	357	360
Isabell.....	353	328	163	1	.....	517
Jayuya.....	1,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118
Juana Díaz.....	121	309	116	1	209	104
Juncos.....	112	383	143	.....	71	281
Lares.....	3,357	2,648	1,171	1	.....	517
Las Marías.....	348	2,007	666	.....	488	1,201
Loíza.....	274	451	65	.....	.....	660
Lutquillo.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	224
Manatí.....	91	93	11	.....	.....	173
Maricao.....	1,206	413	91	.....	.....	1,528
Maunabo.....	295	261	123	.....	.....	433
Mavaguez.....	536	697	635	3	467	128
Moca.....	425	158	418	24	18	123
Morovis.....	1,279	152	135	.....	.....	1,296
Naranjito.....	580	248	27	1	298	502
Patillas.....	218	59	152	.....	119	6
Ponce.....	65	79	42	.....	13	89
Quebradillas.....	267	133	50	.....	130	220
Rincon.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Rio Grande.....	323	29	112	.....	.....	240
Rio Piedras.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sabana Grande.....	208	153	82	.....	.....	279
Salinas.....	178	646	456	5	339	24
San German.....	450	66	36	.....	28	452
San Lorenzo.....	118	2	3	.....	102	15
San Sebastian.....	1,841	2,937	2,253	2	.....	2,523
Toa Alta.....	133	95	121	.....	.....	107
Toa Baja.....	224	92	187	1	108	20
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	120	48	.....	.....	72
Utua.....	1,711	4,926	2,660	2	2,550	1,425
Vega Alta.....	478	599	5	.....	848	214
Vega Baja.....	204	775	545	.....	323	111
Vieques.....	26	24	26	.....	9	15
Villalba.....	234	178	130	.....	110	172
Yabucoa.....	78	129	5	.....	136	66
Yauco.....	479	117	136	.....	52	408
Total.....	26,960	34,632	17,379	46	14,098	30,069

New cases classified by months.

	Cases.		Cases.
July.....	3,085	February.....	3,470
August.....	6,527	March.....	3,457
September.....	3,744	April.....	1,760
October.....	2,543	May.....	2,295
November.....	619	June.....	2,024
December.....	1,317		
January.....	3,791	Total.....	34,632

Summary.

Dispensaries that work regularly.....	15
Patients under treatment at the end of the year 1918-19.....	26,960
New cases presented during the year.....	34,632
Cases cured.....	17,379
Deaths.....	46
Abandoned treatment.....	14,098
Patients under treatment at the end of this year.....	30,069
Towns with more cases under treatment:	
Utuaño.....	4,926
Barros.....	3,825
San Sebastian.....	2,937
Lares.....	2,648
Barceloneta.....	2,206
Las Marias.....	2,007

Table showing the number of uncinariasic patients treated in the hospital of Utuaño until June 30, 1920.

Patients treated.	Cured.	Abandoned treatment.	Under treatment.
169	110	13	46

Results of the campaign for the construction of latrines in the district of Utuaño until June 30, 1920.

Barrios.	Census.	Houses with latrines.	Houses without latrines.	Total number of houses.	Latrines approved.			Latrines under construction.
					New.	Old.	Total.	
Salto Arriba.....	1,248	31	198	229	108	14	122	149
Guaonico.....	690	7	136	143	89	1	90	61
Arenas.....	1,836	86	287	373	123	12	135	286
Salto Abajo.....	1,130	10	193	203	61	7	68	144
Tetuan.....	1,736	17	233	250	120	.....	120	159
Vivi Aba'io.....	2,118	120	205	325	117	53	170	288
Las Palmas.....	444	7	83	90	38	1	39	38
Caonillas Arriba.....	1,119	13	172	185	70	8	78	35
Casuanas.....	2,768	47	207	254	172	12	184	23
Roncador.....	1,098	30	6	254	30	6	36	29
Sabana Grande.....	1,032	6	20	254	20	6	26	22
Angeles.....	2,733	20	148	168	25	20	45	.....

SUMMARY.

Until June 30, 1920, work was carried on only in the above-mentioned barrios. As a summary it may be stated that—

Were approved new latrines constructed.....	973
Were approved as good old latrines.....	140
Were under construction, latrines.....	1,234

TYPHOID FEVER.

The morbidity and mortality from typhoid fever are more or less the same this year as last, as is shown below:

Year.	Morbidity.	Mortality.
1918-19.....	.....	.....
1919-20.....	239	102
	219	107

Twenty cases less have been reported in the present year and at the same time five deaths more than the year before have occurred.

The towns with the greatest number of cases are the following:

Carolina.....	30	Guayama.....	11
San Juan.....	29	Rio Piedras.....	11
Aguadilla.....	21	Santa Isabel.....	8
Ponce.....	20	Guanica.....	8
Trujillo Alto.....	15		

The cause of the epidemic outbreak in Carolina has been attributed to the water of the Rio Grande of Loiza. The poor classes, especially, found themselves obliged to use this water in the dry season without taking any precaution whatever. This river passes by Trujillo Alto, where formerly there had been another outbreak of the same disease. The samples of water and milk which were taken gave a negative result in the analysis.

■ In San Juan the 29 cases reported occurred in the 12 months of the year and there was never more than four cases in a month, which, considering the population of the city and other circumstances, is not extraordinary. It looks as though the contagion here has been carried by flies, of which there is a great abundance owing to the situation of the garbage deposit in a central place. This is confirmed by the fact that the greatest number of cases have occurred in Puerta de Tierra and Santurce.

The cases in Aguadilla developed among the school children, almost all infected in the same manner. In accordance with the investigation practiced the conclusion arrived at was that the outbreak had its origin in the candies sold to the children before school hours or during the recesses by the ambulant sellers, because so soon as the sale was suppressed there were no more cases.

With the exception of Carolina and Trujillo Alto, I believe the contagion to have been produced by contaminated food, not forgetting to mention again the want of hygiene on the poor classes.

As the aqueduct and sewerage systems go on being constructed and perfected, in measure as the towns devote a great part of their funds to the improvement of these two powerful modern features of hygiene, typhoid fever will gradually disappear.

The outbreaks of this disease up to the present date have principally been overcome by isolation of the patients, the protection of food against the flies, the destruction of the breeding places of flies, and the prophylactic vaccination of everybody exposed to the contagion. During the year 1,317 treatments were sent to different towns for use in antityphoid vaccination.

SMALLPOX.

Two cases of this disease appear in the morbidity table, one in the town of Cidra, the other in Toa Baja; this last was confirmed by the medical inspector of the northern district. Neither of the patients died.

Systematic vaccination is carried on all over the island, and during the year which ended a short time ago 22,401 persons were vaccinated, according to a statement which is inclosed in this report elsewhere. In it the total number of vaccinations is classified by towns and months.

Besides vaccine virus being sent to all the towns which ask for it when it is necessary, the department has a vaccinator who works continually in different districts of the island.

This office often receives cards reporting smallpox. The diagnosis is not believed until a minute investigation has been made, and up to date all have proved to be chicken pox, except that in Toa Baja already indicated.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-nine cases of this disease have been reported from the following towns:

San Juan.....	11	Yauco.....	2
Bayamon.....	4	Manati.....	1
Mayaguez.....	3	Arroyo.....	1
Lares.....	3	Guayama.....	1
Ponce.....	2	Humacao.....	1

Owing to the fact that the disease has rarely been found in Porto Rico some physicians doubted that it was scarlet fever, but the diagnosis was confirmed in more than half the cases by medical officers of the department of health.

Table showing vaccination work performed in the different towns of the island during the fiscal year 1919-20.

	Number.		Number.
Aguada.....	796	Maricao.....	426
Aguas Buenas.....	3,661	Maunabo.....	284
Arecibo.....	809	Mayaguez.....	105
Barceloneta.....	170	Rio Piedras.....	4,399
Barranquitas.....	50	Sabana Grande.....	100
Cabo Rojo.....	20	Salinas.....	690
Caguas.....	2,119	San Juan.....	2,971
Carolina.....	42	San Lorenzo.....	800
Cidra.....	107	Toa Baja.....	939
Coamo.....	339	Trujillo Alto.....	1,846
Dorado.....	5	Yabucoa.....	538
Guayama.....	173	Yauco.....	31
Juana Diaz.....	157		
Juncos.....	32	Total.....	22,401
Manati.....	801		

Classification by months.

July.....	6,834	February.....	1,210
August.....	2,627	March.....	1,525
September.....	3,146	April.....	1,490
October.....	1,012	May.....	2,199
November.....	388	June.....	555
December.....	408		
January.....	1,007	Total.....	22,401

At present there is not a case in the island.

MEASLES.

This disease, that sometimes is presented in the form of an epidemic, as in the years 1916-17 and 1917-18, frequently acquiring great virulence, owing to pulmonary and gastric-intestinal complications, during the present year has only a record of 120 cases reported and 19 deaths. The reason why more cases did not occur must be surely the immunity acquired through recent epidemics.

DIPHTHERIA.

In the general statistical report of morbidity and mortality in Porto Rico appear 146 cases of diphtheria with 59 deaths, against 115 and 53, respectively, in the previous year. The towns that show more cases are San Juan with 45, Yauco with 14, Humacao with 10, and Mayaguez with 9. These cases have been reported scattered through the year.

Owing to the measures taken each time when a case occurs, the disease has never become epidemic.

It is usual to take specimens of the nasal-pharyngeal exudate, not only of people suffering with the disease, but also of those exposed to contagion. The department sends tubes properly prepared for the collection of these; at the same time the dose of immunizing serum is injected in those who have been round the patient. One hundred and ninety-six thousand units of serum have been sent to different towns with this purpose.

INFLUENZA.

A new outbreak of influenza occurred during the months of February, March, and April, which was mild in its character and quickly suppressed.

Considering that the number of deaths amounted to 550, we can calculate that about 50,000 persons were attacked. The towns in which more deaths were registered are the following:

Utua.....	92	Vega Alta.....	23
Vega Baja.....	77	Rincon.....	23
Manati.....	34	Isabela.....	19
Ponce.....	29	Albonito.....	16
Aguadilla.....	23	Corozal.....	16

None of the other towns had a greater number of deaths than 15, including the city of San Juan.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS EPIDEMIC.

Four cases of this disease have been recorded the last year—one in Carolina and three in San Juan. All died.

The case in Carolina was reported by Dr. Bird, the municipal commissioner of health. In the sample of the blood, taken two hours after death, the intracellular diplococcus of Weischelbaum was discovered.

One of the cases of San Juan had died when the report was put in our hands and the intervention of the laboratory was rendered impossible.

The other two cases were on the steamer *Heffront* coming from Spain. At the request of the United States Public Health Service they were admitted to the quarantine hospital. The physical examination presented a typical symptomatology in which predominated the cervical opisthotonos and the Kernig sign, a diagnosis which was confirmed by the laboratory.

Both patients died—one in a week, the other 52 days after being admitted to the hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The total number of cases reported this year was 105, against 91 the previous year. The number of deaths was 59, against 91.

INFANTILE TETANUS.

This disease will continue its ravages until it is possible to improve the conditions of the attendance of the newborn child. To this must be added the traditional custom, even in the upper classes, to use the services of a poorly qualified midwife, who has not the remotest idea of the rules of asepsia.

The insular board of health recently approved a regulation regarding the prevention of infantile tetanus. This regulation provides that sanitary packets be distributed containing the indispensable necessities with which to treat the child immediately it is born, so that it may not become infected.

The commissioner of health asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 for this purpose, but it was not possible to obtain it. Each municipality should pay well-qualified midwives, who should assist poor mothers.

The following are the statistics showing the mortality from infantile tetanus in the last five years in Porto Rico:

1915-16.....	729	1918-19.....	600
1916-17.....	677	1919-20.....	552
1917-18.....	580		

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients admitted during the year was 58. This hospital has been used in furtherance of three ends: (1) To isolate cases of contagious diseases; (2) to observe patients on whom a previous doubtful diagnosis has been made; and (3) to study special cases chosen by the scientific investigating commission of the department to carry out its researches.

The classification of the 58 cases treated is as follows:

Framboesia.....	1	Chickenpox.....	4
Erysipelas.....	2	Diphtheria.....	6
Purulent ophthalmia.....	2	Influenza.....	2
Epidemic Parotiditis.....	2	Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Granuloma pudenda.....	2	Tubercular meningitis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	4	Suspicious cases of transmissible diseases not confirmed.....	19
For treatment against rabies.....	3		
Measles.....	3	Total.....	58
Leprosy.....	4		

LEPER COLONY.

On several occasions I have called attention to the sufferings to which the unhappy patients confined in this colony are subject, besides those proper of their malady, because of the nature of the place and owing also to the poor state of the buildings which are used, already ruinous, lacking necessary conveniences, in spite of the fact that the department has tried to remedy these defects as far as it can.

It is just to state that the Legislature of Porto Rico, understanding the necessity to improve the conditions of these unfortunate patients, approved on June 24, 1919, Act No. 76 for the creation of a leper asylum and for the isolation of the lepers of the island.

This act makes the necessary provisions for the construction of pavilions for the patients and for the personnel, in any adequate place which the leper asylum board, created by the said act, may select in any part of the island.

It only remains for me to recommend that, as soon as circumstances permit it, all the necessary steps should be taken so that the lepers of Porto Rico may enjoy a better lodging.

The following is the classification of the patients there confined on June 30, 1920:

By sexes:		By towns:	
Males.....	22	Aguadilla.....	2
Females.....	11	Bayamon.....	1
	33	Humacao.....	1
By races:		Naguabo.....	2
White.....	18	Patillas.....	5
Colored.....	15	San Juan.....	11
	33	Vega Baja.....	3
By ages:		Anasco.....	1
From 1 to 15 years.....	1	Guayama.....	1
From 15 to 25 years.....	10	Mayaguez.....	1
From 25 to 30 years.....	10	Ponce.....	3
From 30 to 40 years.....	2	Rio Grande.....	1
From 40 to 50 years.....	3	Trujillo Alto.....	1
From 50 to 60 years.....	2		
From 60 to 75 years.....	5	Total.....	33
	33		

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Table showing the total number and kinds of analyses made in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Hematological examination:			
Human blood.....			
Malaria.....		3,233	3,233
Malaria plasmodium vivax.....	555		555
Malaria plasmodium falciparum.....	556		556
Malaria plasmodium vivax y falciparum.....	18		18
Malaria plasmodium malaria.....	5		5
Investigation for bacterias.....	1		1
Filaria.....	1	15	16
Differential count.....			34
Leucocytic count.....			12
Serum diagnosis:			
Typhoid fever (Widal).....	101	265	366
Typhoid fever (incomplete).....	73		73
Syphilis (Wassermann).....	468	325	793
Serum reaction: Glanders.....	3	3	6
Blood of domestic animals: Anthrax.....	1		1
Chemical and microscopical examination:			
Urine.....			814
Human milk.....			1
Transudates, exudates, and secretions:			
Sputum (tuberculosis).....	526	505	1,031
Nasal exudate from cow (Koch).....	1	1	1
Sputum (pneumococcus).....	1		1
Pus-empiera, determination of microorganisms.....			1
Leprosy.....	2	6	8
Diphtheria.....	83	383	466
Pseudo-diphtheria.....	18		18
Uretral exudate (gonococcus).....	22	19	41
Exudate from the external ear.....	1		1
Nasal-pharyngeal exudate.....		22	22
Investigation for meningococcus:			
Cerebrospinal fluid.....	1	4	5
Perispherical blood.....		1	1
Hemoculture.....		22	22
Bacteriological examination:			
Water.....			41
Cow milk.....			2
Cow milk (Eberth bacillus).....		9	9
Tuberculin, Von Pirquet reaction.....	1		1
Pathological cuts, microtomic sections.....			3
Parascharamyxis Ashfordi.....	1	2	3
Feces, intestinal parasites:			
Trichocephalus.....	108	184	292
Uncinaria.....	27		27
Uncinaria and trichocephalus.....	51		51

Table showing the total number and kinds of analyses made in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Feces, intestinal parasites—Continued.			
Ascarides.....	27	.....	27
Ascarides and trichocephalus.....	13	.....	13
Ascarides and uncinaria.....	6	.....	6
Ascarides, uncinaria and trichocephalus.....	11	.....	11
Ascarides, uncinaria, and anguillulas.....	3	.....	3
Anguillulas.....	4	.....	4
Anguillulas, uncinaria, and trichocephalus.....	2	.....	2
Bilharzia.....	3	.....	3
Bilharzia and trichocephalus.....	2	.....	2
Bilharzia, uncinaria, and trichocephalus.....	6	.....	6
Anguillula and trichocephalus.....	2	.....	2
Cerchomona.....	1	.....	1
Lamblia intestinalis.....	.....	.....	.....
Samples returned.....	.....	.....	218
Total.....	2,704	4,984	8,822

SUMMARY.

Positive.....	2,704
Negative.....	4,984
Not classified.....	916
Samples returned.....	218
Total.....	8,822

Rat examination at San Juan, P. R.

Species:	Negative.
Mus ducumanus.....	1,422
Alexandrinus.....	701
Ratus.....	353
Mice.....	365
Total.....	2,841

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

List of towns which have sent samples for analyses to determine transmissible diseases during the fiscal year 1919-20.

(Omitted.)

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The chemical laboratory goes on practicing all the duties of an insular laboratory. Analyses have been made for all branches of the Government and practically for every one of the commissioners of health and charities of the 76 towns of the island.

Physical, chemical, and chemico-biological investigations have been made, examining many samples of different nature, such as samples of milk and its products, fats and oils, cereals, grains, saccharine products, preserved fruits, cooling drinks, denaturalized products, meats, canned vegetables, waters, medicines, etc. Some of these investigations have been made in connection with certain judicial proceedings.

The total number of analyses performed during the year may be classified by the results as follows:

SAMPLES.

Excellent.....	159	Poor.....	102
Good.....	258	Positive.....	17
Fair (regular).....	347	Negative.....	30
Inferior.....	110	Without classification.....	140
Suspicious.....	39		
Adulterated.....	254	Total.....	1,456

From these 1,456 samples 832 were of cow milk. The result of the analyses practiced are as follows:

Excellent.....	159	Without classification.....	52
Good.....	70	Adulterated.....	1,222
Fair.....	224		
Inferior.....	67	Total.....	832
Suspicious.....	38		

1 The percentage of adulteration this year, 26.68, compared with that of last year, 26.30, is a little higher.

The following table shows the towns which have sent samples of cow milk for analysis and the number of samples which resulted adulterated from each. A comparison is made with the previous year:

Towns.	Year 1918-19.			Year 1919-20.		
	Total.	Adulterated.	Percentage.	Total.	Adulterated.	Percentage.
Adjuntas.....	16	5	31.25	21	3	14.28
Aguadilla.....	64	12	18.00	27	5	18.52
Aibonito.....	3	1	33.33	1	1	100.00
Arecibo.....	39	10	26.00	25	6	24.00
Arroyo.....	8	2	25	22	3	13.63
Bayamon.....	52	9	17	1		
Cabo Rojo.....	30	6	20	1		
Caguas.....	35	3	6	1		
Camuy.....	4			1		
Carolina.....	8	2	25			
Cayey.....	3	3	100.00	4	3	75.00
Ciales.....	26	2	8.00	12		
Cidra.....				3	3	100.00
Comerio.....				2		
Corozal.....	4	1	25.00			
Fajardo.....	5	1	20.00			
Guanica.....	12	3	25.00	3	3	100.00
Guayama.....	57	6	14.00	4		
Gurabo.....	2			2	2	100.00
Hatillo.....	2					
Gumacao.....	5					
Isabela.....	1	1	100.00	3		
Juana Diaz.....	6	1	16.50	3	1	33.33
Juncos.....	15	1	6.66	4		
Lajas.....	2	1	50.00			
Lares.....	1					
Las Marias.....	1			4		
Manati.....	34	2	7.00	1		
Mayaguez.....	130	68	52.00	57	28	49.11
Ponce.....	52	27	54.00	191	60	31.40
Rio Piedras.....	28	6	22.00	52	5	9.61
Sabana Grande.....	5	4	80.00			
Salinas.....	5					
San German.....	44	15	36.00	9	8	88.88
San Juan.....	160	24	14.00	291	61	20.96
San Lorenzo.....	3	3	100.00			
San Sebastian.....	16	5	31.22			
Toa Alta.....	1					
Trujillo Alto.....	1					
Utua.....	5	2	40.00	6	1	16.66
Vega Alta.....	22	6	27.32	2		
Vega Baja.....	4	2	50.00	17	3	17.64
Vieques.....	7					
Yauco.....	14	2	14.28	49	15	30.61
Base Hospital.....	3					
Laboratory.....	1					
Quarantine Hospital.....				1		
Insane Asylum.....				1	1	100.00
Food inspectors.....	41	21	51.22	13	10	77.00
Total.....	977	257	26.30	832	222	26.68

That table shows that, in spite of all the strenuous efforts made to prevent it, the adulterator continues his coward destruction of lives. Every year infant mortality shows a very high rate. Which is one, perhaps the most important of its causes? The poor quality of the milk used to feed the children.

To repress and punish such a crime a more firm persecution and the enforcement of the statute relative to the matter without any indulgence are necessary.

As soon as the chemical laboratory discovers an adulteration, the person or officer who has sent the sample for analysis is ordered to submit the case to the competent tribunal, the district court. Herewith is presented a statement showing all the cases of adulteration of milk brought before the seven district courts of the island during this last year, pointing out the convictions and dismissals, the cases still pending, etc.

Sources of all the samples of foods, drugs, and other products examined during the fiscal years 1918-19 and 1919-20 by the chemical laboratory—Continued.

Town.	1918-19	1919-20	Town.	1918-19	1919-20
Adjuntas.....	20	..	Santa Isabel.....	3	2
Aguada.....	..	3	Toa Alta.....	1	2
Aguadilla.....	78	24	Toa Baja.....	..	2
Aguas Buenas.....	..	1	Trujillo Alto.....	..	..
Albionito.....	3	..	Utuado.....	11	9
Arecibo.....	45	36	Vega Alta.....	23	4
Arroyo.....	10	3	Vega Baja.....	4	21
Barceloneta.....	..	3	Vieques.....	10	5
Barros.....	1	1	Yabucoa.....	1	2
Bayamon.....	62	32	Yauco.....	20	58
Cabo Rojo.....	44	32	Treasurer of Porto Rico.....	182	74
Caguas.....	46	11	Porto Rico Drug Co., San Juan.....	..	9
Camuy.....	7	3	Porto Rico Drug Co., Ponce.....	..	4
Carolina.....	8	1	J. M. Blanco & Co., San Juan.....	..	11
Cayey.....	5	6	Occidental Medicine Co., Arecibo.....	..	3
Ceiba.....	..	1	C. Fernandez & Co., San Juan.....	..	3
Ciales.....	40	21	Rivero & Co., San Juan.....	..	3
Cidra.....	1	4	R. Torres & Co., San Juan.....	..	1
Coamo.....	..	7	A. Mendez & Co., Aguadilla.....	..	1
Comerio.....	..	4	Fr. Schomburg, San Juan.....	..	4
Corozal.....	6	..	Mayor of San Juan.....	2	..
Dorado.....	..	1	Base Hospital.....	7	..
Fajardo.....	5	3	Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation.....	15	..
Guaynabo.....	..	1	Camp Las Casas.....	1	..
Guanica.....	22	4	Commissioner of health.....	1	..
Guayama.....	58	34	Fernando Fernandez, Arecibo.....	..	1
Gurabo.....	2	15	Manzanara Drug Co., Caguas.....	..	1
Hatillo.....	2	..	Drs. Vidal Vilaret, Ponce.....	..	1
Humacao.....	5	3	J. Esteves & Co., Aguadilla.....	..	1
Isabela.....	3	3	Dr. R. U. Lange, Mayaguez.....	..	1
Jayuya.....	2	..	Investigating commission, department of health.....	2	..
Juana Diaz.....	6	3	District court of Mayaguez.....	8	..
Juncos.....	17	5	Fiscal of San Juan.....	5	..
Lajas.....	2	..	Fiscal of Ponce.....	1	..
Lares.....	1	3	Quarantine hospital.....	24	1
Las Marias.....	1	11	Investigating heri-beri.....	4	..
Las Piedras.....	1	..	Chemical laboratory (heri-beri).....	266	..
Luquillo.....	..	1	Penitentiary.....	1	..
Manati.....	37	2	Property clerk, department of health.....	1	..
Maricao.....	..	1	Ebrey Chemical Works, Humacao.....	..	2
Mayaguez.....	140	69	Insane asylum.....	1	1
Moca.....	3	1	Food and drug inspector: San Juan.....	104	..
Morovis.....	1	3	North district.....	33	..
Naguabo.....	..	4	South district.....	37	6
Patillas.....	4	..	Total number of samples examined.....	1,810	1,456
Ponce.....	58	202			
Quebradillas.....	2	3			
Rio Grande.....	5	1			
Rio Piedras.....	30	56			
Sabana Grande.....	15	..			
Salinas.....	7	3			
San German.....	45	11			
San Juan.....	167	576			
San Lorenzo.....	3	1			
San Sebastian.....	21	3			

Foods, drugs, and other products destroyed during the year 1919-20 on account of being improper for the public consumption.

Oats, crackers.....	packages..	2,338	Mineral water, pineapple juice, sirups, etc.....	bottles..	86
Rice, cod, meats, beans, flour, etc.....	pounds..	197,237	Cow milk.....	liters..	310
Olives, pickles, sirups, etc.....	flasks..	267	Distilled water.....	gallons..	3
Candies, sweets, tea, etc.....	boxes..	291	Coconuts, eggs, cigars, etc.....		2,339
Cocoa, condensed milk, evaporated milk, salmon.....	cans..	27,927			

DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

This year 1,404 plans for new constructions and 682 for enlargements and repairs have been approved. See following statement:

Towns.	Buildings.		Plans approved.
	New.	Repairs and enlargements.	
San Juan.....	426	171	597
Rio Piedras.....	158	53	211
Mayaguez.....	104	59	163
Caguas.....	58	28	86
Agua8 Buenas.....	33	4	37
Bayamon.....	33	30	63
Gurabo.....	30	18	48
Ponce.....	27	13	40
Aibonito.....	29	16	45
Camuy.....	28	6	34
Vega Baja.....	22	9	31
Agua8dilla.....	20	15	35
Cabo Rojo.....	21	9	30
Total.....	989	431	1,420
Other towns.....	415	251	666
	1,404	682	2,086
Urbanizations.....			11
Sewerage systems.....			2
Other plans.....			98
Total.....			2,197

The towns in which the number of plans do not amount to 20 are not placed in the above list. In the careful inspection made in all buildings, preference was given to those of moving-picture shows and theaters, thus guarding both the health and safety of the people.

PLUMBING.

On the next page appears a statement showing all the installations made in Porto Rico during this year 1919-20 with the approval of the department of health after having examined and accepted the plans. One thousand and ninety-two plans have been approved, only 99 were rejected, and the total of fixtures amounts to 4,464. A diagram is inclosed on this subject comparing month by month this fiscal year with the past.

The plumbing inspectors of the northern and southern districts practiced 2,312 inspections.

The examining board of plumbers held examinations in San Juan and Ponce; 55 candidates were approved and received licenses as master plumbers. Inmates of the Boys' Charity School of Santurce were not admitted to the examinations, as had been done previously, owing to the fact that by a recent act of the legislature, approved in 1919, the age of admission was fixed without any exception at 21 years. This practically has annulled the teaching of the plumbing trade which had been a success in the said school, where it is tried to prepare the boys to gain a living easily when they go out into the world. I think that the law should be amended permitting, as before, exception in favor of the pupils of the Boys' Charity School so that they may get their licenses as master plumbers and not allow the instruction in this useful trade to decay.

Table showing number of sanitary plumbing installations made during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Months.	Plans.		Total number of plans examined.	Fixtures approved.				Total.
	Ap-proved.	Rejected.		Lava-tory and kitchen.	Water closets.	Bath tubs.	Other fixtures.	
July.....	104	13	117	162	121	84	141	408
August.....	128	6	134	222	172	115	65	574
September.....	101	5	106	142	118	79	27	366
October.....	82	3	85	108	86	71	23	288
November.....	70	6	76	106	82	56	22	268
December.....	101	4	105	191	134	85	48	458
January.....	75	4	79	108	117	53	46	374
February.....	93	9	102	97	94	65	32	288
March.....	96	7	103	155	125	84	32	396
April.....	72	12	84	117	63	75	27	282
May.....	100	25	125	174	92	116	46	428
June.....	70	5	75	135	135	75	39	384
Total.....	1,092	99	1,191	1,719	1,339	958	448	4,464

WORKMEN'S SUBURBS.

Act No. 28, approved on November 20, 1917, provides that on land belonging to the people of Porto Rico, in any municipality, the commissioner of the interior is directed to build houses in order to furnish adequate habitations to artisans, laborers, and other working men at a reasonable cost.

The houses shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the sanitary laws, rules, and regulations, now or hereafter in force, and they shall be rented, operated, and maintained in accordance with rules and regulations, not in conflict with the law, adopted by the homestead commission.

In this way in the neighborhood of San Juan a workmen's suburb is constructed. Aguadilla can boast of hers, raised with the assistance of the municipality, the American Red Cross, and other private subscriptions. Probably another will soon be begun in Arecibo.

The department of health sees that these suburbs are built with all the necessary modern conveniences, such as water works, electric light, etc., whenever possible.

DISPOSAL OF THE GARBAGE OF SAN JUAN.

The garbage of this municipality is increasing considerably and rapidly, doubtless owing to the immense development of Santurce. The present deposit of garbage, the place where it is burned, now in Puerta de Tierra, Stop 8, constitutes an enormous breeding place for flies, an imminent danger to the public health, at the very doors of the most important city of Porto Rico, and it gives a very poor impression in our favor in the eyes of the numerous visitors to the capital.

I believe the construction of a crematory to be every day more important, more urgent, to dispose of the garbage of the city in a hygienic and safe manner—garbage which is constantly increasing and will go on increasing still more. The municipal authorities are already aware of this and are making, although with some slowness, efforts to proceed to the erection of this necessary work.

Meanwhile, another place is being sought to deposit and destroy the garbage, more proper and more distant, bearing in mind Sanitary Regulations No. 9 and 23. Among the places inspected one was chosen situated on the edge of the road which goes to Bayamon, a point 7 kilometers from San Juan and about 1 from Santurce. The garbage will be deposited not less than 15 meters distant from the road to the west.

THE WATER-SUPPLY QUESTION.

Another thing which, in my opinion, urgently requires immediate attention, is the aqueduct which has proved to be insufficient to supply the most necessary of liquids to meet the indispensable hygienic necessities of a city which numbers a population of 70,707 inhabitants. I think that instead of enlarging it, the municipality of San Juan should try to get and assign a sum sufficient for the construction of a new waterworks system, obtaining the water from a larger river than the Piedras River, the scanty current of which is, it is alleged, the cause of the terrible crisis of want of water we have experienced during the last few weeks.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OTHER TOWNS.

This year the sewerage systems of Yauco and Rio Piedras were finished and put into use. This will greatly improve the conditions of the sanitary installations, especially those of the last-mentioned town, where the soil is little porous and the cesspools have given very unsatisfactory results.

In the next page appears a map of the Island of Porto Rico showing the towns which have waterworks and sewerage systems, those that have only waterworks, and those that have neither. (Map omitted. On file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

If this map is carefully studied, it may be observed:

1. That only 9 towns have both waterworks and sewerage systems, some of these small towns, figuring only in this number one or two large and important ones.

2. That 33 have waterworks but no sewerage systems. In some large and important towns amongst them the supply of water is deficient; and

3. That there are in Porto Rico 34 more towns which still lack both a sewerage system and waterworks.

It is well known that these works are a protection against the spread of many dangerous diseases, such as typhoid fever and others. These municipalities should consider this, because it affects the public health, which must be protected and make every effort possible to obtain the necessary funds to promote these improvements, very urgent and in the highest degree necessary.

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

When the new municipal law took effect, a little more than eight months ago, the local health officers who were appointed by the commissioner of health of Porto Rico, to which they were directly subordinate in all their official functions, were substituted by the municipal commissioners of health and charity, elected by the municipal assemblies. The department of health was in this way deprived of the services of a great part of its competent personnel, who were doing excellent work and rendering efficient returns.

The consequences of this event have been clearly exposed already in the first section of this report where the present organization of the department of health is discussed.

In spite of the difficulties created by this fundamental alteration in the system the department, thanks to its continued efforts, has performed a very active and thorough sanitary inspection of the island, if the reduced personnel that remained to do this work is considered; two medical inspectors, one for the northern district, the other for the southern district; three food and drug inspectors; three veterinary inspectors; and two plumbing inspectors.

It is regrettable to state that the reports of these officials show that Porto Rico has lost much in health during these months. The sanitary condition of the island is not equal to what it was a year ago. We can not do less than frankly expose facts as they are and hide none of them, before we completely lose the efficiency acquired in eight or nine years of hard and constant endeavors, so that the remedy may be applied on time.

In many towns the stores, groceries, cafés, restaurants, hotels, bakeries, milk stalls, meat stalls, and other public establishments, which before were in good sanitary condition, exhibit a very poor showing to-day. Cases have been presented by the medical inspectors which, in view of the many deficiencies noticed, have requested the department to close the establishments up.

In others the very dependencies of the municipality, such as slaughterhouses, prisons, and hospitals, present important deficiencies. Other services, such as those of charity and removal of garbage, are badly performed.

Very little attention do the local authorities devote to the inspection of food, especially of milk, not being careful that the quality of such things which are on public sale should be of the best, the department having received numberless complaints on this account from many people.

Sometimes the local officers send samples they have collected to the chemical laboratory for analysis; but in most cases, in spite of adulteration having been proved by the analysis, the adulterators have not been prosecuted.

Take, for example, the city of San Juan, where the quality of milk has been the subject of so much complaint. During the past nine months the chemical laboratory proved adulteration in 41 samples of milk collected by the local health officers, and up to this date only 16 cases have been prosecuted, and in 25, more than 50 per cent, nothing has yet been done.

In making an inspection in some towns, we have found that bread was being sold without wrapping, in violation of the sanitary regulations.

And in this way it would be feasible to enumerate many other failures to comply with sanitary regulations; but we could expect nothing better when handing to the

municipalities, many of them lacking the necessary resources, the sanitation service which requires special attention and competent personnel; now they can not even attend another work already in their charge, that of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The total number of inmates of the insane asylum during this year amounts to 671, composed of 475 patients remaining on June 30, 1919, and 196 who have been admitted at various times since; deducting 183 discharged for one cause or another, on June 30, 1920, there were 488 patients.

If we go back to the year 1915 and examine the past five years which ended on June 30 of the present year we notice a gradual increase in the admissions of patients which is accounted as follows:

Fiscal year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1915-16	46	37	83
1916-17	99	65	164
1917-18	167	90	257
1918-19	153	116	269
1919-20	99	97	196
Total	564	405	969

This fact might be estimated as the consequence of an increase in the cases of psychosis during that lapse in Porto Rico, but not having on this particular point any certain information, such as the census of insane persons in the island on which we can ground our data we must necessarily disregard such an estimate. I think the reason is more likely otherwise. The year 1915 marks exactly the beginning of the era of reforms initiated by this department not long after it took charge of the institution. Since then the capacity of the building has increased and there has been more sympathy in helping the poor insane, secluding and treating them.

A falling off can be observed in this year. It is owing to the fact that in the former years 1918-19, which shows the greatest figure, the maximum of capacity was reached. The conditions of the establishment now are such that they do not permit a larger number of patients; on the contrary, it will have to be reduced if the necessary repairs are not made in the shortest possible time.

That is the reason why we asked on several occasions, and shall continue asking, for improvements and repairs in the building now occupied by the insane asylum, already unserviceable and inadequate, on the understanding that it be made more commodious to avoid the crowding together of the patients, which is harmful. This, as a temporary measure, while the new building is being constructed, with all the conveniences which all modern establishments of this class enjoy. This work must be begun soon, the sooner the better, for a great need which is necessary to remedy demands it.

There has been no epidemic among the patients confined in the asylum during the past year, as the influenza which appeared during the month of March was of a mild form and was quickly suppressed. The death rate was low compared with previous years, being 9.49 per cent, caused by deaths from several diseases.

The patients have received the most scientific treatment possible in accordance with the means the asylum has at its disposal. Preference has been given to hydrotherapeutics, to prolonged hot baths, and the keeping in bed of the most acute cases. Drugs have been administered to comply with symptomatic indications. Some well-known medicines have been used as tonics. Medical treatment with iodine and mercury has been prescribed for luetic patients with every care counseled by experience in the doses.

The laboratory of electrotherapeutics, lately installed, is being employed in the treatment of the patients. The biological and chemical laboratories of the department of health are constantly resorted to in order to discover and prove diagnosis.

With the valuable and generous cooperation of other medical professors, the following major surgical operations were performed: Hysteropexia, 1; hysterotomy, 1; hernia, 1; uterine prolapsus, 1.

The work which is being done in the old courtyard has been completed and has been converted into an ample and cool recreation ground for the use of the patients.

The expenses for the maintenance of the patients and employees have been fixed at the rate of 30 cents a head. Inside this margin the food has been good because it is well selected and carefully cooked. There is variety in the meals. However, it

is proper to state that this amount of 30 cents does permit sometimes diets of milk and eggs which the physicians prescribe in some cases, especially in this time when prices are so high.

Comparative table showing the number of patients admitted to the insane asylum during the fiscal years 1918-19 and 1919-20.

Months.	1918-19			1919-20		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
July.....	10	5	15	8	12	20
August.....	17	8	25	10	3	13
September.....	12	8	20	6	11	17
October.....	15	11	26	4	7	11
November.....	7	5	12	9	7	16
December.....	12	1	13	11	13	24
January.....	17	4	21	9	5	14
February.....	6	7	13	8	4	12
March.....	6	27	33	9	7	16
April.....	10	20	30	12	11	23
May.....	15	8	23	5	9	14
June.....	26	12	38	8	8	16
Total.....	153	116	269	99	97	196

Comparative table showing the number of patients admitted and discharged during the fiscal years 1919-20.

Towns.	Remaining on June 30, 1919.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining on June 30, 1920.
Adjuntas.....	2	.....	.....	2
Aguada.....	2	.....	1	1
Aguadilla.....	21	.....	4	17
Aguas Buenas.....	7	2	2	7
Aibonito.....	1	.....	1	.....
Anasco.....	3	1	3	1
Arecibo.....	23	9	7	25
Arroyo.....	2	1	.....	3
Barceloneta.....	2	.....	1	1
Barranquitas.....	4	1	3	2
Bayamon.....	18	5	6	17
Barros.....	1	1	.....	1
Cabo Rojo.....	2	2	1	3
Camuy.....	3	1	3	1
Carolina.....	6	6	.....	12
Caguas.....	12	6	4	14
Cayey.....	15	4	5	14
Ceiba.....	1	1	.....	1
Ciales.....	3	2	2	3
Cidra.....	.....	3	1	2
Coamo.....	7	1	3	5
Comerio.....	6	2	.....	8
Corozal.....	.....	3	1	2
Dorado.....	2	.....	.....	2
Fajardo.....	10	6	3	13
Guayama.....	9	6	6	9
Guaynabo.....	.....	1	.....	1
Guayanilla.....	1	1	.....	2
Gurabo.....	.....	1	1	.....
Guanica.....	2	.....	.....	2
Hatillo.....	1	2	.....	3
Humacao.....	8	3	2	4
Isabela.....	4	3	3	9
Juana Diaz.....	4	.....	.....	4
Juncos.....	6	5	3	8
Lajas.....	2	.....	1	1
Las Marias.....	2	.....	.....	2
Las Piedras.....	1	2	.....	3
Lares.....	12	2	.....	9
Loiza.....	4	7	5	6
Luquillo.....	1	1	.....	2
Manati.....	5	.....	1	4
Maunabo.....	5	2	1	6
Maricao.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mayaguez.....	19	1	5	15
Morovis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Maguabo.....	3	2	2	3
Maranjito.....	1	1	.....	2
Patillas.....	6	4	.....	10

Comparative table showing the number of patients admitted and discharged during the fiscal years 1919-20—Continued.

Towns.	Remaining on June 30, 1919.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining on June 30, 1920.
Ponce.....	44	7	21	30
Quebradillas.....	4	4	5	3
Rincon.....	1			1
Rio Grande.....	7	1	2	6
Rio Piedras.....	13	8	4	17
San German.....	9	1	2	8
San Juan.....	94	49	33	110
San Lorenzo.....	2	2	3	1
San Sebastian.....	5	2	4	3
Santa Isabel.....	1	1	2	
Salinas.....	1	1	1	1
Toa-Alta.....	2			2
Toa-Baja.....	2	3	1	4
Trujillo Alto.....	5	1	3	3
Utua.....	5	3		8
Vega-Alta.....	4		2	2
Vega-Baja.....	5	1	3	3
Vieques.....	2	3	1	4
Yabucoa.....	5	5	3	7
Yauco.....	15	3	7	11
Total.....	475	196	183	488
SUMMARY.				
Males.....	226	99	97	228
Females.....	249	97	86	260
Total.....	475	196	183	488

Age, color, civil condition, religion, and profession of patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1920.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
AGES.				PROFESSION—continued.			
From 10 to 20 years.....	11	10	21	Barber.....	3		3
From 21 to 30 years.....	67	52	119	Workman.....	15		15
From 31 to 40 years.....	71	84	155	Carpenter.....	5		5
From 41 to 50 years.....	45	62	107	Merchant.....	8		8
From 51 to 60 years.....	25	40	65	Cartman.....	1		1
From 61 to 70 years.....	8	11	19	Cook.....		6	6
From 71 to 80 years.....	1	1	2	Seamstress.....		3	3
Total.....	228	260	488	Domestic.....		198	198
COLOR.				Employees.....	6	1	7
White.....	148	163	311	Student.....	4	5	9
Colored.....	80	97	177	Fireman.....	2		2
Total.....	228	260	488	Blacksmith.....	1		1
CIVIL CONDITION.				Printer.....	2		2
Single.....	151	140	291	Industrial.....	11		11
Married.....	63	82	145	Engineer.....	2		2
Widowed.....	5	30	35	Journeyman.....	55		55
Divorced.....	2	3	5	Farm laborer.....	12		12
Unknown.....	7	5	12	Laundress.....		5	5
Total.....	228	260	488	Messenger.....	2		2
RELIGION.				Physician.....	1		1
Catholic.....	190	221	411	Mechanic.....	4		4
Evangelist.....	1		1	Foreman.....	2		2
Presbyterians.....	1	1	2	Teacher.....		3	3
Protestants.....	7	7	14	Military.....	8		8
Without any.....	6		6	Nurse girl.....		1	1
Unknown.....	23	31	54	Laborer.....	1		1
Total.....	228	260	488	Baker.....	1		1
PROFESSION.				Ironworker.....		3	3
Farmer.....	29	3	32	Painter.....	1		1
Mason.....	2		2	Insular police.....	1		1
				Unskilled laborer.....	1		1
				Fisherman.....	1		1
				Tailor.....	1		1
				Sacristan.....	1		1
				Servant.....		3	3
				Cigarmaker.....	14		14
				Stenographer.....	1		1
				Shoemaker.....	5		5
				Without.....	19	9	28
				Unknown.....	6	20	26
				Total.....	228	260	488

Diagnosis of mental diseases of the patients of the insane asylum, during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Diagnosis.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Confusional insanity.....	3	2	5	Hysterical insanity.....		5	5
Mental degeneration.....	1		1	Toxic insanity.....	4	3	7
Dementia precox.....	32	37	69	Traumatic insanity.....	2		2
Vesanic insanity.....	2		2	Erotic insanity.....		2	2
Senile insanity.....	4	5	9	Circular insanity.....		1	1
Insanity due to arterio- sclerosis.....	2		2	Manic.....	2	4	6
Terminal dementia.....	1	1	2	Acute manic.....	26	16	42
Partial delirium.....	35	19	54	Subacute manic.....	7	3	10
Idiocy.....	6	3	9	Melancholia.....	4	13	17
Imbecility.....	8	5	13	Menomania.....	1		1
Manic depressive insanity	57	92	149	Neurasthenia.....	1		1
Syphilitic insanity.....	11	2	13	General paralysis.....	1		1
Periodical insanity.....	28	45	73	Involuntional psychosis.....		48	48
Psychosis due to uncina- riasis.....	13		13	Psychosis due to pulmo- nar tuberculosis.....		1	1
Alcoholic insanity.....	41	4	45	Mental thrombosis.....	3		3
Puerperal insanity.....		25	25				
Epileptic insanity.....	30	10	40	Total.....	325	346	671

Diagnosis of the mental diseases of the patients of the insane asylum classified by sexes, and discharges occurred during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Diagnosis.	Patients.			Discharged.						Remaining.		
				Males.			Females.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cured.	Upon request.	Died.	Cured.	Upon request.	Died.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Confusional insanity.....	3	2	5						1	3	1	4
Mental degeneration.....	1		1							1		1
Dementia precox.....	32	37	69	1	3		1	1	3	28	32	60
Vesanic insanity.....	2		2							2		2
Senile insanity.....	4	5	9		1					3	5	8
Insanity due to arteriosclerosis.....	2		2							2		2
Terminal dementia.....	1	1	2							1	1	2
Partial delirium.....	35	19	54		2	2			2	31	17	48
Idiocy.....	6	3	9					1		6	2	8
Imbecility.....	8	5	13			1				7	5	12
Manic depressive insanity.....	57	92	149	10	3	5	17	5	8	39	62	101
Syphilitic insanity.....	11	2	13	1	5	1			1	4	1	5
Periodical insanity.....	28	45	73	7	1	4	5	3	4	16	33	49
Psychosis due to uncinariasis.....	13		13	5	1	6				1		1
Alcoholic insanity.....	41	4	45	1	1	9		1		30	3	33
Puerperal insanity.....		25	25				3	3	4		15	15
Epileptic insanity.....	30	10	40		2	4	2		1	24	7	31
Hysterical insanity.....		5	5					1	1		3	3
Toxic insanity.....	4	3	7	2		1				1	3	4
Traumatic insanity.....	2		2			1				2		2
Erotic insanity.....		2	2								2	2
Circular insanity.....		1	1								1	1
Manic.....	2	4	6							2	4	6
Acute manic.....	26	16	42	11	2	1	2	1	1	12	12	24
Subacute manic.....	7	3	10	3	1					3	3	6
Melancholia.....	4	13	17				2	3	1	4	7	11
Monomania.....	1		1							1		1
Neurasthenia.....	1		1							1		1
General paralysis.....	1		1							1		1
Involuntional psychosis.....		48	48				2	3	3		40	40
Psychosis due to pulmonary tubercu- losis.....		1	1								1	1
Mental thrombosis.....	3		3							3		3
Total.....	325	346	671	41	22	34	34	22	30	228	260	488

Diagnosis of the psychoses, in relation with the ages, of the patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Diagnosis.	Males from—							Females from—							Total.
	10 to 20.	21 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	71 to 80.	10 to 20.	21 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	71 to 80.	
Confusional insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Mental degeneration.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dementia precox.....	5	18	6	1	2	1	1	5	20	8	4	1	1	1	69
Vesanic insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Senile insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Insanity due to arteriosclerosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Terminal dementia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Partial delirium.....	6	13	11	4	1	1	1	3	6	7	2	1	1	1	54
Idiocy.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Imbecility.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	13
Manic depressive insanity.....	2	21	16	12	6	1	1	5	29	32	22	3	1	1	149
Syphilitic insanity.....	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Periodical insanity.....	1	5	10	11	1	2	1	7	14	11	12	1	1	1	73
Psychosis due to uncinariasis.....	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Alcoholic insanity.....	1	5	15	8	11	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	45
Puerperal insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	9	3	1	1	1	1	25
Epileptic insanity.....	6	9	8	6	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	40
Hysterical insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	5
Toxic insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	17
Traumatic insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Erotic insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Circular insanity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute manic.....	1	11	7	2	4	1	1	3	3	5	2	2	1	1	42
Subacute manic.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Monomania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Melancholia.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	2	1	1	1	17
Neurasthenia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General paralysis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Involuntary psychosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Psychosis due to pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mental thrombosis.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total.....	20	96	94	64	39	11	1	19	88	11	78	46	11	3	671

Intercurrent diseases suffered by the patients of the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1919-20.

	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Asthenia.....	1	1	1	Hysterotomy (operated).....	1	1	1
Abscesses.....	2	4	6	Hernia (operated).....	1	1	1
Inguinal adenitis.....	1	1	1	Jaundice.....	1	1	1
Bronchial asthma.....	1	1	1	Influenza.....	46	45	91
Ascariasis.....	2	2	2	Infection (finger).....	1	1	1
Cerebral apoplexy.....	1	1	1	Infection (foot).....	1	1	1
Cardiac affection.....	1	1	1	Nasal infection.....	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	Intestinal intoxication.....	1	3	3
Contusions.....	2	2	2	Luxation.....	1	1	1
Congestion of the lungs.....	1	1	1	Valvular lesion.....	1	1	1
Mental confusion.....	1	1	1	Leucorrhoea.....	1	1	1
Cerebral congestion.....	2	2	2	Manic depressive insanity—syphilitic.....	1	1	1
Bronchial catarrh.....	2	5	7	Metrorrhagia—cardiac collapse.....	1	1	1
Coryza.....	1	1	1	Gravid nephritis with eclampsia.....	1	1	1
Cachexia.....	1	1	1	Intercostal neuralgia.....	1	1	1
Nervous breakdown.....	10	6	16	Otitis.....	4	1	5
Dysentery.....	1	1	1	Intestinal parasites.....	1	1	1
Dysentery cardiac collapse.....	1	1	1	Oxyuris.....	1	1	1
Epilepsy (subintransient).....	13	1	14	Paralysis.....	2	2	2
Acute enterocolitis.....	5	1	6	Pneumonia.....	1	1	1
Enterocolitis, dysenteric form.....	3	3	3	Paralysis and chlorosis.....	1	1	1
Stomatitis.....	2	2	2	Paludism.....	2	2	4
Morphea.....	3	3	6	Pellagra.....	2	2	2
Eczema.....	2	2	2	Prolapsus of the uterus.....	1	1	1
Exema.....	2	2	2	Cerebral syphilis, acute manic form.....	1	1	1
Emphysema—asthma.....	1	1	1	Puerperal sepsis.....	1	1	1
Eruption.....	1	1	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6	3	9
Fistula.....	1	6	7	Trauma of the head.....	1	1	1
Filaria.....	1	1	1	Cerebral thrombosis.....	1	1	1
Furunculosis.....	1	1	1	Uncinariasis.....	16	16	16
Uterine fixing.....	1	1	1	Ulcer.....	1	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	1				
Gastro-enteritis.....	47	64	111				
Wounds.....	2	2	2				

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOLS.

The following statement shows the number of inmates of both charitable institutions during the year which ended on June 30 last:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates on June 30, 1919.....	281	178	459
Admitted during this year.....	166	139	305
Total.....	447	317	764
Discharged during the year.....	54	18	72
Inmates on June 30, 1920.....	393	299	692

Below, the children now in the said schools are classified according to their different ages:

Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5 years.....		1	1
6 years.....		1	1
7 years.....	15	18	33
8 years.....	28	26	54
9 years.....	32	34	66
10 years.....	53	56	109
11 years.....	58	21	79
12 years.....	64	45	109
13 years.....	30	33	63
14 years.....	34	20	54
15 years.....	35	11	46
16 years.....	25	26	51
17 years.....	11	7	18
18 years.....	8		8
Total.....	393	299	692

In the educational work is followed the same course of study, also the same plan of organization, laid down by the department of education of Porto Rico for the public schools. Besides the academic instruction which reaches the eighth grade, equally in both schools, the children receive instruction in manual arts.

In the Boys' Charity School there are workshops for the teaching of carpentry and cabinetmaking, masonry, plumbing, shoemaking, and the construction of all kinds of articles from cement, such as benches, flowerpots, mosaics, etc. These workshops were open regularly all the year producing very efficient work. In the shoemaker's shop, for example, in which 60 boys worked every day, some in the morning and others in the afternoon, all the shoes used by the inmates were made, 1,572 pairs, at a cost of \$2.21 per pair, which is low. Also 1,146 pairs were mended at the reduced cost of 33 cents per pair.

In the Girls' Charity School sewing by machine and by hand is taught. Also embroidery, knitting, and drawn work, mending and darning of stockings and clothes. To complete this, which we may call domestic science, education for the home, the girls are also taught to cook.

The statement below shows the enrollment by grades and the promotions made at the end of the year:

Grade.	Enrollment.		Promoted.		Not promoted.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
First.....	101	53	35	43	66	10
Second.....	58	58	51	58	7	
Third.....	61	55	45	55	16	
Fourth.....	53	53	45	51	8	2
Fifth.....	50	28	41	28	9	
Sixth.....	21	27	18	25	3	2
Seventh.....	14	26	11	23	3	3
Eighth.....	23	20	23	20		
Total.....	381	310	260	293	112	17

It will be noticed that promotion was lower among the boys than among the girls. The changes in the Boys' Charity School have been greater than in the Girls' Charity School. Out of 166 boys admitted, 88 could neither read or write, 25 could read, and 53 knew how to read and write a little. So that nearly all were enrolled in the first two or three grades, most in the first, and, of course, as the entrance of these boys came at different times during the school course, it was not in any way possible that the whole result should allow a greater percentage of promotions.

In both institutions classes in drawing and painting are established and a large number of pupils attend them. Much attention is given to physical exercises, part of each day being given to classes of gymnasium and games of basket ball, base ball, etc. In the Boys' Charity School the children are organized in a military corps and every day are drilled.

This year, as in the previous years, the academy of music was maintained and 45 boys, who were members of the band, practiced every day.

The health of the children in both schools has been very good generally during this year. The cases of illness have been few, almost none of serious diseases, and there has not been one death.

I desire not to omit to point out that, in my judgment, certain very important works are necessary. One is the construction for each school of a separate building to be used as an infirmary. The other is the construction of new buildings, also apart, for the kitchens; those used now are inadequate.

The lavatories and laundries need enlarging and to be supplied with more machines, for those now existent are insufficient.

In the next page appears a table showing the number of inmates belonging to each town of the island and that which each should have according to the population and the capacity of each institution.

It will be noticed that although a sufficient appropriation was made for the maintenance of 450 boys and 350 girls, the distribution is made on the basis of 400 and 300, respectively. It is because there is no room for more. So I should recommend the enlarging of each building.

Table showing the number of inmates in, the Boys' and Girls' Charity School, the number from each town, and the number that equitably pertains thereto.

Towns.	Present number of inmates.		Number to which each town is entitled.		Excess.		Number that may be admitted.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Adjuntas.....	4	6	6	5	.....	1	2	.....
Aguada.....	2	1	4	3	.....	.....	2	2
Aguadilla.....	5	5	8	6	.....	.....	3	1
Aguas Buenas.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Aibonito.....	4	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Añasco.....	6	5	4	3	2	2	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	14	5	14	11	.....	.....	.....	6
Arroyo.....	4	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Barceloneta.....	6	2	4	4	2	.....	.....	2
Barranquitas.....	5	5	4	3	1	2	.....	.....
Barros.....	2	3	5	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Bayamon.....	20	13	9	6	11	5	.....	.....
Cabo Rajo.....	2	3	7	5	.....	.....	5	2
Caguas.....	10	11	11	19	.....	1	2	.....
Camay.....	5	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	1
Carolina.....	3	3	5	3	.....	.....	2	1
Cayey.....	6	3	7	5	.....	.....	1	2
Ceiba.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
Ciales.....	5	4	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Cidra.....	2	2	5	3	.....	.....	3	1
Coamo.....	4	5	5	4	.....	1	1	.....
Comerio.....	4	3	5	4	.....	.....	1	1
Corozal.....	4	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Culebra.....	1	0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dorado.....	3	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2
Fajardo.....	7	6	4	4	3	2	.....	.....
Guanica.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	2
Guayama.....	8	5	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Guayanilla.....	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	3	2
Guaynabo.....	8	5	3	3	5	2	.....	.....
Gurabo.....	4	6	4	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Hatillo.....	3	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	2
Hormigueros.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....

Table showing the number of inmates in the Boys' and Girls' Charity School, the number from each town, and the number that equitably pertains thereto—Continued.

Towns.	Present number of inmates.		Number to which each town is entitled.		Excess.		Number that may be admitted.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Humacao.....	5	10	7	5	.....	5	2	.....
Isabela.....	3	3	6	4	.....	.....	3	2
Jayuya.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	3	2
Juana Diaz.....	3	.....	6	4	.....	.....	3	4
Juncos.....	4	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lajas.....	2	2	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Lares.....	5	5	8	6	.....	.....	3	1
Las Marias.....	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Las Piedras.....	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Loiza.....	4	3	5	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Luquillo.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Manati.....	4	2	6	5	.....	.....	2	3
Maricao.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....
Maunabo.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Mayaguez.....	10	10	13	10	.....	.....	3	.....
Moca.....	1	2	5	3	.....	.....	4	1
Morovis.....	3	1	5	3	.....	.....	2	2
Naguabo.....	3	2	5	3	.....	.....	2	1
Naranjito.....	1	3	3	2	.....	1	2	.....
Patillas.....	3	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	2
Peñuelas.....	3	2	4	3	.....	.....	1	1
Ponce.....	27	12	22	17	5	5	.....	.....
Quebradillas.....	3	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Rincon.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Rio Grande.....	5	6	4	3	1	3	.....	.....
Rio Piedras.....	14	8	7	5	7	3	.....	.....
Sabana Grande.....	2	1	4	3	.....	.....	2	2
Salinas.....	3	2	4	3	.....	.....	1	1
San German.....	6	7	8	5	.....	2	2	.....
San Juan.....	62	39	22	17	40	22	.....	.....
San Lorenzo.....	4	5	6	4	.....	1	2	.....
San Sebastian.....	5	5	7	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Santa Isabel.....	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Toa Alta.....	7	4	3	2	4	2	.....	.....
Toa Baja.....	3	6	2	2	1	4	.....	.....
Trujillo Alto.....	3	4	2	2	1	2	.....	.....
Utua.....	7	5	11	8	.....	.....	4	3
Vega Alta.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	1
Vega Baja.....	5	5	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Vieques.....	6	5	3	3	3	2	.....	.....
Villalba.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	4	3
Yabucoa.....	5	5	6	5	.....	.....	1	1
Yauco.....	4	1	8	6	.....	.....	4	5
Total.....	393	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BLIND ASYLUM.

The following statement shows the total number of patients treated in the blind asylum during the fiscal year just ended:

	Curable.	Incurable.	Total.
Number of patients on June 30, 1919.....	14	23	37
Admitted during the year 1919-20.....	92	23	115
Total.....	106	46	152
Discharged.....	55	14	69
Remaining on June 30, 1920.....	51	32	83

The discharges may be classified as follows:

Cured.....	40
Upon request (not cured).....	24
Died.....	5
Total.....	69

There have been performed 61 operations this year, 40 on men, 18 on women, and 3 on children. Ninety-three cases of intercurrent diseases have been recorded, principally influenza.

In the first six months, from July to December, owing to the general repairs which were being done on the building, which was greatly damaged by the late earthquakes, very few patients were admitted, being the number of inmates during such period of the year small.

The part of the building used as infirmary does not provide very good accommodations. Being the only place available for an infirmary, those patients, invalid on account of advanced age, are secluded in it with those who are suffering from any prevailing disease, together with the patients who have had operations, and so it proves to be very small and inadequate. I think it is necessary to provide another place better for this purpose.

If the necessary funds were appropriated, an enlargement could be made on the north side of the building for two infirmaries, to separate more especially those who have been operated on, with a capacity of holding each one six patients, one for men and the other for women.

I suggest that another appropriation be made for two other most necessary improvements as soon as possible. One is to build a separate house for the use of the director of the establishment, now living in a part of the same building as the blind patients. Another is to erect a fence on the north part of the grounds of the institution.

The legislative assembly in the session of June, 1919, created the position of teacher for the blind. From the report made by Miss Loaiza Cordero, who was appointed for the said position by the department of education, the following statements are taken:

"The number of pupils enrolled this year has been 24. Seven were blind and 17 were not completely blind. Only 1 pupil was enrolled during 10 months, the whole school year. As many of the patients of the asylum return to their homes as soon as they have received treatment, the enrollment was never larger than 16.

"Braille's system is used to teach the blind to read, grade 1½, which is the universal system employed by Evergreen, a school for blind soldiers in Baltimore, Md., and also used in France, Germany, England, Spain, and South America.

"Five pupils have learned to write. Another, totally blind, can write with a pencil, making square letters. Another has learned to write on Braille's slate. As to manual work, the blind and half blind have learned to knit socks, to crochet, and to do straw work. Samples of these works were shown in the exhibition of the Baldorioty de Castro Graded School in San Juan in December, 1919.

"Some works were also exhibited in the regional fair of 1920."

Porto Rico needs a school for the blind, a school where blind children can receive a home and education, to prepare them to be of use to themselves and their country. We must help these unfortunate people, who up to now have been considered a burden by society and their own friends. It is my opinion that efforts should be made to obtain an appropriation for this charitable purpose.

Diagnoses of patients admitted to the asylum, curable and incurable, during the fiscal year 1919-20.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Amblyopia.....	1	4		5
Atresia.....	7		1	8
Atrophy of 1 eye.....	4	2		6
Atrophy of both eyes.....		1		1
Papillary atrophy.....	3	5		8
Blepharo conjunctivitis.....	2	1		3
Cataracts.....	51	16	1	68
Conjunctivitis.....	1	4		5
Kerato-conjunctivitis.....		1	1	1
Choroiditis.....	1	2		3
Atrophic choroiditis.....		1		1
Staphyloma of the cornea.....	1			1
Coroc retinitis.....		1		1
Narrowness of the lachrymal canals.....		1		1
Glaucoma.....	1			1
Hemeralopia.....	1			1
Hernia of the iris.....	1			1
Iritis.....	1			1
Irido-choroiditis.....	2	1		3
Cicatrized leucoma.....	1			1
Nephelion or nebula.....	3	5	1	9
Neuritis.....	1			1
Neuro-retinitis.....		2		2
Nucleated eyes.....			2	2
Exophthalmic eyes.....	1	1		2
Palpebral paresis.....				
Pterygium.....	4	4		8
Keratitis.....	1	2		3
Orbital tumor.....	1			1
Total.....	89	55	5	149

Operations performed.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Cataracts.....	26	10	1	37
Discissions.....	4	1	1	5
Enucleation.....	3	3	1	7
Iridectomy.....	1	.....	.....	1
Paracentesis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Artificial pupil.....	2	2	.....	4
Pterygium.....	3	3	.....	6
Total.....	40	18	3	61

Intercurrent diseases in the asylum.

Senile anemia.....	1	Neuralgia (various).....	10
Pernicious anemia.....	1	Malaria.....	3
Arteriosclerosis.....	2	Gastric troubles.....	30
Dysentery.....	5	Total.....	93
Rheumatic endocarditis.....	1		
Influenza (endemic form).....	40		

Deaths.

Senile anemia.....	1	Rheumatic endocarditis.....	1
Pernicious anemia.....	1	Total.....	5
Arteriosclerosis.....	2		

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF CHARITIES.

In 1917, when I occupied the position of assistant commissioner of health of Porto Rico, I visited all the towns of the island, investigating the conditions of the municipal service of charities.

From my report about the subject are the following paragraphs:

"The services rendered by the municipalities to the poor are: Medical assistance, medicines to the sick poor, first-aid stations (salas de socorro), help to the sick poor, and hospitals.

"*Medical assistance.*—The work of the physician is difficult because, first, he lacks a list of the poor of the municipality so as to avoid that persons who are not indigent receive the service that are only for the needy; second, the lack of hospitals, which does not permit the gathering in one place of serious cases that require the constant care and frequent observation of the physicians; third, the poor conditions of the first-aid stations, not provided with the necessary equipment and materials, with the consequent lack of facilities to cure even the slightest wound without loss of time and without danger of infection; and, fourth, the meager amounts appropriated for medicines oblige the physician to consider the cost of every prescription so that the appropriation is not exhausted before the end of the year when the materials are supplied by administration or if supplied by contract so that the contractor does not deliver a smaller quantity than that prescribed or alters the formula, as it appears to occur frequently. These deficiencies are the reasons why the position of charity physician (médico de beneficencia) has excessive work and with few results.

"*Hospitals.*—The hospital conditions in Porto Rico are deplorable. The buildings are not suited to the ends for which they are used, nor are they fitted with the most essential equipment, sufficient material, nor are well attended. Everything in them shows poverty, filth, and carelessness. As a rule, such are the conditions of these charitable establishments all over the island.

"*First-aid stations.*—In each town there is a first-aid station in general established in the dirtiest room of the city hall, in the alcaldia. These first-aid stations are not intended only to give attention to the healing of wounds and other emergency cases, but also to receive sick persons and to serve as a refuge for invalids. These establishments, as a rule, lack all conveniences, light, ventilation, cleanliness, means for the sterilization of the instruments used in the minor operations performed, antiseptic material, water, etc. Very few first-aid stations are properly installed and equipped and well attended.

"*Administration of medicines.*—The distribution of medicines to poor people in each municipality is effected either by a contractor or by the administration. By means of bids, the pharmacist engages to provide all the medicines prescribed by the doctor

to the sick poor for the sum appropriated in the budget, except in some cases in which a limit of a certain number of prescriptions a day is fixed. The service in this form seems to be more economical for the municipality, but it has certain troubles. The medicines are prepared very hastily, with very little care, and as a rule are delivered in dirty receptacles uncovered. The appearance is such that sometimes the patient throws the medicine away instead of taking it.

"In regard to the quantity, the poor often go back to the doctor telling him they have not received what he prescribed.

"Malaria patients return day after day to the doctor begging for medicines and are never cured although quinine is prescribed in proper doses. For these reasons the poor have lost faith in the medicines provided them.

"When the supplying of medicines is done by the administration the local drug stores, if the municipality has not its own pharmacy, prepare the prescriptions authorized or approved by the mayor at the regular prices, but in this way the appropriation is soon exhausted."

And what was said then can be repeated now. Although three years have gone by the conditions under which the municipal service of charity is rendered have altered very little. In a large number of towns it is worse than before. There is a widespread negligence for the sufferings of our people. Much of the population is born, grows up, and dies without having received any or scarcely any medical assistance.

The country people of Porto Rico almost everywhere have no help from science in their hours of pain and danger from illness, the result being many premature deaths, unnecessary, completely avoidable.

Good will is not wanting, the kindly feeling of the physician is of no avail. He too is a victim of the present state of things. He can not adequately attend to such a countless number of persons without adequate means nor those of surgery in such an environment as the homes of the poor can show without medicines. He receives a meager pay.

And neither do the richer class receive proper treatment in conformity with the most up-to-date principles.

So I recommend the organization of an insular service of charities with the establishment of insular hospitals, beginning with one if means do not permit more, erecting the rest in various parts of the island as circumstances may permit.

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths.

DEATHS.

Fiscal year 1919-20.	Age.														Nativity.								Total.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Porto Rico.	United States.	Spain.	France.	England.	Germany.	West Indies.	Other countries.		Unknown.
First semester, 1919:																								
July.....	925	426	324	186	107	147	197	176	306	246	245	193	156	121	3,742	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
August.....	530	259	239	141	66	80	127	121	181	189	148	115	102	68	2,355	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
September.....	411	211	215	122	53	83	121	123	169	134	113	108	79	49	1,979	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
October.....	578	264	269	159	86	96	133	116	219	178	137	126	89	58	2,495	2	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
November.....	502	237	200	128	68	76	94	130	202	165	124	125	91	67	2,204	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
December.....	649	243	210	127	52	86	144	131	191	180	123	123	100	73	2,420	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,595	1,640	1,457	863	432	568	816	797	1,268	1,092	890	790	617	436	15,195	8	43	1	1	1	1	3	8	1
Second semester, 1920:																								
January.....	649	253	229	133	69	87	158	130	206	155	164	122	83	65	2,487	1	12	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
February.....	603	210	210	101	49	87	150	121	219	195	145	110	92	69	2,346	2	9	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
March.....	704	207	239	131	74	118	203	168	274	185	166	155	112	82	2,800	2	15	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
April.....	646	209	211	131	69	118	190	142	254	199	151	132	99	64	2,609	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
May.....	628	180	190	106	52	79	183	150	218	153	160	117	88	82	2,376	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
June.....	609	198	184	102	59	89	147	140	235	178	137	107	96	55	2,328	3	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,839	1,257	1,263	704	372	578	1,031	851	1,406	1,065	923	743	570	417	14,946	9	48	.....	3	.....	8	5	.....	.....
Total year 1919-20.....	7,434	2,897	2,720	1,567	804	1,146	1,847	1,648	2,674	2,157	1,813	1,533	1,187	853	30,141	17	91	1	4	1	11	13	1	.....

[illegible]

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths—Continued.

DEATHS—Continued.

Fiscal year 1919-20.	Profession or occupation.										Domicile.		Total.		
	Agriculture.		Commerce.		Industry.				Profes- sional in general.	Un- known.	House- work (women).	Minors without profession (both sexes).		Urban.	Rural.
	Husband- man pro- prietors.	Journey- man, day laborers, and farm laborers.	Proprie- tors for mer- chants.	Mer- chants' clerk.	Owners of factories.	Artisans and industrial laborers.	Artisans and lear- makers.								
First semester 1919:															
July.....	143	455	10	3	86	65	12	38	31	944	1,968	939	2,816	3,755	
August.....	81	318	7	1	37	49	16	38	23	561	1,235	690	1,676	2,366	
September.....	87	230	9	5	39	56	12	21	17	537	1,012	470	1,521	1,991	
October.....	97	232	8	5	36	62	10	30	22	603	1,356	787	1,721	2,508	
November.....	102	261	8	.....	43	43	11	14	18	574	1,135	564	1,645	2,209	
December.....	112	271	8	.....	53	50	13	24	27	591	1,281	547	1,885	2,432	
Total.....	582	1,827	47	12	294	325	74	165	138	3,810	7,987	3,997	11,264	15,261	
Second semester 1920:															
January.....	76	288	9	2	52	82	12	32	19	598	1,333	755	1,748	2,503	
February.....	74	324	45	6	58	103	10	23	24	746	1,173	746	1,615	2,361	
March.....	24	433	9	.....	6	103	12	42	23	805	1,355	962	1,896	2,818	
April.....	19	427	6	4	3	98	16	30	32	714	1,266	918	1,697	2,615	
May.....	18	385	5	2	3	107	13	27	24	646	1,156	622	1,764	2,386	
June.....	18	348	7	2	1	114	11	29	19	635	1,152	620	1,716	2,336	
Total.....	229	2,205	42	16	110	562	74	183	141	4,022	7,435	4,623	10,396	15,019	
Total year 1919-20.....	811	4,032	89	28	404	887	148	348	279	7,832	15,422	8,620	21,660	30,280	

Fiscal year 1919-20.	Causes of death—Classification by groups.															Total.
	I. General diseases.	II. Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.	III. Diseases of the circula- tory system.	IV. Diseases of the respira- tory system.	V. Diseases of the digestive system.	VI. Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.	VII. The puerperal state.	VIII. Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue.	IX. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of loco- motion.	X. Malformations.	XI. Early infancy.	XII. Old age.	XIII. External causes.	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.		
First semester, 1919:																
July.....	1,050	109	176	423	1,022	233	47	8	2	14	224	229	105	113	3,755	
August.....	731	68	110	258	652	146	26	3	.....	3	130	132	28	79	2,366
September.....	587	59	101	256	487	147	30	3	.....	3	113	104	29	72	1,991
October.....	713	91	105	347	592	188	29	9	1	11	166	120	43	93	2,608	
November.....	627	71	113	280	531	159	33	5	.....	13	153	123	27	74	2,209
December.....	606	68	132	353	582	185	30	3	.....	30	193	139	32	79	2,432
Total.....	4,314	466	737	1,917	3,866	1,058	195	31	3	74	979	847	264	510	15,261	
Second semester, 1920:																
January.....	652	61	133	376	597	166	46	4	1	13	179	129	44	102	2,503	
February.....	635	56	117	325	577	189	39	5	.....	9	170	113	46	80	2,361
March.....	836	80	141	406	659	161	58	5	2	14	202	133	33	88	2,818	
April.....	747	53	118	398	621	175	49	4	2	18	174	126	57	73	2,615	
May.....	659	65	114	376	530	133	38	7	1	6	198	143	50	66	2,386	
June.....	690	58	105	320	572	122	38	4	1	20	175	123	34	74	2,336	
Total.....	4,219	373	728	2,201	3,556	946	268	29	7	80	1,098	767	264	483	15,019	
Total, year 1919-20.....	8,533	839	1,465	4,118	7,422	2,004	463	60	10	154	2,077	1,614	528	993	30,280	

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths—Continued.

DEATHS—Continued.

Causes of death—General diseases.																					
Fiscal year 1919-20.																					
1. Typhoid fever.	2. Typhus fever.	3. Relapsing fever.	4. Malaria.	4a. Includes cachectic fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria and croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Military fever.	12. Asiatic cholera.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Includes epidemic dysentery.	15. Bubonic plague.	16. Yellow fever.	17. Leprosy.	18. Erysipelas.		
First semester, 1919:																					
11			253	3		6		9	8	27				15							
9			145	5		2		7	6	26				11							
7			104	3				4	8	21				9							
9			133	2		4		4	4	27				16							
7			127	2		1		11	4	13				9							
4		1	129	7		2	1	4	5	4				7							
Total																					
47	1		891	22		15	1	39	35	118			5	67				3	6		
Second semester, 1920:																					
9			124	2		2	1	6	4	10			1	10							
4			108	2		2			4	42			3	10							
9			126	2			1	3	2	150				5				1			
11			112	2				2	5	95				11							
18			91	2		18		6	5	86			2	4							
12			124					3	4	49			2	7	1						
60			685	10		4	2	20	24	432			8	47	1						
Total																					
107	1		1,576	32		19	3	59	59	550			13	114	1						
Total, year 1919-20																					

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths—Continued.

DEATHS—Continued.

		Causes of death—General diseases.																					
		39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.	40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver.	41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines, and rectum.	42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.	43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.	44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.	45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the organs or of organs not specified.	46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).	47. Acute articular rheumatism.	48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.	49. Scurvy.	50. Diabetes.	51. Exophthalmic goiter.	52. Addison's diseases.	53. Leuchæmia.	54. Anæmia chlorosis.	55. Other general diseases.	56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).	57. Chronic lead poisoning.	58. Other chronic occupational poisonings.	59. Other chronic poisonings.	
Fiscal year 1919-20.																							
First semester 1919:																							
July.....	4	6	8	24	2	5	1	16	2	5	1	1	6			1	123	8					
August.....	3	4	4	19	3	3	3	8	1	3	2	3	3		1		114	2					
September.....	4	2	2	7	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	1	2				104						
October.....	3	3	2	14	4	4	1	9	1	3	1	1	4				115	1					
November.....	2	6	1	11	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	4		1		77	5			1		
December.....		6	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				70	2					
Total.....	9	27	18	86	8	3	50	4	16	5	5	3	19		2	1	603	18			1		
Second semester 1920:																							
January.....	4	4	2	6	1	1		6	1	5	1	1	2				81	3					
February.....		9	2	10	2	2		14	2	2			1			1	72	1					
March.....	3	7	4	9	2	9	2	9	4	4	1	2	3				87	1					
April.....		5	4	15		10		10		3	1	1	2				73	4					
May.....	2	4	1	7	2	7	3	7	1	3	1	3	3				66	4					
June.....	2	11	3	8	1	1	1	7	1	4	1	1	3			1	63	1					
Total.....	11	40	16	55	2	5	53	2	18	4	4	6	14			2	442	14					
Total, year 1919-20.....	20	67	34	141	10	8	103	6	34	9	9	9	33		2	3	1,045	32			1		

Causes of death.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense.

Fiscal year 1919-20.		60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Cerebrospinal fever.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis of the insane.	68. Other forms of mental alienation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (nonperal) (5 years and over).	71. Convulsions of infants (under 5 years).	72. Chorea.	73. Neuralgia and neuritis.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye and its annexa.	76. Diseases of the ears.
First semester, 1919:																			
July.....	30		3			39			12		5	5		10	1		4		
August.....	24		2		2	13			12		4	1		5			5		
September.....	1		1		1	19		1	4			8		6			2		1
October.....	3		3		3	23			10		6	6		8			1		2
November.....	2		1		6	22			8		5	5		7			1		1
December.....	2		1		1	18			9		4	2		4			2		
Total.....	8	134	3		16	134	1	55		24	27			43	1		15		5
Second semester, 1920:																			
January.....	14		3			21			4		6	5		3			5		1
February.....	3		3			17			8		2	5		7					
March.....	2		3		3	23			7		6	6		3			1		
April.....	6		1		1	15		1	5		6	3		4					
May.....	18		2		2	25			6		7	4		3			2		
June.....	7		1		1	17		1	7	1	7	10		3			4		
Total.....	11	84	2	3	16	118	3	37	1	31	33			21			12		1
Total, year 1919-20.....	19	218	2	6	32	252	4	92	1	55	60			64	1		27		6

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths—Continued.

DEATHS—Continued.

		Causes of death.																						
		Diseases of the circulatory system.										Diseases of the respiratory system.												
		77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis).	85. Hemorrhage (other diseases of circulatory system).	86. Diseases of the nasal fossa.	87. Diseases of the larynx.	88. Diseases of the thyroid body.	89. Acute bronchitis.	90. Chronic bronchitis.	91. Broncho-pneumonia.	92. Pneumonia.	93. Pleurisy.	94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.	95. Gangrene of the lung.	96. Asthma.	97. Pulmonary emphysema.	98. Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis, excepted.	
Fiscal year 1919-20.																								
First semester, 1919:																								
July.....	2	23	86	8	47	4	4	6	1	15		3		146	35	94	115	8	7		11		4	
August.....	1	13	61	4	24	4				3		1		88	22	55	68	6	3		12		3	
September.....	1	9	51	6	24	1	6	1	2	2		1		76	26	65	76	4	2		7		2	
October.....	1	5	56	7	23	1				2		1		119	26	85	90		9		10	1	3	
November.....	1	12	55	6	36	1								93	27	68	77	4	3		7		1	
December.....	2	8	74	2	44	2						2		126	31	97	80		3		8		4	
Total.....	8	70	383	33	208	13	6	1	15			8	1	648	166	464	506	24	27		55	1	17	
Second semester, 1920:																								
January.....	1	19	60	9	40	1		1	2			4		119	31	82	120	7	3		10			
February.....	1	16	54	5	36				4					95	25	77	115	2	2		8			
March.....	2	20	68	2	48	2		1				1		112	38	119	121	2	5		5	1	2	
April.....	2	7	81	5	21		2			1		3		99	33	105	142	2	6		7			
May.....	6	6	69	6	29	3				3		3		116	24	81	129	7	6		8			
June.....	13	58	58	3	26	2				3		2		80	26	80	121	1	3		5		2	
Total.....	4	81	390	30	200	9	2	2	10			13		621	177	544	748	21	25		43	2	7	
Total, year 1919-20.....	12	151	773	63	408	22	8	3	25			21	1	1,269	343	1,008	1,254	45	52		98	3	24	

Causes of death—Diseases of the digestive system.

Fiscal year 1919-20.																								
•																								
Fiscal year 1919-20.																								
99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.																								
99a. Parodontitis.																								
100. Diseases of the pharynx.																								
101. Diseases of the esophagus.																								
102. Ulcer of the stomach.																								
103. Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer).																								
104. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).																								
105. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).																								
106a. Due to alcoholism.																								
106. Ankylostomiasis.																								
107. Intestinal parasites.																								
108. Appendicitis and typhilitis.																								
109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.																								
110. Other diseases of the intestines.																								
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.																								
112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.																								
113. Strrhosis of the liver.																								
113a. Due to alcoholism.																								
114. Biliary calculi.																								
115. Other diseases of the liver.																								
116. Diseases of the spleen.																								
117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal).																								
118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).																								
First semester, 1919:																								
July.....		1			5	11	526	214		150	40	3	11	21	3		19			7			8	3
August.....	1		2		6	3	285	189		82	31	2	5	3	2		13			6	2		8	2
September.....		1			3	1	199	141		72	26	4	7	9			13			14	9		9	1
October.....	2	1	1		2	2	252	168		72	24	9	8	9	1		15			16	1		10	2
November.....	5		1		4	2	228	191		82	26	2	12	9			10			10	10		14	
December.....			1		1	2	234	124		86	25	6	8	18	2		19		3		9		14	
Total.....	9	2	6	1	25	27	1,754	957		537	185	26	51	69	8		85		3	52	3		58	8
Second semester, 1920:																								
January.....		1	2		3	3	298	116		81	29	8	13	14			16		1	9			3	
February.....					6	7	280	125		76	21	1	15	12	1		16		1	13			3	
March.....	2	1	2		2	6	298	168		93	32	3	9	21			11		5	3		6	1	
April.....	1		1		6	9	308	137		83	23	4	11	8			9		5	11		7		
May.....		1	3		3	8	257	130		62	16	1	12	14	2		7		3	4		5		
June.....			2		3	6	292	118		72	21	6	5	13	1		20			7		6		
Total.....	3	3	10		23	39	1,733	794		467	142	23	65	82	5		79		10	47		30	1	
Total year 1919-20.....	12	5	16	1	48	66	3,487	1,751		1,004	327	49	116	151	13		164		13	99	3		88	9

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths—Continued,
DEATHS—Continued.

Fiscal year 1919-20.		Causes of death.														The puerperal state.										
		Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary organs and annexa.																								
		119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Chyluria.	122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.	123. Calculi of the urinary passages.	124. Diseases of the bladder.	125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess.	126. Diseases of the prostate.	127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor (non-cancerous).	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Puerperal phlegmasia, alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.	140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.		
First semester, 1919:		136	79	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	3	1	2	2	2	7	3	21	7	2	5	1	1		
July.....		80	56	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	16	6	3	2	1	1	
August.....		97	45	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	4	15	3	3	3	2	1	1	
September.....		123	42	4	9	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	22	3	3	3	1	1	1	
October.....		96	49	5	5	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	8	5	13	6	4	1	1	1	1	
November.....		120	52	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	
December.....		652	323	6	31	5	5	3	4	1	11	10	3	4	4	1	2	29	18	105	29	3	9	1	1	
Total.....		652	323	6	31	5	5	3	4	1	11	10	3	4	4	1	2	29	18	105	29	3	9	1	1	
Second semester, 1920:		104	47	1	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	23	11	1	4	1	1	1	
January.....		121	50	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	8	4	22	4	3	1	1	1	1	
February.....		98	43	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	10	15	29	3	3	1	1	1	1	
March.....		103	45	21	21	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	30	5	5	1	3	1	1	
April.....		81	42	1	7	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	16	10	4	1	1	1	1	
May.....		84	25	1	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	23	4	4	1	1	1	1	
June.....		591	252	2	62	7	3	2	3	1	10	11	11	3	6	1	32	45	143	37	2	9	1	1	1	
Total.....		1,243	575	8	93	12	8	5	7	2	21	21	21	3	6	1	61	63	248	66	5	18	1	1	1	
Total, year 1919-20.....		1,243	575	8	93	12	8	5	7	2	21	21	21	3	6	1	61	63	248	66	5	18	1	1	1	

Causes of death.																							
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues.				Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.				Congenital malformations.		Diseases of early infancy.				Old age.	External causes.								
										151. Congenital debility, etc.				154. Senility.									
										152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy.				153. Lack of care.									
										152a. Infantile tetanus.													
										151. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).													
										150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).													
										149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.													
										148. Amputations.													
										147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).													
										146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted).													
										145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.													
										144. Acute abscess.													
										143. Furuncle.													
										142. Gangrene.													
First semester, 1919:																							
July.....												5											
August.....												3											
September.....												2											
October.....												5											
November.....												1											
December.....												2											
Total.....												20											
Second semester, 1920:																							
January.....												3											
February.....												5											
March.....												3											
April.....												4											
May.....												4											
June.....												4											
Total.....												24											
Total, year 1919-20.....												44											

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths—Continued.

DEATHS—Continued.

Fiscal year 1919-20.		Causes of death.																			Ill-defined dis- eases.			Total.	
		External causes.																							
		167. Burns (conflagrations excepted).	168. Absorption of deleteri- ous gases (conflagration excepted).	169. Accidental drowning.	170. Traumatism by fire- arms.	171. Traumatism by cutting and piercing instruments.	172. Traumatism by fall.	173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.	174. Traumatism by ma- chines.	175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, etc.)	176. Injuries by animals.	177. Starvation.	178. Excessive cold.	179. Effects of heat.	180. Lightning.	181. Electricity (lightning excepted).	182. Homicide by firearms.	183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	184. Homicide by other means.	185. Fractures (cause not specified).	186. Other external vio- lences.	187. Ill-defined organic dis- eases.	188. Sudden death.	189. Cause of death not spe- cified or ill-defined.	Total.
First semester, 1919:		44	5	7	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	6	12	1	101	3,755	
July.....		3	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	11	1	71	2,366	
August.....		6	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	12	1	61	1,991	
September.....		6	6	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	8	1	66	2,508	
October.....		4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	1	70	2,219	
November.....		63	5	24	36	9	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	17	19	59	1	450	15,261	
December.....		63	5	24	36	9	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	17	19	59	1	450	15,261	
Total.....		63	5	24	36	9	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	17	19	59	1	450	15,261	
Second semester, 1920:		5	1	8	10	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	5	14	1	88	2,503
January.....		5	1	4	8	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	13	1	67	2,361
February.....		8	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	7	1	81	2,818
March.....		9	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	5	10	1	68	2,615
April.....		5	5	11	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	2	7	1	56	2,386
May.....		2	4	4	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	7	1	67	2,336
June.....		2	4	4	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	7	1	67	2,336
Total.....		29	1	39	44	14	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	29	23	56	115	1	427	15,019
Total, year 1919-20.....		92	6	63	80	23	2	1	1	12	1	1	1	5	4	1	4	1	46	42	115	1	1	877	30,280

BIRTHS.

Fiscal year 1919-20.	Race.					Legitimate.				Illegitimate.				Total.
	White.	Half-breed.	Indian.	Mulatto.	Negro.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
First semester, 1919:														
July.....	4,310	471	36	1,021	248	1,805	1,707	626	551	392	406	307	292	6,086
August.....	2,674	245	39	575	120	1,103	1,029	348	346	280	262	141	144	3,653
September.....	2,194	247	14	518	91	921	898	308	290	192	183	138	134	3,064
October.....	2,518	264	17	666	81	1,035	979	354	374	237	247	146	154	3,546
November.....	2,547	158	25	699	105	1,094	1,028	376	333	210	215	134	144	3,534
December.....	2,927	293	13	684	139	1,238	1,184	432	357	254	251	169	171	4,056
Total.....	17,170	1,678	144	4,163	784	7,216	6,825	2,444	2,251	1,565	1,564	1,035	1,039	23,939
Second semester, 1920:														
January.....	3,064	283	24	742	117	1,329	1,203	458	385	270	262	166	157	4,230
February.....	2,790	145	43	788	95	1,152	1,147	393	360	253	238	170	148	3,861
March.....	3,073	256	25	829	116	1,296	1,194	434	401	313	270	198	193	4,299
April.....	3,344	344	18	1,069	134	1,422	1,316	497	444	295	311	216	208	4,709
May.....	3,366	348	16	866	146	1,450	1,341	533	476	315	290	183	184	4,742
June.....	3,528	268	33	939	181	1,497	1,340	508	504	316	375	212	197	4,949
Total.....	19,165	1,444	159	5,233	789	8,146	7,541	2,823	2,570	1,762	1,716	1,145	1,087	26,790
Total, year 1920.....	36,335	3,122	303	9,396	1,573	15,362	14,366	5,267	4,821	3,327	3,280	2,180	2,126	50,729

Vital statistics fiscal year 1919-20—Deaths, births, marriages, and stillbirths—Continued.

MARRIAGES.

Fiscal year 1919-20.	Race.				Nativity.				Age.				Previous conjugal condition.				Total.	
	White.		Colored.		Native.		Foreign.		Under 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		Single.		Widowed.			Divorced.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.		
First semester, 1919:																		
July.....	1,176	1,167	215	224	1,373	1,388	18	3	53	386	1,049	915	1,223	1,335	135	41	33	15
August.....	605	609	117	113	712	720	10	2	27	218	544	449	55	621	692	25	17	6
September.....	506	483	106	129	609	610	3	3	14	166	473	402	44	524	586	72	16	6
October.....	539	535	110	114	641	646	8	3	13	200	499	397	52	550	618	65	21	9
November.....	461	461	88	88	539	547	10	2	15	169	429	331	105	464	522	22	34	6
December.....	619	624	125	120	739	741	5	3	19	215	558	459	70	632	717	84	20	7
Total.....	3,906	3,879	761	788	4,613	4,652	54	15	141	1,354	3,552	2,953	360	4,014	4,470	501	149	48
Second semester, 1920:																		
January.....	479	472	94	101	560	573	13	.....	20	173	427	354	46	486	542	61	21	10
February.....	445	443	85	87	518	527	12	3	15	172	393	303	55	465	501	56	26	9
March.....	539	531	104	112	633	640	10	3	23	209	475	368	66	568	615	52	23	5
April.....	651	651	160	160	799	807	12	4	25	269	598	469	73	702	773	84	33	5
May.....	692	698	113	107	795	804	10	1	28	234	609	513	168	720	780	67	16	9
June.....	760	769	179	170	925	936	14	3	24	276	708	584	207	822	904	82	23	12
Total.....	3,566	3,564	735	737	4,230	4,287	71	14	135	1,333	3,210	2,591	377	3,766	4,115	402	142	44
Total, year 1920...	7,472	7,443	1,496	1,525	8,843	8,939	125	29	276	2,687	6,762	5,544	737	7,777	8,585	903	291	92

STILLBIRTHS.¹

Fiscal year 1919-20.	Race.		Sex.		Civil condition.		Total.
	White.	Half-breed.	Male.	Female.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	
First semester, 1919:							
July.....	310	102	238	174	275	137	412
August.....	214	81	184	111	190	105	295
September.....	226	81	161	146	198	109	307
October.....	288	82	211	159	252	118	370
November.....	264	104	222	146	239	129	368
December.....	287	119	232	174	257	149	406
Total.....	1,589	569	1,248	910	1,411	747	2,158
Second semester, 1920:							
January.....	255	110	204	161	233	132	365
February.....	269	99	226	142	233	135	368
March.....	323	108	235	196	278	153	431
April.....	239	111	215	135	240	110	350
May.....	253	96	210	139	227	122	349
June.....	232	100	188	144	220	112	332
Total.....	1,571	624	1,278	917	1,431	764	2,195
Total, year 1920.....	3,160	1,193	2,526	1,827	2,842	1,511	4,353

¹ Not included in the grand total of births or deaths.

[illegible]

Guayama.....	9	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	28	11	4	1	1	118											
Guayanilla.....	5	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	14	73											
Gurabo.....	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	13	6	1	6	74											
Hatillo.....	30	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	8	1	1	27											
Hormigueros.....	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	77											
Humacao.....	22	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	59											
Isabela.....	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	26											
Jayuya.....	22	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	2	4	1	1	105											
Juana Diaz.....	29	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	2	4	1	1	99											
Juncos.....	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	7	1	1	55											
La As.....	31	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	20	2	2	133											
Lares.....	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	43											
Las Marias.....	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	4	1	1	97											
Lolita.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	5	2	1	1	49											
Luquillo.....	15	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	5	2	1	104											
Las Piedras.....	46	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	1	1	53											
Manati.....	27	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	3	13	2	2	213											
Maricao.....	12	14	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	2	33	3	3	105											
Mayaguez.....	30	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	5	1	1	59											
Moca.....	19	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	1	5	1	1	128											
Morovis.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	17	3	1	33											
Naguabo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	72											
Naranjito.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	21	14	3	1	4											
Patillas.....	12	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	16	8	1	1	41											
Penuelas.....	32	12	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	16	3	1	1	72											
Ponce.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	1	1	1	82											
Quebradillas.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	4	8	1	1	124											
Rincon.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	16	8	1	1	74											
Rio Grande.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	15	2	4	1	96											
Rio Piedras.....	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	20	1	1	121											
Sabana Grande.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	22	1	1	471											
Salinas.....	9	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	13	17	1	1	86											
San German.....	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	105											
San Juan.....	23	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	13	13	1	1	61											
San Lorenzo.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	35											
San Sebastian.....	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	46											
Santa Isabel.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	36											
Santa Rosa.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	2	1	1	156											
Toca A la.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	19	1	1	72											
Toca Baja.....	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	132											
Trujillo Alto.....	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	13	1	1	61											
Utuado.....	31	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	4	11	1	1	128											
Vega Alta.....	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	3	21	1	1	192											
Vega Baja.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	5	1	1	95											
Villalba.....	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
Yabucoa.....	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1											
Yauco.....	57	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
Vieques (Isla de).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
Culebra (Isla de).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
Total.....	771	263	148	1	7	8	5	9	2,453	0	62	2	5	34	92	1	1	153	1,316	163	553	46	14	1	2	188	7,431

Table of infantile mortality from 1 to 2 years, corresponding to the fiscal year 1919-20.

Municipality.	General diseases.														Diseases of the nervous system.					Diseases of the circulatory system.									
	Malaria.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Grippe.	Dysentery.	Septicemia.	Tuberculosis.	Meningeal tuberculosis.	Abdominal tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis of other organs.	Rickets.	Syphilis.	Anemia.	Cancer.	Scurvy.	Traumatic tetanus.	Other general diseases.		Meningitis.	Convulsions of infants.	Cerebral coagestion.	Other diseases of the spinal cord.	Diseases of the ear.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Organic diseases of the heart.	Other diseases of the circulatory system.	
Adjuntas.....	5						1		1				3		6			1			1								
Agua de la.....													20						1										
Agua de las.....	2	1				1			1				7								1								
Agua de las.....													1																
Albionito.....						4							5								1								
Anasco.....	5												7								1								
Araya.....	6												20		2						7								
Arroyo.....	1												11																
Barceloneta.....	2						1																						
Barranquitas.....																													
Barros.....	1					2							16		2				2		1								
Bayamon.....	2												10								1								
Cabo Rojo.....	9												10								3								
Caguas.....	4												18																
Canduy.....													4																
Carolina.....							1						1																
Casidy.....																					1								
Cayey.....													5																
Ciales.....							1						3		5						1								
Cidra.....													1																
Coamo.....	2					2							8																
Comerio.....	1																				1								
Corozal.....																													
Dorado.....	1					1							3																
El Jardo.....	1					1							7								3								
Guaynabo.....	1												1																
Guánica.....													1																
Guayama.....	17					1							6																

Guayanilla.....	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	25														
Gurabo.....	7	1	1	16	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	34														
Hatillo.....	3	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	47														
Hormigueros.....	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	14														
Humacao.....	1	3	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41														
Isabela.....	3	2	2	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32														
Jayuya.....	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27														
Juana Diaz.....	12	2	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	41														
Juncos.....	4	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26														
Lajas.....	3	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	38														
Lares.....	9	3	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	39														
Las Marias.....	8	3	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41														
Lolita.....	2	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22														
Luquillo.....	8	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22														
Las Piedras.....	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39														
Manati.....	6	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20														
Maricao.....	9	2	1	16	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17														
Mamabo.....	1	1	1	14	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	17														
Mayaguez.....	5	5	3	14	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	105														
Moca.....	1	1	1	14	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	40														
Morovis.....	4	4	2	25	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	24														
Naguabo.....	5	2	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46														
Naranjito.....	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
Pedillas.....	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8														
Penuelas.....	9	1	1	82	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	37														
Ponce.....	1	8	1	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	20														
Quebradillas.....	1	1	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157														
Rincon.....	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31														
Rio Grande.....	3	2	5	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	26														
Rio Piedras.....	4	4	2	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	32														
Sabana Grande.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	39														
Salinas.....	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	24														
San German.....	4	4	3	32	7	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	46														
San Juan.....	4	17	3	29	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	44														
San Lorenzo.....	5	4	3	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44														
San Sebastian.....	4	4	3	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18														
Santa Isabel.....	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10														
Toca Alta.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11														
Toca Baja.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13														
Trujillo Alto.....	1	2	1	14	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	66														
Utuado.....	2	5	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	28														
Vega Alta.....	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	41														
Vega Baja.....	2	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19														
Villalba.....	1	1	1	24	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	45														
Yabucoa.....	5	1	1	35	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	79														
Yauco.....	20	2	4	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36														
Vieques (Isla de).....	2	1	1																								
Culebra (Isla de).....																											
Total.....	281	137	77	1	4	8	3	1,034	26	96	1	1	5	20	4	2	102	4	3	1	1	6	3	3	4	143	2,897

Table of infantile mortality from 2 to 5 years corresponding to the fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Municipality.	Diseases of the respiratory system.						Diseases of the digestive system.										Diseases of the genito-urinary organs.		Disease of the skin (Gangrene).					External causes.				Ill-defined diseases.		Grand total.						
	Acute bronchitis.		Broncho-pneumonia.		Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Pulmonary congestion.	Asthma.	Diseases of the larynx.	Diseases of the mouth and annexa.	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	Ulnaria.	Intestinal parasites.	Peritonitis.	Appendicitis.	Intestinal obstruction.	Other diseases of the intestines.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the pharynx.	Acute nephritis.		Diseases of the kidneys.	Disease of the skin (Gangrene).					Food poisoning.			Burns.	Accidental drowning.	Other external violence.	Ill-defined organic diseases.	Cause of death not specified, or ill-defined.	
Adjuntas.	12	1	2								13	2	2									2							1					2	50	
Aguada.	2	8	1								8	2	9									3												1	60	
Aguadilla.	2										29					1																		1	18	
Agua Nuevas.	2										3																								6	63
Albionito.	2	5	1								2	2																							16	
Anasco.	12	2									14																								128	
Arecibo.	2	4	4								33	2																							37	
Arroyo.	2	1	2								8		1																					18		
Barceloneta.	1										5		3																					11		
Barranquitas.	3		3								4																								24	
Barros.	4		4								6																								45	
Bayamon.	4	5	3								6	2																						24		
Cabo Rojo.	1	1	1								37																								43	
Caguas.	7	2	3								5	1																							45	
Camuy.	4	2									13																								43	
Carolina.	2	1									30																								27	
Cayey.	4	3	3								12																								53	
Cayey.	4	1									8																								23	
Cidra.	1	6									12																								47	
Ciales.	2	2									12	4	12																					36		
Coamo.	3	3									3																								20	
Comerio.	1	1	4								4																								34	
Corozal.	3	3									2	7	3																						23	
Dorado.	1	1	2								2																								23	
Fejardo.	1	1									2																								21	
Guaynabo.	1	1	2								9																								18	
Guayama.	2										2																								13	
Guayama.	1	1									3																								31	
Guayanilla.	1	1	4								6																								31	
Guayanilla.	1	1									3																								13	

[illegible]

Cases of transmissible diseases reported.

Municipalities.	Population, 1920.	Typhoid fever.	Tramboesia.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Dengue.	Influenza.	Epidemic dysentery.	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Whooping cough.	Parotiditis.	Filaria.	Infantile tetanus.	Malaria.	Tuberculosis.	Leprosy.	Uncinariasis.	Collibacillosis.	Infectious mononucleosis.	Cutaneous syphilis.	Measles.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Trachoma.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Sprue.	Pellagra.	Time.	Index of morbidity by tuberculous.	Index of morbidity by malaria.	Index of morbidity by unclassified.		
Aguada.	12,981	21	1			3	49	1			6	3		11	22	1	85	12	5				33		3					85	22	12		
Aguadilla.	24,287							3									2	2					2							2				
Aguas Buenas.	10,741	1						3						2	4		9	2												6	4			
Albionito.	13,264	2						884			14				17		9	6												9	17			
Anasco.	13,834	3				4	21										25					39								6	4			
Arcebo.	46,578	1						385			5			2	4		2		1			2								25	4			
Arroyo.	7,074							5									5													2		1		
Barceloneta.	13,455	1						131				9			900		2													5	900			
Barranquitas.	15,500							114			8			3	7		2		1											2	7			
Barrios.	13,738	1						15				2		1	12		42		1		5									12	1			
Bayamon.	59,739	1						26						2	26		7		1				1		1					26	1			
Cabo Rojo.	22,412	4						1				2		2	6		119		1											6	1			
Caguas.	35,920							1																										
Camuy.	15,228	30						36									1																	
Carolina.	23,693							36									1														1			
Cayey.	5,973	4															8		1											1	1			
Cayey.	20,730							7			6	2		8	1		12													8	1			
Cidras.	14,891																														4			
Cidras.	17,740	2									1																							
Comerio.	14,798							247							30		14		26											14	30	26		
Comerio.	14,377							632						1																21	8			
Dorado.	5,842	1						92			2	8					2													4	2			
Dorado.	14,302	2															25		1											25	2			
Florida.	10,800							25			1				12		3		1											4	16			
Guadalupe.	9,264	8						9							24		11													3	254			
Guayama.	19,493														799		12		1											11	799			
Guayama.	12,083	11															12													3				
Guayama.	12,882																12													1				
Guayama.	12,882																12													1				
Guayama.	12,882																12													1				
Guayama.	12,882																12													1				
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Guayama.	12,882					</																												

Deaths from transmissible diseases reported.

Municipalities.	Population, 1920.	Typhoid fever.	Influenza.	Diphtheria.	Epidemic dysen-tery.	Spinal meningitis.	Whooping cough.	Parotiditis.	Plague.	Infantile tetanus.	Malaria.	Tuberculosis.	Leprosy.	Uncinaria.	Cutaneous syph-llis.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Anthrax.	Pellagra.	Glanders.	Births.	Stillbirths.	Marriages.	General total of deaths.	Deaths from 0 to 1 year.	Deaths from 1 to 2 years.	Deaths from 1 to 5 years.
Adjuntas.....	17,988	4	4	1	1					9	4	7		39	4						781	101	274	427	77	54	50
Aguada.....	12,981	6	23	1	6					31	49	22			4						405	33	202	431	102	66	60
Aguadilla.....	24,287	1					9	1		14	3	89		12	2		1				712	79	338	635	159	49	60
Agua de Buenas.....	10,741									4		7									470	31	112	148	23	19	15
Albionito.....	13,264		16							4		18		14	1						553	49	110	267	67	24	16
Anasco.....	13,854									6	43	12			2						544	82	266	429	32	42	63
Arecibo.....	46,578		13		4					18	94	94		70	2						1,924	253	468	1,327	296	143	125
Arroyo.....	7,074				1					7	20	13		2	1						305	24	96	178	58	16	18
Barceloneta.....	13,455		4							5	1	1		1	2						692	49	244	315	86	30	37
Barraquitas.....	15,788		8							22	5	14		43	1						374	39	132	154	37	9	11
Barros.....	30,739		4		1					11	1	15		15	5		1				501	17	142	259	70	29	24
Bayamon.....	22,412				4					8	14	110		15	1						1,505	124	528	731	205	59	45
Cabo Rojo.....	35,920		3		1			2		31	71	38		15	2		1				1,060	53	294	531	154	33	43
Caguas.....	14,228									1	4	9		6	2		2				536	37	650	934	219	96	84
Camuy.....	15,573	6	1		1					1	1	23		5	2						536	37	202	305	63	38	27
Carolina.....	23,669	2	6		3					8	16	65		14	2						1,009	123	366	582	166	37	53
Cayey.....	5,973									17	1	19		2							303	18	76	149	45	31	23
Cidra.....	20,730	1	3		1		6			1	2	9		23							741	73	278	460	119	53	47
Ciales.....	14,891									2	15	1									648	57	224	281	64	42	36
Ceano.....	17,749		4		1		1			1	25	22		13							707	50	204	283	68	21	20
Comerio.....	14,708									1	13	16		27	2						641	50	204	242	60	23	34
Corozal.....	14,377		16							1	3	21		4	1						416	12	154	227	50	18	23
Dorado.....	5,842									6	6	6		4	1						213	38	115	25	13	12	12
Esjardo.....	14,302		3							9	9	30		4	1						668	55	172	336	111	50	21
Guaynabo.....	10,800				1					1	4	10		2	1						521	29	88	165	43	17	18
Guayama.....	19,483		1		1					22	18	58		2	2						411	43	158	198	60	11	13
Guayama.....	9,264		5		1					4	121	58		1	1		2				721	85	374	467	118	48	31
Guayama.....	12,083		8							5	12	8		1	1						506	40	124	235	73	35	18
Guayama.....	12,882				1					5	1	16		16	1						378	35	128	297	74	34	26
Guayama.....	13,979		2							3	12	12		1	1						658	55	170	273	66	47	30
Guayama.....	4,584		6				1			5	5	5		12	1						211	13	72	109	27	14	12
Hormigueros.....	20,229		2							8	32	38		12	1						881	77	290	449	78	41	51
Humacao.....	19,809		19		1					5	5	33		6	2		5				380	5	338	58	32	26	46
Isabela.....	12,463		1							4	11	34		12	1		1				761	88	298	354	26	27	41
Jayuya.....	18,529	6			1		5	1		4	11	34		7	1						649	168	168	352	99	41	45
Juana Diaz.....	13,151				1					9	9	40		4	1		1				510	23	162	229	55	26	17
Juncos.....	11,908	2	3		1					7	20	20		2	2						2						

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SUMARIO.

Total de defunciones.	30.280
Tanto por mil sobre poblacion.	23.33
Tanto total de defunciones por enfermedades transmisibles.	67.87
Tanto por ciento de mortalidad por enfermedades transmisibles.	22.41
Tanto por ciento sobre nacimientos.	1.67
Balance de la natiadad sobre la mortalidad.	20.449
Balance de la natiadad sobre la mortalidad infantil de 0 a 5 años.	3.88
Relacion entre la natiadad v mortalidad	

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR, AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 1, 1920.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the law, I have the honor to render the following report comprising the financial operations carried on by the insular government and by the municipalities and school boards of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1919-20.

SYSTEM OF AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The system of auditing and accounting installed on July 1, 1911, is still in force with a few changes of minor importance introduced during the year, which were necessary to simplify same.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 20 of the organic act and section 52 of the municipal law, new rules and regulations governing municipal accounting (including property accounting) were devised by this office and duly approved by the Governor of Porto Rico on May 26, 1920, to take effect on July 1, 1920.

These rules and regulations involve a reorganization of the accounting system and procedure with very material changes from the system used to date, in step with the progress which of late years has been felt in accountancy.

The system formerly used required all entries to be made through the journal and posted singly, whereas now registers of receipts and disbursements are kept and postings are made monthly in totals. An improvement, the need of which has always been very strongly felt, is a record or register of the requisitions and contracts, in order to be able at any time to ascertain the outstanding indebtedness of the municipality and to prevent overdrawing the appropriations, and this is provided for in the new system. The rules and regulations include a set of the financial forms and reports to be used in connection therewith. Control accounts for the more important sources of revenue are also prescribed. Counterfoil receipt books are provided for use by the treasurers and deputy treasurers, in order to insure internal check on the collection of the municipal income.

The system just outlined was, by direction of the auditor, prepared and compiled in this office by the cooperative work of the chiefs of the two divisions of examinations and audits.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The total amount of null and void appropriations as of June 30, 1920, as stated in previous report, is as follows:

Appropriations not set up on the books of the auditor as of June 30, 1918.....	\$930,149.18
Additional appropriations authorized by laws and resolutions of the first session of the ninth legislature, promulgated and published in virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, dated March 11, 1919.....	13,803.16
Appropriations approved at the second ordinary session of the ninth legislature, for fiscal year 1919-20.....	495,509.18
Total.....	1,439,461.52

As has been stated in my previous reports, such appropriations are in excess of the total income for the corresponding fiscal years, and therefore the treasurer and the auditor can not set them up on their books, they being in violation of the existing organic law.

In regard to the appropriations standing on the books of this office on July 1, 1920, as shown in Exhibit No. 32 of this report, the total estimated expenditures for next fiscal year will be \$9,810,083.45. The estimated income and appropriation assets for

the fiscal year 1920-21, as also shown in Exhibit No. 32, amount to \$10,216,169.78, leaving an estimated surplus of \$406,086.33. This surplus is explained as follows:

Estimated income for fiscal year 1920-21.....	\$9,015,000.00	
Appropriations for same fiscal year, including \$30,000 as estimated indefinite appropriations.....	8,109,253.15	
Surplus for year 1920-21.....		\$905,747.85
Cash balance as of June 30, 1920.....	1,057,414.15	
Plus excess of securities hypothecated.....	6,500.00	
Total.....	1,063,914.15	
Previous year appropriations still pending, June 30, 1920.....	792,189.11	
Surplus for previous years.....		271,725.04
Loans.....		125,491.41
Gross surplus to be applied to no fiscal year appropriations.....	1,302,964.30	
Balance of no fiscal year appropriations as of June 30, 1920.....	896,877.97	
Surplus on June 30, 1920, and estimated surplus for 1920-21, as of June 30, 1920.....		406,086.33

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

The exhibits appearing in this report were prepared by the following departments: Auditor of Porto Rico: From No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; Nos. 11, 12, and 13; No. 25 (disbursements); and No. 32.

Department of finance: Nos. 6 to 9, inclusive; Nos. 14, 19, and 20 to 24, inclusive; No. 25 (receipts), 26, 30 (receipts), and No. 31 (receipts).

University of Porto Rico: Nos. 15 to 18, inclusive.

Department of the interior: No. 10 and Nos. 33 to 37, inclusive.

Porto Rico irrigation service: Nos. 38, 39, and 40.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCRUED EXPENSES PAYABLE FROM INSULAR REVENUE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1919, AND JUNE 30, 1920 (EXHIBIT NO. 5).

The government expenses for fiscal year 1919-20 show a net increase of \$916,094.02 for salaries and \$81,606.51 for other miscellaneous expenses, totaling \$997,706.53. The increase in the first item was brought about by the raise of salaries of all government employees approved by the legislature in the budget for the year under review. A considerable portion of the increase in the second item can be attributed to the constant increase in prices that all commodities have obtained for the last five years.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The usual appropriation for an ordinary session of the legislature was set up in the budget for fiscal year 1919-20 whereas only a special session lasting 11 days took place, and this resulted in a decrease of the expenses of this department of \$37,789.68, as compared with the previous year.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor: The office of the governor expended \$4,820.14 more than previous year; \$2,487.50 of this amount represents increase in salaries, the rest of it consists of \$1,191.39 in expenses, executive mansion; \$1,293.06 in stationery and printing; \$126.45 in postage and freight; \$108.52 in incidentals, and a decrease of \$386.78 in telegraph and telephone.

Executive secretary: Increases of \$900.88 in salaries, office of the executive secretary; \$4,297.43 in salaries, bureau of weights and measures; and \$8,824.50, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, are the most important items of this office. Other increases are—\$232.16 in stationery and printing, \$526.25 in traveling expenses, \$632.86 in contingent expenses, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and \$17.87 in telegraph and telephone; decreases of \$667.09 in furniture and equipment, \$258.84 in postage and freight, \$113.09 in incidentals, and \$88.76 in printing and publication of laws offset the above increases.

Historical Archives of Porto Rico: This is a new office created by act No. 64, approved June 20, 1919.

Public service commission: Increases of \$2,246.49 in salaries and \$339.59 in incidentals are reduced by a saving of \$1,160.95 in miscellaneous expenses, leaving a net increase of \$1,425.13.

Justice: This year a net saving of \$16,959.86 has been obtained. With the exception of the increases in salaries, all the expenses are greatly reduced, specially "food for prisoners" in the amount of \$21,671.07, and "incidentals," \$18,809.65, due to the fact that no emergency expenditures occurred during this year.

Finance: There is a net increase of \$27,838.34 in expenses of this department. The increase of \$34,771.93 in salaries is offset by savings of \$22,187.03, "reimbursement to municipalities for influenza expenditures," and \$4,833.41 in "incidentals." Other increases of \$13,893.74 in "preparation of property tax receipts," and \$2,900.15 in "traveling expenses" are due to activities of the office for the purpose of increasing Government revenues, some other increases of minor importance offset ones to the others.

Auditor: Expenses of this office have been \$5,563.91 more than last year's. Out of that amount, \$5,371.12 is the increase in salaries already explained; the remaining small increases and decreases leave a net increase of \$192.79.

Interior: With the exception of \$38,283.53 increase in salaries, all the increases in expenses of this department, are extraordinary expenditures for the repair and reconstruction of public buildings, roads and bridges damaged by earthquakes, amounting to \$120,212.30 for roads and bridges, and \$240,469.17 for buildings.

Insular telegraph: Practically there is no change in the operation expenses for telegraph and telephone service. The only item of increase is \$27,919.92 in salaries; expenses appearing under "incidentals" in last year's report have been distributed in several other items in accordance with the nature of the expenditures.

Education: Increases in salaries for educational purposes amount to \$634,001.74, increase of \$8,708.18 "aiding school boards in the maintenance of school lunch rooms," and \$6,111.98 "purchase and maintenance of supplies in the laboratories, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez," are new appropriations.

Carnegie Library: The expenses of this office have been increased in the amounts of \$1,470.50 in salaries and \$1,404.10 in incidentals.

Government of the Island of Culebra: Increase in the expenses of the government of the Island of Culebra, in addition to \$791.17 for salaries, are new expenses authorized by law and provided for in the budget of 1919-20.

Agriculture and labor: Besides the increase of \$41,934.22, there are increases of \$13,038.03, expenses of a new division of forestry, and \$11,238.72 for the extension of the experimental station and field force.

Insular police: The increase in salaries of the insular police is \$107,406.34, plus \$4,523.50 in pay for reenlistments, the next increase to be taken in consideration is \$14,012.24 in transportation, due to transfer of guardmen to districts invaded by laborer's strikes.

Health: Notwithstanding the increases of \$29,929.49 in salaries and \$50,222.53 in subsistence for asylums and hospitals, there is a great saving of \$266,550.13, due to the reduction of emergency expenditures, which have been \$25,097.96 less in emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics, \$10,735.48 in care of tuberculosis patients, and \$246,203.09 in suppression of influenza.

Civil service commission: The only important increase of this office is \$1,064.79.

General miscellaneous: A net saving of \$35,683.23 is shown here, which is due to extraordinary expenses, such as "entertainment fund for members of Congress of the United States," amounting to \$24,747.20, and "repayments of loans made to the insular government during emergency due to earthquake of October, 1918," amounting to \$45,122.77, which were incurred during the previous fiscal year, there are also savings of \$3,065.53 in the expenditures subject to the approval of the governor, \$3,051.08 in National Guard of Porto Rico, and \$2,038.10 in temporary employees translation bureau. Provisions have been made for election expenses, \$29,746.41, and \$3,800 relief of victims, Yaguez Theater fire, in Mayaguez.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

There is a saving of \$7,604.76 in publication of the decisions of the supreme court, which offset in part the increase of \$7,875.87 in salaries; district and municipal courts show increases of \$11,142.85 in salaries and \$18,154.47 in fees of jurors and witnesses. Increase of \$6,039.40 is the only important item in the expenses of the registrars of property.

DIVISION OF GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

This division has been always in charge of compiling the necessary information to set up the appropriations authorized by the legislature providing for the ordinary government expenditures. This year said work was rapid and efficiently done, in order to have the digest of appropriations for next fiscal year on time to permit opening

the necessary accounts for said fiscal year. Copies of this digest have been furnished to each department of the insular government for the same purpose.

In regard to the head, no fiscal year appropriations; the campaign initiated in 1917-18 has been continued this year, reducing the balance of \$1,906,739.59, shown in last year's report, to \$895,877.97, actual balance.

During the present year many changes occurred in the personnel of this division, but its efficiency was not impaired.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS.

The division audited and prepared checks to the number of 114,474, covering disbursements in amount, as shown in Exhibit No. 28 of the annual report.

There has been an increase in the number of vouchers as compared with previous fiscal year. In the fiscal year 1918-19 the number of vouchers was 109,706, while during this fiscal year the number of vouchers was 114,474.

Every effort has been made to leave no vouchers pending. Any delay in the settlement of claims is usually due to discrepancies, either in the form in which the vouchers are presented or in the charging of a proposed expenditure against the wrong appropriation.

DIVISION OF AUDITS.

The approval of the new municipal law which took effect on October 29, 1919, marks a new epoch in the history of the municipalities of Porto Rico. The municipal administration is now divided into five departments with a commissioner as the head of each, and the school boards, which formerly functioned as separate bodies, are now merged with the municipalities as a municipal department of education.

As stated in one of the preceding paragraphs of this report, the Code of Accounting Rules and Regulations was promulgated on May 26, 1920, to take effect on July 1, 1920, which was prepared by this division in cooperation with the division of examinations. These regulations provide a new system of accounting and properly classified financial reports to be furnished monthly to this office, which will permit of the preparation by this division of an annual report on the municipalities of Porto Rico by "functions," showing the different municipal activities and the attention given to each.

The changes above mentioned resulted in a number of inquiries from municipal officials, involving questions of law and regulations, and the necessary information was furnished to the municipal officials for their proper guidance.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Statement of receipts of the various municipalities of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

Municipalities.	Balance July 1, 1919.	Cash bond deposits.	Proceeds from loans.	Other trust funds.	Property tax.	
					Education fund.	General fund.
Adjuntas.....	\$106.25	\$46.25	.....	\$75.00	\$9,056.81	\$14,672.23
Aguada.....	1,092.65	.....	.....	200.00	8,750.61	16,315.46
Aguadilla.....	3,039.80	534.83	\$3,000.00	490.55	6,989.09	16,647.93
Aguas Buenas.....	1,621.62	2,305.00	.....	.....	2,247.69	5,691.82
Albonito.....	1,790.48	.....	.....	145.00	4,866.13	10,191.79
Anasco.....	820.16	.....	5,500.00	100.00	6,107.35	14,967.71
Arecibo.....	13,642.30	2,428.67	43,067.65	325.00	29,984.08	65,146.65
Arroyo.....	6,884.85	143.00	.....	8.02	6,463.76	13,854.64
Barceloneta.....	3,406.83	515.00	.....	300.00	11,491.27	20,728.36
Barranquitas.....	1,311.85	33.00	.....	150.00	2,533.13	4,780.42
Barros.....	697.38	.....	.....	.....	2,043.48	7,555.52
Bayamon.....	6,359.56	391.00	24,000.00	1,088.72	15,447.56	35,430.08
Cabo Rojo.....	5,774.33	.....	.....	.....	8,155.87	19,319.29
Caguas.....	2,550.02	70.00	.....	.....	16,410.60	42,789.66
Camuy.....	361.74	120.00	.....	176.16	4,516.76	13,973.78
Carolina.....	6,347.59	2,997.84	.....	.....	9,962.59	23,452.28
Cavey.....	6,619.51	2,275.75	8,500.00	4,464.34	9,214.89	23,865.90
Ceiba.....	959.60	140.00	.....	238.85	3,852.99	6,886.75
Ciales.....	1,864.28	195.51	3,000.00	.....	5,857.67	14,956.41
Cidra.....	161.63	.....	.....	191.75	3,812.60	7,883.78
Coamo.....	970.21	210.00	.....	1,721.65	5,245.71	12,483.77
Comerio.....	4,730.86	2,012.00	.....	.....	6,344.30	15,232.01
Corozal.....	1,989.94	285.78	.....	96.89	2,136.56	5,713.65
Dorado.....	2,093.67	60.00	.....	61.38	10,478.77	11,949.67
Fajardo.....	21,640.59	942.40	.....	776.00	14,477.36	32,104.59

TABLE NO. 1.—Statement of receipts of the various municipalities of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Municipalities.	Balance July 1, 1919.	Cash bond deposits.	Proceeds from loans.	Other trust funds.	Property tax.	
					Education fund.	General fund.
Guanica.....	\$16,835.50		\$23,374.26	\$125.04	\$21,332.31	\$46,840.24
Guayama.....	11,322.96	\$713.00		2,813.67	17,152.90	36,697.02
Guayanilla.....	7,054.82	57.75			11,572.20	11,816.47
Guaynabo.....	1,782.85			226.00	3,361.91	7,996.96
Hurabo.....	1,776.47				4,460.82	11,198.13
Hatillo.....	3,928.45	38.08	4,270.00	155.00	7,310.97	12,537.44
Hormigueros.....	1,844.05				7,155.66	7,981.92
Humacao.....	6,991.87	3,611.50		238.00	14,226.28	34,234.82
Isabela.....	420.29	75.00	1,502.00	90.00	4,151.60	10,199.49
Jayuya.....	2,047.29				4,613.40	9,744.48
Juana Diaz.....	2,737.95	912.25		300.00	21,588.61	27,706.14
Juncos.....	3,979.16	2,554.00	9,842.52		7,187.41	16,058.02
Lajas.....	1,512.51	1,035.00			7,755.37	15,016.78
Lares.....	3,642.87	1,060.00		406.61	7,933.46	18,931.77
Las Marias.....	1,059.88			212.92	4,227.25	10,878.10
Las Piedras.....	5,135.26				3,891.37	9,827.19
Loiza.....	6,584.08	3,151.00			10,082.69	25,083.29
Luquillo.....	3,664.78	80.00			3,932.53	8,826.89
Manati.....	2,377.45	8,060.70		120.00	11,078.51	26,652.38
Maricao.....	2,318.33				4,471.95	10,912.20
Maunabo.....	4,633.71	984.90			3,187.65	7,460.47
Mayaguez.....	9,214.61	7,880.00	10,000.00	6,510.19	16,666.77	53,000.04
Moca.....	958.04			50.00	3,707.40	7,099.18
Morovis.....	151.29				2,386.76	6,806.05
Naguabo.....	3,052.81	975.00		25.00	7,635.66	18,618.15
Naranjito.....	925.58				2,004.26	3,780.82
Patillas.....	1,819.84	1,481.50	1,507.64	1,227.56	5,735.00	11,260.59
Penuelas.....	429.88	200.00		264.28	4,563.82	9,907.27
Ponce.....	13,342.18	1,162.00	378,106.80	38,523.49	50,135.01	122,075.35
Quebradillas.....	326.39		1,203.38	179.50	1,591.37	6,060.38
Rincon.....	1,741.26			103.63	3,554.88	8,448.22
Rio Grande.....	1,783.09	4,044.64			8,850.78	16,273.83
Rio Piedras.....	86,907.43	36,133.37		2,822.13	29,109.94	39,441.41
Sabana Grande.....	2,135.11				3,035.26	6,533.88
Salinas.....	12,263.81	12.00		609.18	18,249.51	31,030.51
San German.....	1,638.68	4,680.00	9,000.00		8,901.45	21,557.34
San Juan.....	72,919.11	27,856.75	233,825.06	278.52	99,279.08	272,730.91
San Lorenzo.....	840.92	1,318.00			3,443.59	9,104.84
San Sebastian.....	2,604.15	472.06		40.00	9,434.37	14,556.55
Santa Isabel.....	6,907.83			500.00	11,206.13	17,093.38
Toa Alta.....	1,231.06	2,755.00		500.00	3,399.39	7,148.89
Toa Baja.....	1,530.13	195.00		231.57	6,790.40	17,754.07
Trujillo Alto.....	6,824.07			75.00	3,795.36	8,406.27
Utua.....	3,798.05	59.00	90.96	471.06	10,198.57	22,233.97
Vega Alta.....	1,687.78	1,081.00			7,911.46	14,969.52
Vega Baja.....	3,145.63	1,426.00	12,000.00	2,012.45	10,095.58	19,253.45
Vieques.....	21,449.26				12,105.06	27,242.77
Villalba.....	3,032.03				4,430.36	5,984.27
Yabucua.....	6,062.32	80.00	51.96	301.00	10,374.72	28,024.51
Yauco.....	14,366.74			350.00	7,162.67	22,151.34
Total.....	472,529.81	129,850.93	771,842.23	70,371.74	753,421.09	1,675,110.36

Municipalities.	Operation of public utilities.	Industrial and com- mercial licenses.	Repay- ments.	Use of municipal property.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Adjuntas.....		\$1,804.82	\$136.35	\$353.40	\$120.01	\$26,371.12
Aguada.....		872.34	83.30	113.75	100.32	27,528.43
Aguadilla.....	\$4,027.27	7,268.54	30.60	1,215.05	1,206.12	44,449.83
Agua Buenas.....		1,753.50	41.28	272.50	114.56	14,047.97
Aibonito.....	2,514.25	2,225.22	74.04	228.25	233.36	22,268.52
Anasco.....	1,663.00	2,054.75	73.14	186.50	89.01	31,561.62
Arecibo.....	23,574.14	14,852.59	902.07	7,719.06	2,160.02	203,802.63
Arroyo.....	4,703.12	2,255.83	58.12	1,158.09	358.06	36,337.49
Barceloneta.....		1,693.71	278.63	152.00	674.96	39,240.76
Barranquitas.....	947.00	1,436.11	102.05	290.50	523.91	12,107.97
Barros.....		1,111.74	191.64	138.75	195.76	12,534.27
Bayamon.....		14,087.12	1,516.28	1,841.35	3,327.30	106,488.97
Cabo Rojo.....		2,820.27	101.89	1,473.25	570.66	38,215.76
Caguas.....		22,214.34	280.77	12,188.43	1,024.45	97,705.33
Camuy.....	10.32	1,251.45	37.93	25.44	148.83	20,446.25
Carolina.....		3,360.16	86.94	563.00	678.75	51,913.49

TABLE NO. 1.—Statement of receipts of the various municipalities of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Municipalities.	Operation of public utilities.	Industrial and commercial licenses.	Repayments.	Use of municipal property.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Cayey.....	\$7,412.86	\$7,455.95	\$233.80	\$2,205.20	\$1,052.86	\$69,075.20
Ceiba.....		695.32	34.00	201.90	287.80	13,058.36
Ciales.....	1,291.90	2,906.94	46.68	541.25	521.34	31,181.98
Cidra.....		1,632.56	61.92	529.95	184.84	14,261.03
Coamo.....	3,591.50	2,554.73	111.88	1,048.68	467.66	29,405.79
Comerio.....	1,355.14	2,845.06	46.70	1,203.39	364.09	34,134.45
Corozal.....	855.96	2,219.23	54.96	377.30	178.00	13,913.27
Dorado.....		750.19	27.20	124.40	380.52	25,926.10
Fajardo.....	10,463.04	5,991.43	687.00	2,030.00	1,719.54	90,921.95
Guanica.....		2,105.87	34.56	514.75	948.67	112,112.20
Guayama.....	17,620.93	7,535.20	325.35	2,164.38	759.89	97,105.30
Guayanilla.....	888.80	1,148.83	11.28	344.52	399.93	32,794.60
Guaynabo.....		858.55	31.16	56.00	149.04	14,435.47
Gurabo.....	2,222.78	1,484.91	73.70	410.32	683.48	22,251.61
Hatillo.....		1,135.16	47.40	82.35	335.91	29,840.76
Hormigueros.....		613.55	70.30	129.75	2,554.71	20,349.94
Humacao.....	5,404.71	12,320.45	152.47	4,820.08	1,156.28	83,156.46
Isabela.....		2,388.67	58.10	36.00	174.86	19,096.01
Jayuya.....	422.43	1,337.27	67.56	60.00	200.56	19,392.99
Juana Díaz.....	209.50	2,784.28	161.66	795.35	494.43	57,690.17
Juncos.....	3,299.17	4,369.42	89.64	1,135.05	1,190.58	49,704.97
Lajas.....		1,381.17	44.40	258.29	311.60	27,315.12
Lares.....	2,588.99	3,431.75	200.76	2,887.26	487.42	41,570.89
Las Marias.....		543.94	60.28	120.50	91.56	17,194.43
Las Piedras.....		1,234.17	8.75	330.17	444.33	20,871.24
Loiza.....		2,491.66	147.49	804.27	472.74	48,817.22
Luquillo.....		647.65	56.80	279.50	293.50	17,781.65
Manatí.....		7,320.70	218.12	1,681.41	1,074.93	58,584.20
Maricao.....	439.86	1,146.41	90.12	85.98	105.11	19,669.96
Maunabo.....	539.75	2,027.15	300.17	522.75	155.06	19,811.61
Mayaguez.....	7,890.00	28,221.81	190.16	15,943.55	3,430.08	158,947.21
Moca.....		396.44	176.16	167.25	125.11	12,680.48
Morovis.....		1,049.69	32.93	635.75	92.35	11,154.82
Naguabo.....		4,143.49	95.42	1,266.68	566.23	36,378.44
Naranjito.....	9.50	1,041.00	55.68	148.52	117.16	8,082.52
Patillas.....	457.83	1,374.59	164.27	580.50	227.40	25,836.72
Penuelas.....	523.00	1,077.82	99.24	228.09	300.30	17,593.70
Ponce.....	63,802.12	35,493.93	26,894.89	20,845.50	5,737.58	756,118.85
Quebradillas.....		1,214.22	73.58	38.94	58.48	10,746.24
Rincon.....		1,020.57	29.26	22.25	91.09	15,011.16
Rio Grande.....		2,377.52	155.12	1,151.80	230.51	34,867.29
Rio Piedras.....		8,547.11	136.95	5,614.30	5,666.39	214,379.53
Sabana Grande.....		3,024.11	102.96	130.90	238.07	15,200.29
Salinas.....	3,474.80	3,053.63	112.92	720.40	460.48	69,987.24
San German.....		5,973.02	161.01	2,199.35	1,848.32	55,959.17
San Juan.....	126,910.10	98,295.63	7,253.17	31,979.02	84,621.31	1,055,948.66
San Lorenzo.....		2,519.02	100.99	479.35	240.92	18,047.63
San Sebastian.....		2,680.42	159.29	1,542.42	210.93	31,700.19
Santa Isabel.....		1,360.51	34.80	399.25	398.86	37,900.76
Toa Alta.....		2,004.28	39.23	555.45	170.73	17,804.03
Toa Baja.....		1,132.38	59.01	123.75	324.73	28,141.04
Trujillo Alto.....		799.79	27.51	66.75	311.48	20,306.23
Utua.....	1,896.39	4,283.26	135.36	1,020.10	471.83	44,658.55
Vega Alta.....	14.19	1,908.79	797.49	882.55	315.80	29,568.58
Vega Baja.....		5,185.83	201.73	288.80	762.71	54,372.18
Vieques.....	313.26	3,409.04	466.89	325.50	757.65	66,069.43
Villalba.....		890.86	40.78	165.50	219.35	14,763.15
Yabueca.....	2,036.90	4,033.05	230.04	1,817.44	1,505.89	54,517.83
Yauco.....	3,150.16	5,942.51	297.27	6,206.58	2,947.51	62,574.78
Total.....	306,524.67	398,874.98	45,873.35	149,646.31	141,616.57	4,915,662.04

TABLE No. 2.—Statement of disbursements of the various municipalities of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Municipalities.	Cash bond deposits.	Education fund.	Other trust funds.	Repayment of loans.		Salaries.
				Principal	Interest.	
Adjuntas.....	\$105.25	\$4,267.02				\$9,737.83
Aguada.....	2,931.03				\$2.48	9,303.81
Aguadilla.....	15.00	5,551.06	\$1,567.45	\$7,950.00	4,533.04	12,452.28
Aguas Buenas.....	2,345.00	1,392.35		300.00	75.52	3,720.55
Aibonito.....	25.00	2,621.33		2,047.50	390.68	7,605.56
Anasco.....	53.00	3,671.54		500.00	304.79	10,132.89
Arecibo.....	1,707.73	18,312.08	25.86	1,500.00	3,347.50	56,779.39
Arroyo.....	44.00	3,967.80	8.02	1,000.00	350.00	10,244.18
Barceloneta.....	515.00	3,688.38	214.87	500.00	90.00	10,106.80
Barranquitas.....	33.00	1,460.02			146.92	4,114.11
Barros.....		2,097.18				5,106.94
Bayamon.....	898.00	11,289.42	519.52	9,851.09	180.00	24,111.21
Cabo Rojo.....		4,762.35				11,207.78
Caguas.....	118.16	11,654.82	47.48	5,000.00	3,150.00	29,038.87
Camuy.....	110.00	2,615.96		500.00	180.00	8,156.96
Carolina.....	2,818.00	7,144.81				11,615.26
Cayey.....	2,115.75	5,125.97	216.91	3,952.28	2,274.32	16,336.03
Ceiba.....	150.00	999.97				4,998.43
Ciales.....	188.00	3,949.19		2,475.00	1,041.53	8,029.89
Cidra.....		2,138.86	117.58			5,908.34
Coamo.....	210.00	3,657.56	1,075.86	2,500.00	225.00	10,319.21
Comerio.....	1,984.00	4,234.09		1,250.00	484.97	11,212.79
Corozal.....	321.61	1,418.16		500.00	169.39	4,503.55
Dorado.....		2,558.99		500.00	202.50	4,976.86
Fajardo.....	863.15	7,882.02	6,924.47	750.00	140.00	20,545.04
Guanica.....		12,254.12		4,355.22	1,695.34	13,135.00
Guayama.....	191.00	8,484.82	946.63	2,000.00	181.00	27,625.21
Guayamilla.....	57.75	3,454.24		1,837.50	360.00	7,681.48
Guaynabo.....		3,008.38	138.81			4,818.55
Gurabo.....	82.00	1,960.42		2,460.45	730.72	8,070.92
Hatillo.....	25.00	1,858.06			93.00	6,806.09
Hormigueros.....		6,080.30				4,486.15
Humacao.....	3,661.50	7,087.68		5,500.00	2,809.13	28,819.96
Isabele.....	88.00	2,555.22	30.00	1,000.00	174.80	6,000.16
Jayuya.....		2,965.14		500.00	67.50	6,093.66
Juana Diaz.....	912.25	10,532.51		500.00	245.00	15,161.97
Juncos.....	2,488.00	3,648.32	562.20	2,500.00	1,759.58	11,518.66
Lajas.....	1,053.00	2,779.71				8,664.18
Lares.....	1,139.80	5,188.87	79.95	1,000.00	232.17	10,734.84
Las Marias.....	100.63	2,632.36	42.37			6,116.40
Las Piedras.....		1,930.30				5,171.82
Loiza.....	3,172.00	3,980.31				12,004.49
Luquillo.....	80.00	1,108.32		250.00	43.16	5,397.89
Manati.....	8,341.70	5,838.96				16,191.82
Maricao.....		3,617.03		1,000.00	45.00	5,415.28
Maunabo.....	1,024.90	2,151.50				6,794.75
Mayaguez.....	8,294.00	9,553.39	816.04	4,533.81	1,122.93	54,237.66
Moca.....		2,774.95				4,492.49
Morovis.....		1,450.75				4,269.86
Naguabo.....	1,055.00	2,580.66		750.00	270.00	12,199.61
Naranjito.....		826.61		266.67	31.34	2,873.76
Patillas.....	1,551.50	5,040.98	682.71	500.00	147.96	8,117.79
Poncelas.....	9.00	4,020.27	244.36	600.00	506.25	6,137.04
Ponce.....	63.00	31,691.50	66,885.08	50,500.00	20,867.33	124,596.07
Quebradillas.....		2,165.12	179.50	470.00	89.73	4,164.74
Rincon.....	132.12	2,136.83		254.92	26.61	4,301.65
Rio Grande.....	4,020.50	3,057.77				8,255.65
Rio Piedras.....	35,930.75	10,257.23		7,168.12	414.25	24,376.73
Sabana Grande.....		1,800.52				5,343.74
Salinas.....		7,969.17	49.81	3,000.00	877.50	16,292.21
San German.....	4,700.00	6,702.49		1,000.00	423.50	13,192.27
San Juan.....	26,586.67	44,691.86	139.26	116,636.78	20,272.39	233,450.49
San Lorenzo.....	1,363.00	1,987.35		763.25	60.08	4,970.36
San Sebastian.....	335.00	4,136.35		1,500.00	405.00	8,735.92
Santa Isabel.....		8,273.05				11,176.51
Toe Alta.....	2,980.00	1,421.59	500.00	150.00	47.26	5,102.33
Toe Baja.....	279.00	6,070.47	80.06	1,000.00	315.00	8,968.87
Trujillo Alto.....	10.00	1,255.95		112.50	5.66	5,213.40
Utua.....	55.00	7,527.87	616.09	2,750.00	942.84	16,029.77
Vega Alta.....	981.00	4,137.22		1,225.00	191.27	7,319.26
Vega Baja.....	1,463.90	5,530.28	1,667.28	3,169.88	389.33	12,015.47
Vieques.....		7,329.72	9,621.39	2,500.00	1,677.50	12,146.13
Villalba.....		959.24				3,169.08
Yabucoa.....	80.00	5,503.51	281.50			17,378.15
Yauco.....		6,733.22		8,956.22	4,332.50	14,649.15
Total.....	129,853.75	407,162.92	94,281.06	271,786.17	79,150.27	1,180,140.80

TABLE No. 2.—Statement of disbursements of the various municipalities of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Municipalities.	Purchase of unexpendable property.	Purchase of supplies.	Wages and per diems.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$80.55	\$2,677.42	\$2,147.82	\$2,392.53	\$21,408.42
Aguada.....	90.75	2,600.17	2,438.21	1,738.36	19,212.81
Aguadilla.....	191.40	3,352.24	2,702.82	3,538.89	41,854.18
Aguas Buenas.....	48.00	931.39	1,067.67	3,475.47	10,355.95
Albionito.....	53.80	1,939.88	1,413.99	1,412.03	17,510.77
Areobio.....	5,531.26	2,123.02	3,112.90	3,331.17	28,760.57
Arroyo.....	37,526.63	25,290.66	14,106.14	8,240.22	166,836.21
Barceloneta.....	725.74	9,770.38	1,633.75	1,643.42	29,687.29
Barranquitas.....	452.25	5,640.68	2,619.13	2,969.29	26,796.40
Barros.....	194.34	1,612.05	932.56	731.83	9,224.83
Bayamon.....	61.75	2,151.44	72.35	567.28	10,056.94
Cabo Rojo.....	17,721.89	14,060.82	5,944.55	10,369.07	94,945.47
Caguas.....	272.69	4,757.92	2,645.65	2,230.48	25,876.87
Camuy.....	1,029.03	20,280.69	12,321.46	3,354.89	85,995.40
Carolina.....	81.62	5,475.92	.....	570.32	17,690.78
Cayey.....	662.39	2,792.82	2,778.36	9,032.66	36,844.30
Ceiba.....	2,654.82	12,595.37	8,379.27	4,418.94	57,979.66
Ciales.....	58.55	1,230.54	752.60	1,444.32	9,634.41
Cidra.....	1,651.25	3,426.01	2,713.49	1,521.32	24,995.68
Coamo.....	561.05	664.19	954.46	968.42	11,312.40
Comerio.....	165.50	3,763.38	3,496.43	700.44	26,113.38
Corozal.....	858.87	5,324.89	3,453.81	1,334.87	30,138.29
Dorado.....	139.06	1,212.85	1,269.64	982.15	10,516.21
Fajardo.....	675.44	1,591.84	2,199.01	1,433.82	14,138.46
Guanica.....	5,405.74	7,494.82	7,446.07	6,399.33	63,850.64
Guayama.....	1,318.84	15,837.68	12,332.65	4,982.21	65,911.06
Guayanilla.....	2,823.39	15,933.75	9,300.84	12,180.62	79,666.26
Guaynabo.....	1,805.18	6,145.15	2,875.08	597.09	24,813.47
Hatillo.....	650.45	2,016.18	1,738.38	1,132.06	13,502.81
Hormigueros.....	718.55	2,002.90	2,612.40	1,862.87	20,561.23
Humacao.....	3,333.08	2,467.93	2,219.57	461.84	17,264.57
Isabela.....	39.05	1,110.84	1,268.93	3,057.71	16,042.98
Jayuya.....	601.39	16,116.45	3,139.85	4,456.65	72,192.61
Juncos.....	1,048.47	1,290.19	1,533.61	1,844.53	15,561.98
Lajas.....	517.86	2,526.05	307.62	207.36	13,185.19
Lares.....	2,960.47	8,040.23	4,809.45	1,453.23	44,615.11
Las Marias.....	12,502.21	4,665.35	1,321.33	2,069.77	43,065.42
Las Piedras.....	393.01	3,456.95	3,730.77	865.75	20,943.37
Loiza.....	33.57	5,652.52	4,289.25	1,433.60	29,834.57
Luquillo.....	10.50	2,621.69	2,488.85	274.85	14,287.65
Manati.....	1,461.60	2,172.27	2,863.67	3,752.79	17,352.45
Maricao.....	463.36	3,633.37	6,425.07	3,610.07	33,288.67
Maunabo.....	289.95	1,715.32	2,957.36	1,059.98	12,901.98
Mayaguez.....	736.93	6,765.60	6,409.33	4,281.60	48,565.94
Moca.....	106.01	3,069.63	1,161.97	1,016.74	15,431.66
Morovis.....	226.50	2,655.07	608.59	684.13	14,145.44
Naguabo.....	3,028.13	42,694.12	9,209.61	8,023.33	141,513.02
Naranjito.....	91.49	1,995.23	963.87	508.41	10,827.44
Patillas.....	126.62	2,626.21	950.00	294.14	9,897.58
Penuelas.....	192.18	2,494.31	4,188.67	5,694.26	29,414.69
Ponce.....	188.00	697.92	659.06	406.76	5,950.12
Quebradillas.....	1,363.47	4,618.44	1,991.99	1,040.57	25,055.41
Rincon.....	216.00	1,407.41	1,029.52	821.21	14,991.06
Rio Grande.....	23,922.70	138,290.37	7,079.50	205,735.98	669,631.53
Rio Piedras.....	487.12	1,543.38	1,464.50	979.44	11,543.53
Salinas.....	120.85	3,263.05	1,525.80	635.90	12,397.73
San German.....	602.86	5,901.23	4,511.92	426.22	26,776.15
San Juan.....	53,340.07	11,255.15	5,233.76	23,770.30	171,746.36
San Lorenzo.....	18.70	2,467.50	1,076.52	410.18	11,117.16
San Sebastian.....	6,892.00	9,811.33	4,693.23	1,125.64	50,710.89
Santa Isabel.....	5,364.54	8,883.49	5,047.32	2,715.75	48,029.36
Toa Alta.....	39,288.33	219,116.44	95,834.30	74,610.80	870,627.32
Toa Baja.....	601.35	926.68	1,585.81	2,736.32	14,994.20
Trujillo Alto.....	409.65	3,510.42	3,851.61	1,701.93	24,585.88
Utuado.....	1,588.44	6,358.76	2,628.18	485.14	30,080.08
Vega Alta.....	173.60	1,739.43	688.44	1,308.20	14,110.85
Vega Baja.....	1,086.75	3,376.10	3,408.81	1,139.43	25,724.49
Vieques.....	442.25	1,554.82	2,231.60	817.60	11,643.78
Villaalba.....	723.11	5,814.11	4,611.06	2,118.89	41,188.74
Yabucoa.....	2,774.48	3,280.32	2,361.65	2,169.84	24,440.04
Yauco.....	8,118.52	6,502.22	2,973.77	2,483.02	44,312.75
	5,304.60	7,093.52	3,263.11	1,114.33	50,050.30
	343.25	626.57	1,162.67	813.28	7,074.09
	990.80	10,416.88	3,283.41	2,428.92	40,363.17
	439.57	8,694.88	10,570.75	1,260.35	55,636.64
Total.....	266,744.17	769,586.80	349,425.15	470,914.11	4,019,045.20

TABLE No. 3.—Statement of unexpendable property owned by the municipalities of Porto Rico, for the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Municipalities.	Balance July 1, 1919.	Increase during period.	Decrease during period.	Balance June 30, 1920.
Adjuntas.....	\$6,711.28	\$21,986.18	\$8.50	\$28,688.96
Aguada.....	2,146.62	18,886.77	.....	21,033.39
Aguadilla.....	5,573.47	40,534.29	.....	46,107.76
Aguas Buenas.....	4,411.01	8,681.86	7.40	13,085.47
Alfonito.....	54,360.14	20,750.30	2.00	75,108.44
Anasco.....	3,489.24	36,593.07	585.85	39,486.46
Arecibo.....	210,713.00	203,294.08	884.28	413,122.80
Arroyo.....	51,354.46	25,390.91	793.86	75,951.51
Barceloneta.....	12,334.94	23,044.82	2.00	35,377.76
Barranquitas.....	19,556.66	14,562.84	259.00	33,860.50
Barros.....	6,729.90	18,107.99	.....	24,837.89
Bayamon.....	48,073.65	49,146.28	165.61	97,054.32
Cabo Rojo.....	28,624.29	24,259.36	196.26	52,687.39
Caguas.....	105,526.20	53,909.92	747.70	158,688.42
Camuy.....	12,579.22	30,545.26	1,084.62	42,039.86
Carolina.....	6,835.45	30,057.96	179.11	36,714.30
Cayey.....	87,506.78	74,816.06	183.19	162,139.65
Ceiba.....	2,904.19	3,962.95	166.00	6,701.14
Ciales.....	45,739.76	22,842.03	.....	68,581.79
Cidra.....	3,185.15	9,861.45	351.29	12,695.31
Coamo.....	79,896.81	34,602.32	57.00	114,442.13
Comerio.....	30,907.88	22,191.28	949.86	52,149.30
Corozal.....	4,663.90	13,558.45	.....	18,222.35
Dorado.....	5,066.81	8,174.35	8.50	13,232.66
Fajardo.....	132,896.92	86,889.20	868.69	218,917.43
Guanica.....	22,134.62	30,253.12	18.00	52,369.74
Guayama.....	169,217.46	69,773.65	120.83	238,870.28
Guayanilla.....	22,063.35	21,059.72	2.00	43,121.07
Guaynabo.....	1,247.76	6,193.65	.....	7,441.41
Gurabo.....	40,559.66	10,005.33	972.06	49,592.93
Hatillo.....	4,333.05	14,975.77	101.00	19,207.82
Hormigueros.....	5,076.24	3,980.13	.....	9,056.37
Humacao.....	217,134.76	66,573.48	.....	283,708.24
Isabela.....	6,510.97	12,459.87	161.34	18,899.50
Jayuya.....	937.35	4,283.01	.....	5,220.36
Juana Diaz.....	33,372.85	61,346.79	388.29	94,331.35
Juncos.....	65,353.59	28,921.73	.....	94,275.32
Lajas.....	20,417.60	29,294.33	97.83	49,614.10
Lares.....	74,563.62	22,883.30	.....	97,446.92
Las Marias.....	4,176.50	19,041.34	186.50	23,031.34
Las Piedras.....	3,022.67	10,036.47	133.98	12,925.16
Loiza.....	30,884.88	20,352.34	304.24	50,932.98
Luquillo.....	1,365.80	23,551.35	27.72	24,889.43
Manati.....	16,885.34	38,063.29	213.94	54,734.69
Maricao.....	29,922.61	20,161.84	1,190.15	48,894.30
Maunabo.....	14,983.29	10,615.54	76.20	25,522.63
Mayaguez.....	341,446.50	195,395.16	580.72	536,260.94
Moca.....	3,329.68	12,407.11	80.97	15,655.82
Morovis.....	3,525.75	5,919.64	167.90	9,277.49
Naguabo.....	11,301.52	33,156.96	343.95	44,114.53
Naranjito.....	6,891.48	6,243.25	.....	13,134.73
Patillas.....	26,127.96	14,330.48	.....	40,458.44
Penuelas.....	18,787.53	10,074.85	108.50	28,753.88
Ponce.....	2,048,355.23	533,713.39	1,000,026.00	1,582,042.62
Quebradillas.....	5,814.13	13,412.09	17.65	19,208.57
Rincon.....	9,140.45	11,707.28	155.95	20,697.78
Rio Grande.....	8,489.10	34,279.43	5.60	42,762.93
Rio Piedras.....	55,592.11	80,859.63	151.00	136,300.74
Sabana Grande.....	3,856.35	17,759.87	.....	21,616.22
Salinas.....	67,913.48	54,984.05	451.90	122,445.63
San German.....	48,967.21	39,720.93	20.00	88,668.14
San Juan.....	713,216.05	1,019,557.29	8,988.16	1,723,785.18
San Lorenzo.....	13,794.05	12,296.96	161.18	25,929.83
San Sebastian.....	45,702.87	21,422.59	141.33	66,984.13
Santa Isabel.....	17,748.78	51,810.44	276.20	69,283.02
Toa Alta.....	9,644.74	19,502.75	.....	29,147.49
Toa Baja.....	9,243.96	20,395.04	97.70	29,541.30
Trujillo Alto.....	3,908.87	9,610.89	.....	13,519.76
Utusado.....	55,236.70	41,033.29	39.49	96,230.50
Vega Alta.....	15,406.96	21,196.73	.....	36,603.69
Vega Baja.....	44,059.73	19,469.91	.....	63,529.64
Vieques.....	61,265.58	48,441.27	59.00	109,647.85
Villalba.....	189.25	1,569.99	.....	1,759.24
Yabucoa.....	55,770.88	28,068.25	432.73	83,436.40
Yauco.....	150,284.65	70,271.54	622.26	219,933.93
Total.....	5,610,963.25	3,869,117.09	1,024,432.99	8,455,647.35

¹ Of this amount, \$1,000,000 represents the correction of an error in addition in the original inventory.

TABLE NO. 4.—Statement of receipts and disbursements of the various school boards of Porto Rico for the period from July 1, 1919, to Oct. 31, 1919.

RECEIPTS.

School boards.	Balance July 1, 1919.	School fund.	School tax.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$3,841.10	\$2,022.54	\$900.63	\$46.10	\$6,810.37
Aguada.....	2,176.71	1,043.62	900.05	12.09	4,133.37
Aguadilla.....	437.56	1,659.04	578.58	1,497.85	4,173.03
Agua Buenas.....	676.31	760.62	338.10	7.11	1,782.24
Aibonito.....	1,194.51	1,303.82	608.75	14.93	3,122.01
Añasco.....	1,533.28	1,574.78	730.72	98.46	3,937.24
Arecibo.....	9,557.41	7,195.12	3,271.88	100.61	20,125.02
Arroyo.....	2,328.02	1,260.27	278.31	19.57	3,886.17
Barceloneta.....	4,093.10	1,073.92	493.28	40.27	5,700.57
Barranquitas.....	954.30	762.71	333.28	5.26	2,055.55
Barros.....	384.72	1,064.54	490.64	2.27	1,942.17
Bayamon.....	3,207.33	2,889.38	1,349.89	60.36	7,506.96
Cabo Rojo.....	1,407.18	2,832.19	1,089.36	7.14	5,556.87
Caguas.....	1,221.31	4,630.21	2,033.35	100.86	7,985.73
Camuy.....	967.19	1,584.58	704.69	9.71	3,266.17
Carolina.....	3,172.85	1,859.17	442.06	34.33	5,508.41
Cayey.....	2,505.61	2,300.30	1,022.99	230.07	6,058.97
Celba.....	1,171.58	755.58	362.10	16.34	2,305.60
Ciales.....	1,523.90	2,296.95	1,018.16	19.01	4,857.92
Cidra.....	1,016.36	952.02	430.82	10.90	2,410.10
Coamo.....	1,514.98	2,017.55	936.13	86.88	4,555.54
Comerio.....	1,973.30	2,135.33	959.69	9.67	5,077.99
Corozal.....	737.41	592.20	263.80	92.73	1,686.14
Dorado.....	6,892.86	1,087.26	483.22	34.24	8,497.58
Fajardo.....	6,225.65	717.06	736.60	71.98	7,751.29
Guanica.....	33,153.31	686.96	305.31	330.06	34,475.64
Guayama.....	5,436.57	3,584.76	1,601.11	739.17	11,361.61
Guayanilla.....	2,886.43	868.33	395.41	34.38	4,184.55
Guaynabo.....	644.09	549.09	255.46	6.72	1,455.36
Gurabo.....	218.59	754.07	51.67	4.21	1,028.54
Hatillo.....	3,199.55	1,482.02	755.11	33.27	5,469.95
Hormigueros.....	6,256.49	850.48	379.52	38.64	7,525.13
Humacao.....	936.81	1,564.48	739.39	9.80	3,250.48
Isabela.....	683.80	1,716.74	777.27	3.78	3,181.59
Jayuya.....	1,135.22	1,088.54	491.90	15.35	2,731.01
Juana Diaz.....	12,732.18	1,845.82	821.96	159.13	15,559.09
Juncos.....	1,901.89	673.27	327.10	9.60	2,911.86
Lajas.....	4,173.06	1,837.75	916.82	41.79	6,969.42
Lares.....	3,411.70	2,274.44	1,080.07	105.95	6,872.16
Las Marias.....	4,039.07	933.04	376.01	84.79	5,433.81
Las Piedras.....	2,103.12	480.20	205.70	20.41	2,789.43
Loiza.....	3,153.65	1,794.22	796.45	39.13	5,783.45
Luquillo.....	926.97	821.02	501.99	11.78	2,261.76
Manati.....	1,721.05	2,894.02	1,286.38	23.10	5,924.55
Maricao.....	540.50	650.11	256.31	8.49	1,456.41
Maunabo.....	598.78	859.73	382.10	8.49	1,849.10
Mayaguez.....	2,719.27	6,966.39	3,734.77	233.15	13,653.58
Moca.....	1,540.15	517.72	240.59	32.11	2,330.57
Morovis.....	295.29	998.69	443.85	3.77	1,741.60
Naguabo.....	1,507.20	1,364.11	913.48	15.42	3,800.21
Naranjito.....	581.69	507.14	260.45	6.91	1,356.19
Patillas.....	2,155.26	1,670.19	742.34	30.00	4,597.79
Peñuelas.....	1,105.57	1,498.98	666.21	53.47	3,324.23
Ponce.....	9,879.58	13,270.27	6,340.70	373.63	29,864.18
Quebradillas.....	531.81	921.06	409.35	15.66	1,877.88
Rincon.....	515.23	379.24	236.28	55.03	1,185.78
Rio Grande.....	3,831.62	1,688.62	750.49	36.87	6,307.60
Rio Peidras.....	14,220.18	3,795.96	1,852.62	145.33	20,014.09
Sabana Grande.....	694.90	630.83	306.09	8.03	1,639.85
Salinas.....	8,257.01	2,309.07	1,027.53	44.26	11,637.87
San German.....	2,125.19	2,695.97	1,199.62	19.71	6,040.49
San Juan.....	73,476.77	28,303.82	12,691.99	1,324.44	115,797.02
San Lorenzo.....	543.71	1,408.14	394.71	30.29	2,376.85
San Sebastian.....	5,124.04	1,037.21	531.01	54.71	6,746.97
Santa Isabel.....	6,132.12	1,348.60	606.14	41.30	8,128.16
Toa Alta.....	1,953.72	677.82	313.88	20.40	2,965.82
Toa Baja.....	1,897.71	1,336.48	594.05	36.41	3,864.65
Trujillo Alto.....	1,875.24	1,068.36	355.17	10.38	3,318.15
Utua.....	3,289.06	2,743.96	1,273.43	106.89	7,413.34
Vega Alta.....	2,578.87	674.20	306.72	26.28	3,586.07
Vega Baja.....	3,046.95	722.70	349.92	34.83	4,154.40
Vieques.....	4,010.61	528.45	234.86	395.52	5,169.44
Villalba.....	2,204.81	506.04	264.89	14.83	3,080.57
Yabucoa.....	1,143.68	2,150.13	959.61	53.04	4,315.46
Yauco.....	856.29	2,544.61	1,182.40	154.45	4,737.75
Total.....	308,660.89	158,924.61	72,863.17	7,744.80	548,193.47

TABLE No. 4.—Statement of receipts and disbursements of the various school boards of Porto Rico for the period from July 1, 1919, to Oct. 31, 1919—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

School boards.	Salaries.	Rent of school houses.	Purchases of unexpended property.	Purchases of supplies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$322.77	\$748.00	\$196.40	\$392.43	\$246.68	\$1,906.28
Aguada.....	210.34	376.00	429.73	84.59	548.18	1,648.84
Aguadilla.....	451.10	580.00	689.42	411.74	210.88	2,343.14
Aguas Buenas.....	138.03	190.00	412.69	43.07	394.93	1,176.72
Aibonito.....	196.93	400.00	27.60	114.98	540.71	1,280.22
Añasco.....	378.22	530.00	118.34	409.55	1,589.77	3,023.88
Arecibo.....	1,460.29	1,292.00	2,343.19	1,699.39	5,498.98	12,293.85
Arroyo.....	283.04	310.00	431.46	187.61	321.82	1,533.93
Barceloneta.....	434.45	615.50	682.74	365.69	557.11	2,655.49
Barranquitas.....	115.44	248.00	138.00	81.70	182.70	765.84
Barros.....	191.72	368.00	420.65	189.44	231.83	1,401.64
Bayamon.....	1,057.39	1,567.00	2,456.03	526.57	886.23	6,487.22
Cabo Rojo.....	511.08	1,164.00	433.65	236.72	280.71	2,626.16
Caguas.....	911.83	2,539.00	439.40	592.50	1,096.48	5,579.21
Camuy.....	405.44	98.00	1,371.55	232.50	1,081.16	3,188.65
Carolina.....	368.94	656.00	190.17	284.12	1,329.25	2,828.48
Cayey.....	411.40	538.00	1,004.89	338.14	2,725.45	5,017.88
Ceiba.....	96.43	320.00	56.70	105.48	102.58	681.19
Ciales.....	377.34	634.00	942.32	347.15	568.66	2,869.47
Cidra.....	164.27	412.00	81.23	59.05	213.13	929.68
Coamo.....	388.83	887.00	796.26	367.25	448.84	2,888.18
Comerio.....	532.83	488.00	855.83	160.21	947.52	2,984.39
Corozal.....	160.40	161.00	193.10	573.40	399.61	1,487.51
Dorado.....	206.20	489.30	898.20	360.76	158.74	2,113.20
Fajardo.....	1,181.68	695.00	4,271.19	413.69	607.82	7,169.38
Guanica.....	470.46	489.24	8,428.72	574.37	1,277.65	11,240.44
Guayama.....	1,005.43	1,303.00	2,640.62	986.45	964.10	6,839.50
Guayanilla.....	388.45	457.60	648.65	325.19	331.65	2,151.54
Guaynabo.....	181.49	477.50	140.75	232.86	112.95	1,145.55
Gurabo.....	248.58	412.00	31.55	105.91	222.25	1,020.29
Hatillo.....	230.09	142.00	779.91	138.64	769.46	2,060.10
Hormigueros.....	217.01	262.00	2,089.89	143.40	281.81	2,994.11
Humacao.....	491.92	442.00	909.25	203.66	1,261.05	3,249.88
Isabela.....	212.94	502.00	183.60	330.72	238.98	1,469.24
Jayuya.....	167.64	636.00	97.53	103.58	234.87	1,239.62
Juana Díaz.....	658.84	414.00	2,773.18	302.62	497.52	4,646.16
Juncos.....	478.42	652.00	3.40	196.16	1,156.94	2,486.92
Lajas.....	388.48	426.00	1,282.17	477.81	1,215.71	3,790.17
Lares.....	554.81	864.32	1,108.68	325.83	1,705.28	4,558.92
Las Marias.....	420.41	416.33	3,715.33	226.86	621.21	5,400.14
Las Piedras.....	201.26	346.00	547.97	162.64	197.76	1,545.03
Loíza.....	432.02	792.00	2,958.84	652.22	303.00	5,188.08
Luquillo.....	147.38	224.00	626.58	111.91	385.99	1,495.86
Manatí.....	624.68	960.00	628.92	517.98	812.92	3,544.50
Maricao.....	284.60	333.00	251.65	262.31	293.42	1,474.96
Maunabo.....	208.31	264.00	51.30	41.23	449.62	1,014.46
Mayaguez.....	1,921.75	230.00	5,092.90	541.94	5,230.09	13,586.68
Moca.....	195.92	380.00	560.02	55.99	150.57	1,342.50
Morovis.....	125.20	312.00	593.26	141.69	154.94	1,327.09
Naguabo.....	279.98	436.00	1,115.44	124.41	1,221.06	3,176.89
Naranjito.....	51.58	144.00	508.42	12.25	119.63	327.46
Patillas.....	310.04	642.00	253.81	229.60	200.77	1,890.83
Peñuelas.....	229.22	574.00	508.42	84.10	228.39	1,869.52
Ponce.....	3,027.89	2,126.00	2,627.77	1,790.93	14,032.02	23,609.35
Quebradillas.....	112.29	298.00	150.58	71.70	171.83	1,153.31
Rincon.....	226.89	312.00	189.96	77.03	347.83	1,153.31
Rio Grande.....	317.84	572.00	1,439.67	267.06	267.99	2,854.56
Rio Piedras.....	876.96	610.00	1,332.16	513.84	1,085.28	4,124.24
Sabana Grande.....	160.21	446.00	71.16	71.16	167.16	844.13
Salinas.....	1,108.60	288.00	2,217.52	218.44	1,175.30	5,007.86
San German.....	566.65	1,097.00	879.04	528.18	555.24	3,626.11
San Juan.....	7,341.25	1,840.00	12,014.43	2,020.06	22,590.85	45,806.59
San Lorenzo.....	153.59	484.00	20.00	101.60	534.40	1,293.59
San Sebastian.....	402.96	845.00	467.60	468.09	640.61	2,834.26
Santa Isabel.....	945.38	32.00	951.15	121.20	1,152.50	3,232.22
Toa Alta.....	208.22	226.00	957.87	404.30	138.48	2,062.87
Toa Baja.....	486.69	592.00	343.10	1,633.29	613.52	3,668.60
Trujillo Alto.....	220.74	260.00	1,203.75	134.66	212.13	2,031.48
Utua.....	456.84	1,108.00	417.74	566.32	1,563.94	4,112.84
Vega Alta.....	320.20	188.00	118.35	280.47	1,001.21	1,908.23
Vega Baja.....	1,088.17	556.33	502.75	297.40	508.48	2,293.19
Vieques.....	429.23	.....	2,809.58	1,723.67	538.02	5,169.44
Villaalba.....	31.93	394.00	89.81	47.45	107.37	760.58
Yabucoa.....	441.46	1,213.00	1,648.42	544.50	416.12	4,263.50
Yauco.....	663.72	650.00	1,819.46	517.43	952.99	4,603.60
Total.....	41,727.01	43,977.12	90,741.64	27,619.04	90,517.23	294,582.04

TABLE No. 5.—*Statement of unexpendable property owned by the school boards of Porto Rico, for the period from July 1, 1919, to Oct. 31, 1919.*

School boards.	Balance July 1, 1919.	Increase during period.	Decrease during period.	Balance Oct. 31, 1919.
Adjuntas.....	\$21, 873. 43	\$47. 40	\$25. 65	\$21, 895. 18
Aguada.....	18, 819. 52			18, 819. 52
Aguadilla.....	25, 578. 54		6. 50	25, 572. 04
Aguas Buenas.....	7, 954. 52	412. 14		8, 366. 66
Albonito.....	20, 230. 27	253. 37		20, 483. 64
Anasco.....	29, 387. 37	1, 302. 55		30, 689. 92
Arecibo.....	145, 910. 13	3, 934. 38		149, 844. 51
Arroyo.....	23, 067. 48	333. 52		23, 401. 00
Barceloneta.....	16, 072. 48	5, 676. 44		21, 748. 92
Barranquitas.....	14, 215. 58	142. 00		14, 357. 58
Barros.....	17, 411. 08	411. 40	37. 86	17, 784. 62
Bayamon.....	18, 138. 81	28, 066. 85	117. 00	46, 088. 66
Cabo Rojo.....	23, 615. 50	211. 97		23, 827. 47
Caguas.....	49, 506. 62	441. 40	2. 00	49, 946. 02
Camuy.....	29, 172. 83	1, 269. 49	402. 01	30, 040. 31
Carolina.....	28, 091. 83		4. 50	28, 087. 33
Cayey.....	62, 388. 18	1, 576. 79	581. 45	63, 383. 52
Celba.....	3, 803. 00	45. 25	60. 35	3, 787. 90
Ciales.....	19, 063. 85	845. 72		20, 509. 57
Cidra.....	7, 641. 00	81. 23		7, 722. 23
Coamo.....	33, 490. 90	743. 51	24. 00	34, 210. 41
Comerio.....	20, 213. 77	82. 33		21, 066. 10
Corozal.....	12, 261. 99	1, 103. 80		13, 365. 79
Dorado.....	6, 550. 38	537. 36		7, 087. 74
Fajardo.....	60, 981. 95	1, 431. 25		62, 333. 20
Guanica.....	27, 502. 68	1, 549. 52	228. 14	28, 824. 06
Guayama.....	57, 904. 82	2, 692. 52	50. 00	60, 547. 34
Guayanilla.....	18, 490. 41	1, 113. 18		19, 603. 59
Guaynabo.....	4, 654. 55	163. 95		4, 818. 50
Gurabo.....	8, 024. 93	31. 55		8, 056. 48
Hatillo.....	13, 558. 13	706. 20		14, 264. 33
Hormigueros.....	1, 653. 21	318. 00		1, 971. 21
Humacao.....	65, 640. 67	1, 139. 70	1, 121. 23	65, 659. 14
Isabela.....	12, 217. 85	163. 55		12, 381. 40
Jayuya.....	2, 973. 41	308. 74	135. 92	3, 146. 23
Juana Díaz.....	52, 673. 73	2, 773. 18	5. 00	55, 441. 91
Juncos.....	13, 633. 22	3. 40		13, 636. 62
Lajas.....	27, 576. 80	924. 85	72. 92	28, 428. 73
Lares.....	21, 641. 02	861. 35	371. 30	22, 131. 07
Las Marias.....	15, 249. 34	3, 629. 00		18, 878. 34
Las Piedras.....	7, 352. 54	512. 46	161. 43	7, 703. 57
Loiza.....	16, 577. 67	2, 822. 71		19, 400. 38
Luquillo.....	3, 895. 94	18, 965. 69	236. 98	22, 624. 65
Manatí.....	36, 119. 15	796. 71	28. 33	36, 887. 53
Maricao.....	19, 459. 07	186. 65		19, 645. 72
Maunabo.....	10, 553. 57	28. 00	246. 28	10, 335. 29
Mayaguez.....	197, 651. 67	6, 305. 04	13, 324. 83	190, 631. 88
Moca.....	10, 682. 71	539. 66		11, 222. 37
Morovis.....	4, 985. 46	527. 40	2. 00	5, 510. 86
Naguabo.....	27, 275. 24	237. 05	58. 00	27, 454. 29
Naranjito.....	6, 144. 20		262. 40	5, 882. 40
Patillas.....	12, 599. 77	437. 50	36. 47	13, 000. 80
Penuelas.....	7, 604. 43			7, 604. 43
Ponce.....	505, 969. 56			505, 969. 56
Quebradillas.....	12, 179. 85	110. 24		12, 290. 09
Rincon.....	11, 027. 08	98. 15	48. 00	11, 077. 23
Rio Grande.....	32, 509. 12	1, 244. 21	403. 76	33, 349. 57
Rio Piedras.....	73, 842. 27	1, 224. 00	545. 47	74, 520. 80
Sabana Grande.....	17, 311. 22	162. 75		17, 473. 97
Salinas.....	47, 229. 15	2, 098. 75	31. 18	49, 296. 72
San German.....	39, 013. 40	707. 53		39, 720. 93
San Juan.....	796, 498. 71	316, 438. 05	125, 534. 04	987, 402. 72
San Lorenzo.....	12, 013. 49	100. 62		12, 114. 11
San Sebastian.....	20, 670. 46	7, 354. 01	7, 607. 25	20, 417. 22
Santa Isabel.....	50, 367. 53	1, 103. 70	146. 37	51, 324. 86
Toa Alta.....	17, 928. 75	1, 123. 05	27. 25	19, 024. 55
Toa Baja.....	16, 096. 41	2, 313. 13	80. 00	18, 329. 54
Trujillo Alto.....	8, 663. 15	491. 49		9, 154. 64
Utado.....	35, 582. 88	3, 567. 42	39. 55	39, 110. 75
Vega Alta.....	16, 638. 40	118. 35		16, 756. 75
Vega Baja.....	8, 745. 03	468. 25		9, 213. 28
Vieques.....	43, 632. 28	3, 717. 25		47, 349. 53
Villalba.....	1, 100. 01	90. 48		1, 190. 49
Yabucoa.....	25, 667. 29	1, 703. 01	334. 49	27, 035. 81
Yuaco.....	60, 760. 62	697. 50		61, 458. 12
Total.....	3, 273, 704. 46	442, 389. 65	152, 399. 91	3, 563, 694. 20

The result of the audit and settlement of the accounts of the 68 collectors of internal revenue and the 7 stamp agents is incorporated in the consolidated statements which follow.

DIVISION OF EXAMINATIONS.

During the fiscal year 1919-20 this division was again considerably hampered in carrying on its functions, due to the difficulty in keeping all the positions of examiners permanently filled. Only two of the eight positions of examiners assigned to this division were kept continuously filled throughout the year. On March 26, 1920, one of the most efficient members of this division was promoted to the position of chief of the division of audits, and five other changes took place during the year in the staff of examiners, due to resignations to accept outside positions with better inducements. Under the circumstances the best possible has been done, but it is evident that the compensation paid to examiners is at present entirely inadequate, as compared with that paid to other positions of less importance and with practically no responsibility, this being the reason why the services of outside men fully qualified can not be secured to perform the work required.

This division, however, during the fiscal year 1919-20 thoroughly examined the accounts of 75 school boards, 30 municipalities, 4 district courts, 30 municipal courts, 68 offices of collectors of internal revenue, and 7 offices of internal-revenue stamp agents.

A considerable part of the time was devoted to the examination of the 75 school boards of the island, which, in compliance with section 74 of the new municipal law, had, to be liquidated in order to transfer to the respective municipalities all funds, accounts, and properties. Although this section of the law provided that the work was to be carried out by a commission, it was practically done in its entirety by the members of this division, who visited all the school boards and made examinations of the accounts, covering periods from the previous examinations to the date on which the school boards ceased in their functions as separate bodies by virtue of the law. In every case, of course, the result of the liquidation was submitted to the approval of the representatives of the municipalities and of the school boards.

All the offices of collectors of internal revenue and of the internal-revenue stamp agents were examined as usual twice during the fiscal year.

The new accounting system and regulations for the municipalities, the preparation of which was carried out by this division in cooperation with the division of audits during the last four months of the fiscal year, was put in operation on July 1, 1920. All recommendations made by this division, based on the actual experience obtained from the examinations of the accounts of the municipalities and school boards, were embodied in the new accounting rules and regulations. These recommendations, as already stated in previous reports, tend not only to eliminate considerable duplication of work, and consequently unnecessary loss of time, but will also facilitate the periodic examinations made by this division.

The examiners are at present engaged in giving necessary instructions to the various municipal officials in putting into operation the new accounting system, and it is hoped that with the cooperation of all concerned the best results will be obtained.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

During the fiscal year 1919-20, 102 accountable property clerks rendered accounts directly to this office. Two new accounts, that of the bureau of elections and that of the office of the Historical Archives of Porto Rico, were set up during the past year.

The total book value of property carried by these property clerks on June 30, 1920, amounted to \$1,814,551.33, which represents unexpendable articles of a more or less permanent nature, such as furniture, instruments, machinery, automobiles, etc. This property is charged to property clerks as bills for same are received and this fact causes a discrepancy, amounting to the value of the property charged, but not paid for, between the records of this division and the general ledger.

In determining articles to be charged among the different branches 20,609 bills were examined, with the result that \$292,688.99 worth of property was charged.

Two hundred and forty-six inspections and condemnations of unexpendable property were made and \$194,541.03 worth of condemned articles were credited as a result.

My recommendation for a traveling property inspector to pertain exclusively to this division for the purpose of traveling to different points of the island checking accounts and instructing and assisting inexperienced property clerks to perform their duties satisfactorily is here repeated.

Balance of unexpendable property June 30, 1920.

Agriculture and labor, office of the commissioner.....	\$4,314.89	Supreme Court of Porto Rico:	
Office of the auditor of Porto Rico.....	11,997.37	Books.....	\$39,987.90
Blind asylum.....	5,019.51	Property.....	9,079.16
Boys' Charity School.....	23,608.65		\$49,067.06
Bureau of agriculture.....	4,188.65	District courts:	
Bureau of labor.....	3,777.38	Aguadilla.....	7,090.07
Bureau of elections.....	1,227.97	Arecibo.....	5,632.82
Bureau of translation.....	2,080.71	Guayama.....	7,108.45
Carnegie Library.....	32,974.24	Humacao.....	6,709.80
Civil service commission.....	3,064.24	Mayaguez.....	6,250.44
Culebra Island.....	535.43	Ponce.....	8,242.66
Department of education:		San Juan.....	9,985.20
Books.....	\$408,978.08	Municipal courts:	
Property.....	84,570.22	Adjuntas.....	663.00
	493,548.30	Aguadilla.....	866.72
Board of examiners.....	781.36	Anasco.....	517.47
Office of the executive secretary.....	22,946.98	Arecibo.....	894.14
Executive mansion.....	6,865.27	Barros.....	688.03
Experiment station.....	17,880.36	Bayamon.....	1,370.10
Department of finance.....	44,328.60	Bayamonjo.....	616.43
Girls' Charity School.....	14,810.95	Caguas.....	875.05
Office of the governor.....	11,146.37	Camuy.....	708.24
Harbor board.....	1,934.86	Carolina.....	625.26
Harbor board, bulkhead.....	3,250.38	Cayey.....	779.55
Department of health:		Ciales.....	509.07
Books.....	\$2,460.54	Coamo.....	452.12
Property.....	71,212.36	Fajardo.....	701.76
	73,672.90	Guayama.....	908.21
Historical Archive.....	1,695.20	Humacao.....	781.71
House of representatives:		Juana Diaz.....	580.41
Books.....	\$1,457.11	Lares.....	511.74
Property.....	7,112.36	Manati.....	893.48
	8,570.03	Mayaguez.....	707.73
Insane Asylum.....	11,000.49	Patillas.....	503.20
Interior department.....	301,040.13	Ponce.....	1,417.55
Irrigation service.....	97,279.16	Rio Grande.....	458.80
Insular police department.....	67,705.47	Rio Piedras.....	561.55
Uniform insular police.....	9,631.70	Salinas.....	657.59
Insular forest service.....	2,709.44	San German.....	678.55
National Guard.....	1,237.04	San Juan.....	1,746.70
Public service commission.....	2,718.86	San Sebastian.....	542.60
Secretary-reporter, supreme court:		Utua.....	919.32
Books.....	\$39,059.50	Vega Baja.....	680.28
Property.....	2,194.78	Vieques.....	574.55
	41,254.28	Yabocoa.....	637.27
Senate of Porto Rico.....	6,576.25	Yauco.....	698.70
Insular telegraph.....	32,836.99	Registrar of property:	
Institute of Tropical Medicines.....	7,265.67	Aguadilla.....	798.75
University of Rio Piedras:		Arecibo.....	916.44
Books.....	\$20,198.98	Caguas.....	892.20
Property.....	37,455.77	Guayama.....	915.49
	57,654.75	Humacao.....	915.78
University of Mayaguez:		Mayaguez.....	512.94
Books.....	\$6,633.34	Ponce.....	807.76
Property.....	56,512.36	San German.....	656.08
	63,145.70	San Juan (Sec. I).....	982.65
Workmen's relief commission.....	3,511.92	San Juan (Sec. II).....	731.98
Weight and measures.....	9,946.97	District jails:	
Bureau of supply, printing, and transportation:		Aguadilla.....	764.11
Own property.....	\$85,449.73	Arecibo.....	2,554.91
Surplus property.....	19,881.56	Guayama.....	857.67
	105,331.29	Humacao.....	1,171.80
Office of the attorney general:		Mayaguez.....	1,988.13
Books.....	\$24,627.66	Ponce.....	1,988.48
Property.....	9,996.37	San Juan.....	1,705.88
	34,624.03	Penitentiary of Porto Rico.....	9,651.79
		Reform school of Porto Rico.....	11,657.41
		Total.....	1,814,551.33

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BONNER,
Auditor of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT No. 1.—*Statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1920.*

Current assets:		
Cash in banks (see Exhibit No. 24).....	\$4, 916, 684.03	
Remittance in transit (see Exhibit No. 24).....	989, 675.55	
Municipal and school board bonds owned (see Exhibit No. 9).....	¹ 1, 442, 000.00	
Accounts receivable.....	\$228, 425.22	
Less reserve for departmental accounts payable to bureau of supplies.....	97, 057.98	131, 367.24
Bond-redemption fund:		
Cash in banks (included in "Cash in banks" above) (see Exhibit No. 14).....	1, 304, 318.91	
Taxes uncollected.....	4, 560.09	1, 308, 879.00
Materials and supplies.....		152, 264.65
Delinquent taxes, fiscal years 1901-2 to 1919-20 (see Exhibit No. 19).....		66, 712.03
Outstanding collections in arrears.....		6, 793.62
Irrigation revenues.....		1, 311.06
		\$9, 015, 687.18
Deferred assets:		
Loans to municipalities (see Exhibit No. 6).....	\$75, 824.75	
Less reserve for municipal loan account.....	1, 000.00	74, 824.75
Loans to school boards (see Exhibit No. 7).....		666.66
School-building construction (see Exhibit No. 8).....		23, 876.09
		99, 367.50
Invested assets:		
Road and bridge construction (see Exhibit No. 10).....	9, 581, 978.31	
Real estate (see Exhibit No. 11).....	5, 123, 597.68	
Public buildings (see Exhibit No. 12).....	1, 923, 530.14	
Irrigation works.....	4, 929, 426.57	
Harbor improvements.....	588, 384.01	
Telegraph and telephone lines.....	161, 466.02	
Furniture and equipment.....	\$1, 558, 250.68	
Less reserve for depreciation.....	846, 274.06	711, 976.62
		23, 020, 359.35
Trust-fund reserve account:		
Road bond fund of 1916.....	700, 236.67	
Irrigation fund.....	136, 711.30	
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....	3, 704.05	
San Juan Harbor fund.....	11, 615.99	
Securities, refunding bonds fund.....	1, 179, 500.00	
Securities, loan fund.....	301, 000.00	2, 332, 768.01
Discount on bonds:		
Public improvement bonds.....	33, 657.00	
Refunding bonds.....	18, 852.77	
Road bonds of 1916.....	47, 739.78	100, 249.55
		372, 691.16
University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....		
Total.....		34, 941, 122.75
Current liabilities:		
Audited vouchers.....	1, 262, 223.98	
Unclaimed wages.....	1, 649.93	
Franchise deposits.....	1, 395.57	
Bureau of supplies, accounts payable.....	131, 042.65	
Notes payable.....	300, 000.00	
Surplus of irrigation service from operation under provisions of temporary irrigation districts.....	350, 473.68	2, 046, 785.81
Deferred liabilities:		
Expenses accrued not paid.....	4, 884.85	
Municipalities, tax account.....	408, 707.92	
Special deposits.....	79, 836.49	493, 429.26
Contingent liabilities:		
Cash bond deposits.....	5, 684.86	
Taxes paid under protest.....	68, 344.08	74, 028.94
Trust-fund liabilities (see Exhibit No. 13).....		4, 553, 692.25
Bonded debt (see Exhibit No. 14).....		10, 264, 000.00
Premiums on bonds.....		36, 804.63
Trustees, University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....		372, 691.16
Excess of assets over liabilities (see Exhibit No. 2).....		17, 099, 690.70
Total.....		34, 941, 122.75

¹ Carried as cash by treasurer in accordance with act No. 120, approved July 28, 1913.

EXHIBIT No. 2.—*Account of the People of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

Surplus of July 1, 1919.....	\$16,297,644.83
Net surplus for current year (see Exhibit No. 3).....	259,379.60
Additions to real estate.....	120,180.77
Additions to inventory of miscellaneous property.....	545.06
Addition to insular bond redemption.....	220,268.95
Sale of insular government property.....	9,454.87
Income of previous years.....	176,236.53
Sundry adjustments.....	112,999.71
Surplus, insular police uniform.....	38.36
Total.....	17,196,748.68
Departmental accounts due bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, expenses undistributed.....	97,057.98
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	17,099,690.70
Total.....	17,196,748.68

EXHIBIT No. 3.—*Income account for the year ending June 30, 1920.*

Insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 4).....	\$7,026,316.73
Insular expenses (see Exhibit No. 5):	
Current year expenses.....	\$6,329,408.49
Depreciation of furniture and equipment, current year.....	163,661.86
	6,493,070.35
Surplus of current year.....	533,246.36
Reduction of surplus:	
Interest on \$1,000,000 of 4 per cent road bonds of 1916, plus amortization...	32,941.22
Interest on \$1,225,000 of 4 per cent refunding bonds, plus amortization...	47,530.10
Interest on \$1,000,000 of 4 per cent public improvement bonds, plus amortization.....	41,164.53
Interest on loans.....	23,918.60
Expenses of previous years charged out in current year.....	128,312.33
	273,866.78
Net surplus.....	259,379.60

EXHIBIT No. 4.—*Comparative statement of accrued insular revenues for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919.*

Source.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
United States internal revenue.....	\$286,503.53	\$929,571.03		\$643,067.50
Customs.....	300,000.00	355,000.00		55,000.00
Excise taxes.....	2,864,997.80	2,262,452.78	\$602,545.02	
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	430,274.92	819,103.85		388,828.93
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation..	46,683.45	122,479.88		75,796.43
Registration of documents.....	114,521.13	96,339.50	18,181.63	
Inheritance taxes.....	41,942.30	42,411.05		468.75
Taxes on insurance premiums.....	68,283.65	33,896.26	34,387.39	
Royalties on franchises.....	9,422.63	8,013.04	1,409.59	
Court fees and fines.....	49,817.37	40,778.22	9,039.15	
Harbor and dock fees.....	24,001.91	22,545.82	1,456.09	
Miscellaneous fees.....	2,340.00	1,517.00	823.00	
Foreign corporation license fees.....	3,075.00	4,200.00		1,125.00
Rent of property.....	20,014.33	17,803.08	2,211.25	
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	141,560.45	109,591.26	31,969.19	
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	73,250.91	83,369.10		10,118.19
Interest on bank deposits.....	¹ 107,502.49	85,800.23	21,702.26	
Canon on mines.....	792.86	792.86		
Income tax.....	2,431,276.66	802,311.56	1,628,965.10	
Miscellaneous.....	10,055.34	4,952.67	5,102.67	
	7,026,316.73	5,842,929.19	1,183,387.54	

¹ Does not include interest on irrigation fund and university agricultural fund.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27.)

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
LEGISLATIVE.				
Senate and Porto Rico:				
Salaries.....	\$19,023.83	\$27,259.91		\$8,236.08
Furniture, books, and library equipment.....	6.00		\$6.00	
Legislative printing.....	211.11	575.54		364.43
Incidentals.....	1,608.18	3,840.90		2,232.72
Compensation to members when in special session.....	2,282.00	1,260.00	1,022.00	
Mileage for members.....	385.60	425.20		39.60
Temporary employees.....		1,953.56		1,953.56
Total, Senate of Porto Rico.....	23,504.72	35,315.11		11,810.39
House of representatives:				
Salaries.....	19,759.60	40,843.95		21,084.35
Mileage for members.....	613.40	1,229.30		615.35
Legislative printing.....	36.24	271.04		234.80
Incidentals.....	1,763.17	3,821.78		2,058.61
Furniture, books, and library equipment.....		10.00		10.00
Temporary employees.....		1,975.63		1,975.63
Total, house of representatives.....	22,172.41	48,151.70		25,979.29
Total legislative.....	45,677.13	83,466.81		37,789.68
EXECUTIVE.				
Governor:				
Salaries.....	17,695.00	15,207.50	2,487.50	
Expenses, executive mansion.....	12,151.41	10,960.02	1,191.39	
Stationery and printing.....	2,576.97	1,283.91	1,293.06	
Telegraph and telephone.....	380.76	767.54		386.78
Postage and freight.....	313.40	186.95	126.45	
Incidentals.....	708.17	599.65	108.52	
Total, governor.....	33,825.71	29,005.57	4,820.14	
Executive secretary:				
Salaries.....	33,089.70	32,188.82	900.88	
Stationery and printing.....	625.42	505.59	119.83	
Furniture.....		185.50		185.50
Postage and freight.....	164.34	213.82		49.48
Telegraph and telephone.....	11.53	6.82	4.71	
Incidentals.....	668.96	698.04		29.08
Printing and publication of laws.....		88.76		88.76
Bureau of weights and measures:				
Salaries.....	15,939.29	11,641.86	4,297.43	
Stationery and printing.....	515.06	414.73	100.33	
Traveling expenses.....	3,735.86	3,515.94	221.92	
Telegraph and telephone.....	38.07	24.91	13.16	
Equipment of weights and measures.....	1,367.86	113.73		481.59
Postage and freight.....	1,087.19	1,296.55		209.36
Incidentals.....	164.01	248.02		84.01
Purchase of apparatus for testing gas.....	12.00		12.00	
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation: ¹				
Salaries.....	34,554.19	25,729.69	8,824.50	
Contingent expenses.....	7,814.81	7,181.95	632.86	
Traveling expenses and delivery.....	304.33		304.33	
Total, executive secretary ²	98,356.90	84,052.73	14,304.17	
Historical Archive of Porto Rico:				
Salaries.....	2,712.50		2,712.50	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	466.95		466.95	
Total, Historical Archive of Porto Rico.....	3,179.45		3,179.45	
Public service commission:				
Salaries.....	10,063.16	7,816.67	2,246.49	
Incidentals.....	965.64	656.05	339.59	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	3,174.75	4,335.70		1,160.95
Total, public service commission.....	14,233.55	12,808.42	1,425.13	

¹ Credit balance.

² Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, "Working capital fund" not included, as it is self-supporting.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—*Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)*—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Attorney general:				
Salaries.....	\$51,213.24	\$45,128.10	\$6,085.14	
Incidentals.....	1,298.86	1,807.03		\$508.17
Purchase of law books.....	193.20		193.20	
Litigation fund.....	1,671.00	4,103.13		2,432.13
Postage.....	300.00	400.00		100.00
Traveling expenses.....	556.68	1,945.35		1,388.67
Total.....	55,232.98	53,383.61	1,849.37	
Penal institutions:				
Reform school—				
Salaries.....	17,494.27	14,047.56	3,446.71	
Subsistence.....	16,880.15	12,271.64	4,608.51	
Equipment.....	4,735.29	4,351.16	384.13	
Lighting, power, and water.....	2,019.09	1,428.61	590.48	
Telegraph and telephone.....		26.77		26.77
Transportation and care of animals.....	437.10	448.73		11.63
Postage and freight.....	209.74	188.03	21.71	
Incidentals.....	3,152.55	2,145.94	1,006.61	
Total.....	44,928.19	34,908.44	10,019.75	
Penitentiary—				
Salaries.....	28,458.36	22,623.56	5,834.80	
Food for prisoners.....	27,202.09	26,370.53	831.56	
Clothing.....	10,412.37	10,133.34	279.03	
Saving fund.....	1,673.15	2,366.31		693.16
Medicines.....	731.14	910.78		179.64
Fuel.....	284.95	462.95		178.00
Incidentals.....	2,699.02	3,669.51		970.49
Water.....	948.91	953.05		4.14
Lighting.....	1,552.49	1,507.67	44.82	
Telegraph and telephone.....		73.43		73.43
Postage and freight.....	101.69	91.65	10.04	
Total.....	74,064.17	69,162.78	4,901.39	
San Juan jail—				
Salaries.....	3,285.00	2,814.83	470.17	
Food for prisoners.....	15,783.01	16,024.20		241.19
Lighting and water.....	711.72	821.94		110.22
Telegraph and telephone.....		19.52		19.52
Postage and freight.....	4.00	50.23		46.23
Incidentals.....	1,131.75	2,698.56		1,566.81
Total.....	20,915.48	22,429.28		1,513.80
Arecibo jail—				
Salaries.....	8,146.79	7,043.66	1,103.13	
Food for prisoners.....	5,014.94	15,400.29		10,385.35
Lighting and water.....	549.99	1,242.90		692.91
Telegraph and telephone.....		101.17		101.17
Postage and freight.....	40.60	171.62		131.02
Incidentals.....	1,217.43	7,367.70		6,150.27
Total.....	14,969.75	31,327.34		16,357.59
Ponce jail—				
Salaries.....	7,876.33	6,629.16	1,247.17	
Food for prisoners.....	8,038.25	18,888.05		10,849.80
Lighting and water.....	511.91	795.57		283.66
Telegraph and telephone.....		27.59		27.59
Postage and freight.....	44.25	117.24		72.99
Incidentals.....	417.22	7,089.17		6,671.95
Total.....	16,887.96	33,546.78		16,658.82
Mayaguez jail—				
Salaries.....	7,866.04	5,984.67	1,881.37	
Food for prisoners.....	2,779.13	2,642.38	136.75	
Lighting and water.....	178.62	201.40		22.48

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Penal institutions—Continued.				
Mayaguez jail—Continued.				
Telegraph and telephone		\$21.98		\$21.98
Postage and freight	\$ 75.99	171.52		95.53
Incidentals	348.67	3,017.16		2,668.49
Rent	736.00		\$736.00	
Total	11,984.75	12,039.11		54.36
Humacao jail—				
Salaries	7,111.01	5,987.98	1,123.03	
Food for prisoners	5,086.13	6,280.74		1,194.61
Lighting and water	622.82	776.57		153.75
Telegraph and telephone		60.77		60.77
Postage and freight	38.09	47.93		9.84
Incidentals	683.81	910.18		226.37
Total	13,541.86	14,064.17		522.31
Guayama jail—				
Salaries	6,652.12	4,982.33	1,669.79	
Food for prisoners	4,410.88	4,804.29		393.41
Lighting and water	431.22	457.23		26.01
Telegraph and telephone		58.45		58.45
Postage and freight	36.04	33.43	2.61	
Incidentals	504.75	708.11		203.36
Total	12,035.01	11,043.84	991.17	
Aguadilla jail—				
Salaries	5,934.17	4,540.26	1,393.91	
Food for prisoners	3,063.06	2,638.08	424.98	
Rent	598.66	437.00	161.66	
Lighting and water	118.39	62.87	55.52	
Telegraph and telephone		10.08		10.08
Postage and freight	35.94	42.76		6.82
Incidentals	336.73	688.64		351.91
Total	10,086.95	8,419.69	1,667.26	
Miscellaneous—				
Transportation of prisoners	902.97	1,435.03		532.06
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails	8,263.48	8,883.34		619.86
Reimbursement to Ramon Labiosa for house rent		130.00		
Total	9,166.45	10,448.37		1,281.92
Total, penal institutions	228,580.57	247,389.80		18,809.23
Total, attorney general	283,813.55	300,773.41		16,959.86
Treasurer:				
Salaries	247,053.97	1212,282.04	34,771.93	
Stationery and printing	9,168.34	6,978.05	2,190.29	
Lighting and water	95.55	98.78		3.23
Telegraph and telephone	1,243.72	1,353.38		109.66
Incidentals	3,024.91	7,858.32		4,833.41
Postage and freight	4,113.38	5,814.96		1,701.58
New engraving plates and printing internal-revenue stamps	8,360.01	7,957.93	402.08	
Cigar guaranty stamps	228.26		228.26	
Traveling expenses	2,614.76	947.18	1,667.58	
Traveling expenses, internal-revenue agents and assessors	14,489.15	13,256.58	1,232.57	
Care of horses, internal-revenue agents	5,621.70	5,838.30		216.60
Care of horses, assessors	3,244.50	2,237.00	1,007.50	
Levying additional taxes on income of the fiscal year 1917-18	1,521.01	4,933.85		3,411.94
Inspection of Porto Rican tobacco		1,184.17		1,184.17

¹ This amount includes \$85,436.53 for "Salaries, collectors of internal revenues" and \$989.42 for "Compensation to stamp agents."

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Treasurer—Continued.				
Premiums on bonds of employees of the insular government.....	\$4,941.20	\$4,958.39		\$17.19
Preparation of property-tax receipts.....	3,907.04		\$3,907.04	
Unexpendable property.....	162.50		162.50	
Rent of collectors' offices.....	1,903.70		1,903.70	
Levying of income taxes provided by act No. 80, laws of 1919.....	13,893.74		13,893.74	
Expenses, sale of bonds for roads.....	360.96		360.96	
Reimbursements to municipalities for influenza expenditures.....		22,187.03		22,187.03
Total treasurer.....	325,724.30	297,885.96	27,838.34	
Auditor:				
Salaries.....	81,095.71	75,724.39	5,371.12	
Stationery and printing.....	1,637.68	1,484.36	153.32	
Telegraph and telephone.....	151.90	52.12	99.78	
Traveling expenses.....	4,757.98	4,533.56	224.42	
Postage and freight.....	453.08	461.41		8.33
Incidentals.....	719.98	996.38		276.40
Total auditor.....	88,816.33	83,252.42	5,563.91	
Department of the Interior:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries ¹	130,975.55	92,692.02	38,283.53	
Incidentals.....	1,694.69	10,786.01		9,091.32
Traveling expenses.....	1,491.87	1,585.84		93.97
Postage and freight.....	2,298.68	2,048.86	249.82	
Stationery and printing.....	3,542.04	2,778.98	763.06	
Automobile expenses.....	1,772.03	1,720.93	51.10	
Telegraph and telephone.....	219.27	179.23	40.04	
Purchase of automobile plates.....	2,566.15	2,473.92	92.23	
Division of public lands—				
Traveling expenses.....	986.92		986.92	
Field work.....	3,168.05		3,168.05	
Total.....	148,715.25	114,265.79	24,449.46	
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges—				
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges.....	735,310.26	615,397.89	119,912.37	
Maintenance of roads, experimental station.....	299.93		299.93	
Total.....	735,610.19	615,397.89	120,212.30	
Maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction of public buildings—				
Maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction of public buildings.....	48,522.95	60,010.16		11,487.21
Water for public buildings.....	1,002.71	1,030.94		28.23
Electric light for public buildings.....	2,923.24	2,893.23	30.01	
Construction of two dormitories, Boys' and Girls' Charity School.....		26,415.00		26,415.00
Maintenance, repair, construction of buildings and improvements of public lands, College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mayaguez.....		4,461.57		4,461.57
Alteration, repair, and construction of reform school building.....		7,283.53		7,283.53
Reconstruction and repair of buildings, reform school.....	3,214.91		3,214.91	
Repairs to high school, Stop 4, Puerta de Tierra.....	241.60		241.60	
Repairs to building for anemia hospital at Utuado.....	2,998.16		2,998.16	

¹ Credit balance.

² This amount includes \$749.25 for "compensation to pilots acting as captains of ports."

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of the Interior—Continued.				
Maintenance, repairs, etc.—Continued.				
Construction and repair of buildings, quarantine hospital.....	\$4,399.59		\$4,399.59	
Improvements to building, insane asylum.....	1,050.47		1,050.47	
Total.....	64,353.63	\$102,094.43		\$37,740.60
Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements—				
Repairing bulkhead and sea wall in San Juan Harbor.....		712.73		712.73
Maintenance and reconstruction of harbor structures.....	4,856.91		4,856.91	
Total.....	4,856.91	712.73	4,144.18	
Miscellaneous—				
Plans for construction of public service railroads.....		761.41		761.41
Survey, sale, or lease of certain Government lands at Boqueron, Cabo Rojo.....	11.23	78.47		67.24
Survey and sale of certain Government lands.....	484.28	287.96	196.32	
Promote the cultivation of new crops and for forest reserves.....	123.86	2,086.10		1,962.24
Line of communication between Fajardo and Vieques, and Vieques and Culebra.....	2,994.46		2,994.46	
Construction of an iron fence in front of the Girls' Charity School Building....	196.15		196.15	
Construction of tank for eradication of ticks, experimental station and field force.....	4,108.98		4,108.98	
Irrigation system at Isabela and Aguadilla.....	1,284.57		1,284.57	
Equipment of the Historical Archive of Porto Rico.....	373.93		372.93	
Installation of water-supply system, insular sanatorium.....	5,607.97		5,607.97	
Forestry plantings and nursery division of forestry.....	1,638.87		1,638.87	
Aiding the victims of Arecibo fire.....	119.25		119.25	
Earthquake relief fund—				
Repair and partial reconstruction of the building, Arecibo district court	7,885.44	1,294.37	6,591.07	
Repairs to Ponce district court building.....	22,243.58	950.08	21,293.50	
Repairs to the building of the blind asylum at Ponce.....	8,429.62	687.76	7,741.86	
Repairs to the building for the office of the captain of the port in Ponce.....	1,038.30	743.42	294.88	
Repairs to the building for the Girls' Charity School in Santurce.....	8,048.93	3,708.57	4,340.36	
Repairs to the building for the Boys' Charity School in Santurce.....	4,979.71	4,494.06	485.65	
Aiding poor persons who by reason of the earthquake shall have lost either partially or totally their homes.....	91,994.00	440.89	91,553.11	
School board of Añasco for repairs of the Ramirez de Arellano and De Hostos school buildings, at \$2,000 each.....	3,273.14	265.48	3,007.66	
School board of Lares, for the repair of the Clay school building.....	2,301.01	25.09	2,275.92	
Repairs to the reform school building.....	3,422.00	1,187.11	2,234.89	
Repair of Caminero houses, at not to exceed \$300 each.....	4,948.73	773.21	4,175.52	
Repairing bridges and culverts.....	21,551.53	416.11	21,135.42	

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of the Interior—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Earthquake relief fund—Continued.				
Aiding the municipality of Aguado in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	\$4,819.95	\$0.13	\$4,819.82	.....
School board of Aguadilla for repair of La Fayette school building.....	274.79	497.12	.....	\$222.33
School board of Moca for the repair of M. Quinones school building....	2,180.32	21.28	2,159.04	.....
School board of San German, for the repair and reconstruction of Antonia Martinez school building....	2,831.73	41.34	2,790.39	.....
School board of San Sebastian, for the repair and reconstruction of Whittier School Building.....	2,516.92	22.90	2,494.02	.....
School board of Sabana Grande, for the repair and reconstruction of Cooper School Building.....	3,572.44	25.00	3,547.44	.....
Repairs and reconstruction of the building for the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mayaguez.....	325.11	.....	325.11	.....
Aiding the municipality of Aguadilla in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	2,307.39	.....	2,307.39	.....
Aiding the municipality of Mayaguez in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	8,418.14	.....	8,418.14	.....
Relief of Josefa Alvarez, widow of Irizarry, for the death of her daughter, Emilia Irizarry.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
School board of Aguadilla, for the construction of a 6-room school house.....	12,916.25	.....	12,916.25	.....
School board of San German, for the construction of a 6-room school building.....	3,605.45	.....	3,605.45	.....
Mortgage loans to persons whose houses by virtue of the recent earthquake have suffered damages of such import as to make them uninhabitable and whose owners have absolutely no means for the repair and reconstruction thereof.....	16,950.00	.....	16,950.00	.....
Total.....	259,277.03	18,807.86	240,469.17	.....
Total, department of the interior	1,212,813.01	851,278.70	361,534.31	.....
Bureau of insular telegraph:				
Salaries ¹	104,876.31	76,956.39	27,919.92	.....
Incidentals.....	.....	21,235.15	.....	21,235.15
Repayment to Porto Rico Telephone Co. of 25 per cent on telegraph business.....	947.49	901.52	45.97	.....
Rent for new quarters where free quarters were destroyed.....	.....	71.12	.....	71.12
Construction of frame building, Aguadilla.....	.....	.52	.....	.52
Lines between San Juan, Cayey, and Ensenada in connection with wireless service.....	2,468.19	.....	2,468.19	.....
Extension of telegraph and telephone lines.....	919.75	.....	919.75	.....
Rent of offices.....	4,190.80	.....	4,190.80	.....
Lighting.....	1,443.91	.....	1,443.91	.....
Stationery and printing.....	2,898.48	.....	2,898.48	.....
Purchase of material.....	2,955.59	.....	2,955.59	.....
Traveling expenses.....	3,057.67	.....	3,057.67	.....
Transportation of material.....	579.84	.....	579.84	.....
Telephone rentals and tolls.....	340.04	.....	340.04	.....
Wages of linemen and laborers.....	428.30	.....	428.30	.....
Total, bureau of insular telegraph.....	125,106.37	99,164.70	25,941.67	.....

¹ This amount includes \$2,934.43 for additional employees to relieve the sick or absent, and \$2,096.44 for extra compensation for extraordinary work.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of Education:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	\$46,494.24	\$41,602.79	\$4,891.45	
Incidentals and traveling expenses.....		9,628.65		\$9,628.65
Postage.....	1,500.00	1,292.13	207.87	
Printing.....	2,489.81		2,489.81	
Office supplies.....	1,197.07		1,197.07	
Telegraph and telephone.....	1,196.70		1,196.70	
Traveling expenses.....	2,714.80		2,714.80	
Transportation.....	999.90		999.90	
Incidentals.....	373.93		373.93	
Furniture.....	129.45		129.45	
Total.....	57,075.90	52,523.57	4,552.33	
Public schools—				
Salaries, common schools.....	1,964,503.38	1,377,408.93	587,094.45	
Contingent expenses, common schools..	7,883.28	6,483.22	1,400.06	
Textbooks and school supplies.....	41,618.40	30,664.59	10,953.81	
Common-school equipment.....	15,061.99	13,389.63	1,672.36	
Salaries, high schools.....	122,791.09	91,117.76	31,673.33	
Contingent expenses, high schools.....	3,763.10	4,752.01		988.91
Summer school and institutes.....	1,730.50	1,946.30		215.80
Night schools.....	4,638.75	4,618.00	20.75	
Rent, equipment and supplies for rural schools.....		1,976.27		1,976.27
Aiding school boards in the maintenance of school lunch rooms.....	8,708.18		8,708.18	
Total.....	2,140,574.69	1,505,577.45	634,997.24	
Miscellaneous—				
Magazine publishing fund.....		115.17		115.17
Total.....		115.17		115.17
Total, department of education.....	2,197,650.59	1,558,216.19	639,434.40	
University of Porto Rico:				
Expenses, University of Porto Rico.....	64,996.79	49,762.83	15,233.96	
Purchase and maintenance of supplies in the laboratories, College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mayaguez.....	6,111.98		6,111.98	
University fund, indefinite.....	1,825.88		1,825.88	
Total, University of Porto Rico.....	72,934.65	49,762.83	23,171.82	
Carnegie Library:				
Salaries.....	7,257.17	5,786.66	1,470.51	
Incidentals.....	4,724.92	3,320.82	1,404.10	
Total, Carnegie Library.....	11,982.09	9,107.48	2,874.61	
Government of the island of Culebra:				
Salaries.....	4,793.17	4,002.00	791.17	
Rent.....	60.00	60.00		
Public lighting.....	420.00	420.00		
Street cleaning.....	300.00	300.00		
Office supplies and medicines.....		67.81		67.81
Stationery and printing.....	7.77		7.77	
Postage and freight.....	16.61		16.61	
Medicines for poor.....	84.61		84.61	
Incidentals.....	12.47		12.47	
Repair and maintenance of roads.....	238.50		238.50	
Total, government of island of Culebra....	5,933.13	4,849.81	1,083.32	
Department of agriculture and labor:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	18,128.86	15,023.34	3,105.52	
Traveling expenses.....	242.83	171.85	70.98	
Lighting and water.....	55.45			2.75
Stationery and printing.....	163.80	297.86		134.06
Postage and freight.....	72.15	87.97		15.82
Telegraph and telephone.....	59.95	45.14	14.81	
Incidentals.....	1317.35	135.00		482.35
Total.....	18,405.69	15,849.36	2,556.33	

¹ Credit balance.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of agriculture and labor—Contd.				
Bureau of agriculture—				
Salaries.....	\$33,136.63	\$15,447.29	\$17,689.34	.....
Traveling expenses.....	8,415.85	3,138.70	5,277.15	.....
Printing and stationery.....	453.38	751.86	.....	\$298.48
Telegraph and telephone.....	98.66	113.09	.....	14.43
Exhibition supplies.....	119.64	.....	119.64	.....
Incidentals.....	371.79	371.90	.....	.11
Lighting and water.....	35.76	48.76	.....	13.00
Postage and freight.....	286.44	275.79	10.65	.....
Total.....	42,918.15	20,147.39	22,770.76	.....
Division of forestry—				
Salaries.....	10,285.83	.....	10,285.83	.....
Traveling expenses.....	1,961.47	.....	1,961.47	.....
Equipment.....	51.67	.....	51.67	.....
Maintenance of motor vehicle.....	419.94	.....	419.94	.....
Stationery and printing.....	101.97	.....	101.97	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	9.73	.....	9.73	.....
Incidentals.....	207.42	.....	207.42	.....
Total.....	13,038.03	.....	13,038.03	.....
Bureau of labor—				
Salaries.....	17,318.51	12,503.90	4,814.61	.....
Stationery and printing.....	423.60	502.42	.....	78.82
Telegraph and telephone.....	178.07	75.30	102.77	.....
Traveling expenses.....	3,014.55	2,503.71	510.84	.....
Postage and freight.....	423.05	291.70	131.35	.....
Incidentals.....	161.14	225.61	.....	64.47
Total.....	21,518.92	16,102.64	5,416.28	.....
Experimental station and field force—				
Salaries.....	37,575.48	21,250.73	16,324.75	.....
Farm labor.....	.....	4,497.01	.....	4,497.01
Traveling expenses.....	2,294.75	2,458.80	.....	164.06
Printing and stationery.....	873.05	816.72	56.33	.....
Incidentals.....	376.65	1,149.66	.....	773.01
Supplies.....	1 6.00	1,962.66	.....	1,968.66
Postage and freight.....	390.84	435.22	.....	44.38
Telegraph and telephone.....	132.76	174.60	.....	41.84
Lighting and water.....	327.48	101.85	225.53	.....
• Maintenance of buildings.....	.....	60.96	.....	60.96
Farming expenses.....	5,971.30	.....	5,971.30	.....
Equipment and accessories.....	1,730.37	.....	1,730.37	.....
Eradication of ticks.....	2,765.27	.....	2,765.27	.....
Care of cattle.....	600.62	.....	600.62	.....
Purchase of specimens of caprine, ovine, and porcine cattle.....	171.16	.....	171.16	.....
Total.....	53,203.72	32,908.21	20,295.51	.....
Miscellaneous—				
Insular forest fund.....	1 25.00	2,214.41	.....	2,239.41
Industrial and agricultural exhibitions in the city of Ponce.....	1,999.99	.....	1,999.99	.....
Total.....	1,974.99	2,214.41	.....	239.42
Total department of agriculture and labor.....				
	151,059.50	87,222.01	63,837.49	.....
Insular police:				
Salaries.....	534,198.04	426,791.70	107,406.34	.....
Stationery and printing.....	3,180.69	3,635.67	.....	454.98
Lighting and water.....	4,426.89	3,918.03	508.86	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	3,395.50	2,998.76	396.74	.....
Rent of quarters.....	15,000.96	14,581.80	419.16	.....
Transportation.....	22,020.20	8,007.96	14,012.24	.....
Automobile supplies and repairs.....	6,376.05	5,970.05	406.00	.....
Unexpended property.....	1 2,295.10	.....	1 2,295.10	.....

1 Credit balance.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—*Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)*—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Insular police—Continued.				
Care of animals.....	\$6,111.52	\$6,262.46		\$150.94
Postage and freight.....	1,077.90	1,416.91		339.01
Secret and confidential services.....	1,549.90	1,500.00	\$49.90	
Incidentals.....	3,519.34	4,192.11		672.77
Pay for reenlistments.....	11,564.94	7,041.44	4,523.50	
Bicycle repairs and supplies.....	226.26	359.26		133.00
Compensation for the lives of members of the insular police.....	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Traveling expenses of guardsmen and their families in cases of transfers.....	1,830.64		1,830.64	
Total insular police.....	614,183.73	488,676.15	125,507.58	
Department of health:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	81,770.57	75,210.26	6,560.31	
Automobile supplies and repairs.....	4,197.74		4,197.74	
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	31.45	60.91		29.46
Lighting and water.....	444.18	572.57		128.39
Postage and freight.....	1,399.92	2,789.62		1,389.70
Purchase of vaccine, virus, and serums.....	4,823.90	355.75	4,468.15	
Stationery, printing, and publication of Medical Bulletin.....	1,466.64	3,644.16		2,177.52
Supplies and equipment, bacteriological laboratory.....	927.59	1,331.04		403.45
Supplies and equipment, chemical laboratory.....	1,063.48	2,194.62		1,131.14
Telegraph and telephone.....	675.53	849.14		173.61
Traveling expenses.....	4,740.96	15,588.68		10,847.72
Incidentals.....	1,409.08	1,436.67		27.59
Labor.....	4,140.09	3,456.87	683.29	
Rent.....	3,124.66	7,113.28		3,988.62
Killing and burying animals.....	7.00	7.50		.50
Unexpendable property.....	557.77		557.77	
Care and maintenance of animals.....	1,555.95		1,555.95	
Total.....	112,336.51	114,611.00		2,274.49
Leper colony—				
Salaries.....	5,559.99	5,101.33	458.66	
Subsistence.....	7,906.33	6,016.53	1,889.80	
Clothing and bedding.....	2,508.87	1,099.11	1,409.76	
Incidentals.....	2,349.46	2,671.65		322.19
Unexpendable property.....	455.87	4.00	451.87	
Total.....	15,780.52	14,892.62	3,887.90	
Quarantine hospital:				
Salaries.....	3,443.30	1,806.35	1,636.95	
Subsistence.....	1,996.57	620.48	1,376.09	
Lighting and water.....	400.77	280.58	120.19	
Incidentals.....	383.25	322.02	61.23	
Building construction and repairs.....		4,785.43		4,785.43
Total.....	6,223.89	7,814.86		1,590.97
Field force, salaries.....				
Suppression of anemia.....	34,192.02	84,162.39		49,970.37
Mosquito extermination and control and suppression of malaria.....	15,036.64	15,560.03		523.39
Blind asylum—	17,167.73	21,261.91		4,094.18
Salaries.....	11,080.80	9,954.67	1,126.13	
Subsistence.....	7,237.65	6,070.70	1,166.95	
Clothing and bedding.....	614.14	285.67	328.47	
Medicines and supplies.....	797.43	324.51	472.92	
Fuel.....	836.40	587.50	248.90	
Incidentals.....	1,194.92	1,370.47		175.55
Water and lighting.....	161.18	144.73	16.45	
Transportation of patients.....	173.48	253.35		79.87
Unexpendable property.....	1.66		1.66	
Total.....	22,097.66	18,991.60	3,106.06	

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of health—Continued.				
Insane asylum—				
Salaries.....	\$34,918.27	\$27,061.08	\$7,857.19	
Subsistence.....	50,883.96	32,049.47	18,834.49	
Fuel.....	2,272.72	1,610.81	661.91	
Incidentals.....	2,685.19	2,263.95	421.24	
Water and lighting.....	2,153.01	1,685.61	467.40	
Medicines and supplies.....	1,362.45	2,123.47		\$761.02
Transportation of patients.....	389.04	670.38		281.34
Clothing and bedding.....	1 1,218.38	3,070.73		1 1,852.35
Unexpended property.....	1 19.76		1 19.76	
Total.....	93,426.50	64,394.04	29,032.46	
Girls' Charity School—				
Salaries.....	21,307.63	16,420.50	4,887.13	
Subsistence.....	27,259.33	13,449.01	13,810.32	
Contingent expenses.....	7,806.89	10,767.97		2,961.08
Purchase of typewriters and supplies.....	113.03		113.03	
Total.....	56,486.88	40,637.48	15,849.40	
Boys' Charity School—				
Salaries.....	34,310.65	26,907.53	7,403.12	
Subsistence.....	33,616.76	20,472.08	13,144.68	
Contingent expenses.....	15,607.58	14,171.77	1,435.81	
Total.....	83,534.99	61,551.38	21,983.61	
Miscellaneous—				
Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics.....	5,182.09	30,280.05		25,097.96
Rat extermination.....	907.50	827.13	80.37	
Care of tuberculosis patients.....	29,263.72	39,999.20		10,735.48
Education of deaf and dumb children.....	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Suppression of influenza.....	10,975.11	257,178.20		246,203.09
Total.....	47,528.42	329,484.58		281,956.16
Total, department of health.....	506,811.76	773,361.89		266,550.13
Civil-service commission:				
Salaries.....	6,805.96	5,741.17	1,064.79	
Incidentals.....	49.14	47.82	1.32	
Stationery, printing, and additional personnel.....	769.79	550.51	219.28	
Telegraph and telephone.....	19.75	13.50	6.25	
Postage and freight.....	103.32	106.48		3.16
Total, civil-service commission.....	7,747.96	6,459.48	1,288.48	
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico:				
Salaries.....	19,205.01	9,898.33	9,306.68	
Stationery and printing.....	192.17	110.17	82.00	
Lighting, gas, and water.....	422.40	417.25	5.15	
Telegraph and telephone.....	74.94	79.07		4.13
Traveling expenses.....	12.25		12.25	
Care of experimental animals.....	176.86	156.87	19.99	
Postage and freight.....	64.39	147.29		82.90
Incidentals.....	272.54	159.12	113.42	
Purchase of experimental animals.....	75.25	29.50	45.75	
Instruments, reagents, apparatus.....	479.20	869.39		390.19
Unexpended property.....	1 162.25	18.34		180.59
Library.....	146.48	141.00	5.48	
Culture, media, and ice.....	262.53	166.05	96.48	
Medicines.....	113.00	17.18	95.82	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	766.40	1,151.83		385.43
Total, Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.....	22,101.17	13,361.39	8,739.78	

¹ Credit balance.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—*Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)*—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
General miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor.....	\$9,418.87	\$12,484.40		\$3,065.53
Salary of historian.....	1,650.00	1,500.00	\$150.00	
Expenses of elections in Porto Rico.....		364.08		364.08
National Guard of Porto Rico fund.....	468.45	3,519.53		3,051.08
National Guard of Porto Rico, miscellaneous expenses.....	9,425.02		9,425.02	
Board of medical examiners.....	956.07	789.71	166.36	
Board of dental examiners.....	422.91	273.44	149.47	
Board of pharmaceutical examiners.....	704.59	1,341.58		636.99
Insular board of elections—				
Salaries.....	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Contingent expenses, 1919-20 and 1920-21.....	25,746.41		25,746.41	
Medical, dental, and pharmaceutical boards, typewriter for boards of examiners.....	1,081.67		1,081.67	
Relief of victims, Yagúez Theater fire in Mayaguez.....	3,800.00		3,800.00	
Reimbursing Pedro Alfonso Rosso, amount paid for nonexistent property sold for collection of taxes.....	32.29		32.29	
Reimbursing Jose Ramon de Arce, amount paid for nonexistent property sold for collection of taxes.....	24.69		24.69	
Board of the commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.....	617.97		617.97	
Board of veterinary examiners.....	19.92		19.92	
Repayment of fees, fines, and moneys improperly collected by secretaries and marshals of insular courts.....	22.09		22.09	
Workman's relief commission, salaries.....	466.67		466.67	
Translation bureau—				
Salaries and expenses.....	11,209.99	10,430.00	779.99	
Temporary employees.....	523.80	3,561.90		2,038.10
Incidentals.....	310.56	426.99		116.43
Board of commissioners for the promotion of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.....		123.60		123.60
Entertainment fund for Members of Congress of the United States guests of the Legislature of Porto Rico.....		24,747.20		24,747.20
Repayment of loans made to the insular government during emergency due to earthquake of October, 1918—				
Banco Comercial.....		19,286.65		19,286.65
Royal Bank of Canada.....		11,998.04		11,998.04
American Colonial Bank.....		8,838.45		8,838.45
Banco Territorial y Agricola.....		4,999.63		4,999.63
Expenses of the banquet tendered the French Navy by the legislature.....		900.00		900.00
Total, general miscellaneous.....	69,901.97	105,585.20		35,683.23
Total, executive.....	5,846,175.72	4,854,824.34	991,351.38	
JUDICIAL.				
Insular courts:				
Supreme court—				
Salaries.....	59,071.67	51,195.80	7,875.87	
Incidentals.....	1 1.20	1,001.10		1,002.30
Purchase of law books.....	10.00	2.50	7.50	
Water.....	40.45	31.45	9.00	
Lighting.....	80.72	73.74	6.98	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	836.95		836.95	
Total.....	60,038.59	52,304.59	7,734.00	

¹ Credit balance.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1919. (Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 27)—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920	1919		
JUDICIAL—continued.				
Insular courts—Continued.				
Publications of the decisions of the supreme court—				
Salaries.....		\$6,118.33		\$6,118.33
Incidentals.....		105.58		105.58
Advance sheets.....		498.09		498.09
Publication of the decisions of the supreme court.....		12.00		12.00
Digest of the "Decisiones de Puerto Rico".....		8.18		8.18
Publication of the advance sheets of the decisions of the supreme court.....	\$862.58			862.58
Total.....	\$862.58	6,742.18		7,604.76
District courts—				
Salaries.....	132,174.65	124,396.72	\$7,777.93	
Postage.....	666.94	724.59		57.65
Incidentals.....	5,235.56	4,694.53	541.03	
Water.....	157.50	104.79	52.71	
Lighting.....	338.62	277.18	61.44	
Rent.....	3,894.00	2,821.38	1,072.62	
Traveling expenses, judges and fiscals.....	3,072.41	1,705.84	1,366.57	
Care of horses.....	1,437.72	1,372.84	64.88	
Traveling expenses, marshals.....	160.33	31.10	129.23	
Autopsies and exhumations.....	773.00	659.00	114.00	
Fees of jurors.....	16,904.77	7,465.44	9,439.33	
Fees of witnesses in cases of lunacy.....	1,341.98	1,221.00	120.98	
Fees of witnesses.....	17,657.59	10,362.68	7,294.91	
Fees of defense witnesses in criminal cases.....	28.80	20.40	8.40	
Purchase of law books.....	52.50		52.50	
Fees of jurors, grand jury.....	3,603.50		3,603.50	
Total.....	187,499.87	155,857.49	31,642.38	
Municipal courts—				
Salaries.....	103,242.49	99,877.57	3,364.92	
Incidentals.....	3,993.02	3,508.74	484.28	
Rent.....	8,228.00	7,263.03	964.97	
Traveling expenses, court officials.....	3,672.02	3,558.97	113.05	
Care of horses.....	3,337.60	3,345.60		8.00
Traveling expenses, marshals.....	1,532.65	1,622.32		89.67
Fees of witnesses.....	3,100.05	1,679.82	1,420.23	
Total.....	127,105.83	120,856.05	6,249.78	
Total, insular courts.....	\$73,781.71	335,760.31	38,021.40	
Registrars of property—				
Salaries.....	57,605.41	51,566.01	6,039.40	
Incidentals.....	2,178.52	2,329.46		150.94
Rent.....	3,276.00	3,161.03	114.97	
Clerk at large for registries of property.....	714.00	600.00	114.00	
Total, registrars of property.....	63,773.93	57,656.50	6,117.43	
Total, judicial.....	437,555.64	393,416.81	44,138.83	

RECAPITULATION.

Legislative.....	\$45,677.13	\$83,466.81		\$37,789.68
Executive.....	5,846,175.72	4,854,824.34	\$991,351.38	
Judicial.....	437,555.64	393,416.81	44,138.83	
Total.....	6,329,408.49	5,331,707.96	997,700.53	

¹ Credit balance.

EXHIBIT No. 6.—*Loans to municipalities as of June 30, 1920.*¹

Municipality.	Balance July 1, 1919.	Loans made dur- ing year.	Amount repaid dur- ing year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1920.	
				Converted into bond issues pend- ing execu- tion. ²	Loans not converti- ble into bond issues.
Aguadilla.....	\$6,250.00	.....	\$750.00	.....	\$5,500.00
Aguas Buenas.....	1,678.20	.....	300.00	.....	1,378.20
Albonito.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00
Corozal.....	4,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	3,900.00
Fajardo.....	9,000.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	7,500.00
Guayama.....	4,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Guayanilla.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Gurabo.....	1,130.00	.....	545.00	.....	585.00
Isabela.....	2,500.00	.....	500.00	.....	2,000.00
Maricao.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	\$7,000.00	.....
Maunabo.....	11,000.00	.....	.....	11,000.00	.....
Mayaguez.....	8,703.84	.....	.....	.....	8,703.84
Naranjito.....	700.00	.....	200.00	.....	500.00
Patillas.....	2,405.75	\$1,510.11	500.00	.....	3,415.86
Penuelas.....	500.00	.....	100.00	.....	400.00
Ponce.....	52,500.00	.....	52,500.00	.....	.....
Quebradillas.....	680.00	.....	170.00	.....	510.00
Salinas.....	3,000.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
San Lorenzo.....	700.00	.....	.....	.....	700.00
Toa Alta.....	1,050.00	.....	150.00	.....	900.00
Utusado.....	15,951.85	.....	.....	15,951.85	.....
Total.....	135,849.64	1,510.11	61,535.00	33,951.85	41,872.90
Total amount of both classes.....	.....	.....	.....	75,824.75	.....
Less reserve for municipal loan account.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
				74,824.75	

¹ These loans are repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal year appropriation "Relief of municipalities" as shown in Exhibit No. 32.

² For details and explanations of these bond issues, see Exhibit No. 9.

EXHIBIT No. 7.—*Loans to school boards as of June 30, 1920.*¹

School board.	Balance July 1, 1919.	Loans made dur- ing year.	Amount repaid dur- ing year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1920.	
				Converted into bond issues pend- ing execu- tion.	Loans not converted into bond issues
Naranjito.....	\$799.99	.....	\$133.33	.....	\$666.66

¹ This loan is repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal year appropriation "Relief of school boards."

EXHIBIT No. 8.—*Loans from school building fund—amounts due from school boards for construction of school buildings under acts of the legislative assembly, approved Mar. 14, 1907, and Mar. 9, 1908.*

School board.	Due Govern- ment July 1, 1919.	Total cost of improve- ments dur- ing year.	Proportion assumed by insular govern- ment and charged to construc- tion of school buildings.	Remainder chargeable to school boards.	Repaid on loans dur- ing year.	Balance due Govern- ment June 30, 1920.
Aguada.....	\$660.00	.....	.....	.....	\$330.00	\$330.00
Aguadilla.....	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	900.00	2,700.00
Albonito.....	2,799.99	.....	.....	.....	600.00	2,199.99
Ciales.....	785.98	.....	.....	.....	450.00	335.98
Comerio.....	2,093.42	.....	.....	.....	500.00	1,593.42
Corozal.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....
Gurabo.....	9,319.83	\$4,866.37	\$2,433.18	\$2,433.19	1,150.00	10,603.00
Luquillo.....	2,503.66	55.98	27.99	27.99	500.00	2,031.65
Rincon.....	2,357.03	.....	.....	.....	400.00	1,957.03
San Lorenzo.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	450.00	1,350.00
Trujillo Alto.....	550.00	.....	.....	.....	225.00	325.00
Vega Alta.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....	450.00	450.00
Total.....	27,769.91	4,922.35	2,461.17	2,461.18	6,355.00	23,876.09

EXHIBIT NO. 9 (PART 1).—Municipal bonds pending execution and delivery to treasurer of Porto Rico, June 30, 1920, and their redemption funds.¹

Municipality.	Authorizations and description.	Date of—		Bond issue authorized.	Converted loans from Exhibit No. 6 on June 30, 1920.	Redemption funds, cash balances June 30, 1920.	
		Issue.	Maturity.			Insular revenues.	Trust fund.
Maricao.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly, beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1924	\$11,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$6,000.00
Naunabo.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly, beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1927	12,000.00	11,000.00	.....	6,186.79
Utua.....	May 4, 1917, series of \$2,000 redeemable yearly, beginning July 1, 1918.	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1925	16,000.00	15,951.85	.....	6,000.00
	Total.....	.....	.....	39,000.00	33,951.85	1,000.00	18,186.79

¹ Although these bonds have not been executed under act 4, approved Feb. 19, 1913, they were treated as actual bond issues in all respects, and the ordinary loans brought from Exhibit No. 6 were treated as converted into bond issues from the date of the bonds.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART II).—*Municipal and school-board bonds executed and delivered to treasurer of Porto Rico on June 30, 1920, and their redemption funds.*

Municipality.	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Per value of bonds issued.	Bonds outstanding on June 30, 1920.				Redemption fund, cash, balances June 30, 1920.
		Issue.	Maturity.		Owned by The People of Porto Rico.			Total.	
					To secure insular refunding bonds.	To secure loans from Merchants & Metals National Bank.	Unpledged.			Held by University of Porto Rico.
MUNICIPAL.									
Aguadilla.....	July 13, 1915, series of \$5,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1936	\$100,000	\$80,000			\$80,000	
Aibonito.....	Sept. 8, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917-1925; series of \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1926.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1926	16,500		\$9,500		9,500	
Arroyo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1936	24,000	16,000	2,000			\$2,329.44
Barceloneta.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1923	5,000		1,500			1,500
Barranquitas.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1933	9,000		6,500			6,500
Bayamon.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1923	16,000		6,000			6,000
Caguas.....	Oct. 24, 1913, series of \$5,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1933	100,000	65,000				65,000
Cayey.....	Feb. 14, 1914, three series at \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1914, 1915, and 1916, and series of \$2,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	.....do.....	July 1, 1932	46,000	25,000	5,000			30,000
Coamo.....	Sept. 16, 1913, series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1913, and series of \$2,500, redeemable beginning July 1, 1914.	.....do.....	July 1, 1921	21,500		2,500			2,500
Comerio.....	Jan. 13, 1915, one series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,000 each, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1929	13,500	9,000				9,000
Ciales.....	Mar. 29, 1915, series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1933	28,500	19,500				19,500

Dorado.....	Sept. 20, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1928	8,000	4,000	4,000	.....
Fajardo.....	Sept. 27, 1913, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1934	112,000	11,000	77,000	835.73
Guayama.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$4,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1935	90,000	67,500	67,500	4,050.02
Guayanilla.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914-1932, and \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1933.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1933	21,000	2,000	14,000	.....
Gurabo.....	Jan. 21, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1936	20,000	16,000	16,000	.....
Humacao.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly, Jan. 1, 1915-1919; series of \$2,500, redeemable Jan. 1, 1920-1927, and series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1928.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1937	60,000	47,500	47,500	1,250.00
Jayuya.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1922	5,000	1,000	1,000	.....
Juncos.....	May 29, 1913, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1933	38,000	4,000	26,000	.....
Lares.....	Jan. 28, 1915, one series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1917-18, and series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1935	54,500	45,000	45,000	149.91
Penuelas.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$500, redeemable yearly Jan. 1, 1915-1929, and series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1930.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1935	13,500	500	11,000	250.00
Ponce.....	Aug. 15, 1913, series of \$50,000, \$70,000, \$10,000, and \$160,000, redeemable, respectively, July 1, 1923, 1933, 1943, and 1953.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1953	390,000	390,000	390,000	30,000.00
Rio Piedras.....	June 27, 1914, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly July 1, 1915-1920, and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1921.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1924	18,000	6,000	6,000	.....
Salinas.....	Jan. 21, 1915, one series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1915, and series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1916-1930.	.....do.....	July 1, 1930	23,500	15,000	15,000	.....
San Lorenzo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1921	4,000	500	500	.....
San Sebastian.....	Mar. 25, 1913, one series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly July 1, 1917-1919, and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1925	12,500	7,500	7,500	.....
Toa Baja.....	Oct. 3, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1926	13,000	2,000	6,000	.....

1 These bonds were issued under act 4, approved Feb. 19, 1913, and received by the insular government in payment of ordinary loans outstanding in accordance with the terms of the same act the bonds are carried as cash by the treasurer of Porto Rico.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART II).—*Municipal and school-board bonds executed and delivered to treasurer of Porto Rico on June 30, 1920, and their redemption funds*—Continued.

Municipality.	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Per value of bonds issued.	Bonds outstanding on June 30, 1920.				Redemption fund, cash balances June 30, 1920.
					Owned by The People of Porto Rico.			Held by University of Porto Rico.		Total.
		Issue.	Maturity.		To secure Insular refunding bonds.	To secure loans from Merchants & Metals National Bank.	Unpledged.		
MUNICIPAL—continued.									
Vega Alta.....	May 19, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1923	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$2,000			\$3,000
Vieques.....	Sept. 30, 1913, one series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1914, and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1932	28,000	15,000	3,000			18,000
Yauco.....	Feb. 16, 1914, series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1932	90,000	45,000	15,000			60,000
	Total, municipalities.....			1,391,000	859,000	193,000		\$10,500	1,062,500
SCHOOL BOARD.									
Arecibo.....	Aug. 27, 1914, series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1924	30,000		12,000			12,000
Camuy.....	Jan. 4, 1916, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1927	12,000		4,000	\$83,000		7,000
Cayey.....	May 29, 1917, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1918–1923; series of \$2,500, redeemable July 1, 1924–1929, and series of \$3,000, redeemable July 1, 1930.	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1930	30,000		24,000			24,000
Humacao.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1928	42,000	18,000		6,000		24,000
Mayaguez.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$6,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1924	65,000	13,000				26,000
Naguabo.....	Jan. 4, 1916, series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1927	18,000		10,500			10,500

Ponce.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$14,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1924	140,000	28,000	28,000	.....	56,000	.....
San Juan.....	Oct. 10, 1916, series of \$30,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1918.	Jan. 1, 1916	July 1, 1927	300,000	210,000	210,000	.....	210,000	.....
Utusado.....	Aug. 5, 1913, series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1931	24,000	.....	16,500	.....	16,500	.....
	Total, school boards.....	.....	.....	661,000	269,000	108,000	9,000	386,000	.....
	Grand total.....	.....	.....	2,052,000	1,128,000	301,000	10,500	1,448,500	41,435.05

20	Road No. 11-Road No. 9 (via Morovis-Corozal y Naranjito).	36.0	Morovis-Corozal.				1.5	2 36,254.87	1.5	36,254.87
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.	14.0	Coamo-Santa Isabel.							
22	Las Cruces-Comerio (via Cidra).	20.0	Comerio-Cidra.							
23	Road No. 3-Trujillo Alto.	7.0	Rio Grande de Loiza Bridge.							
	Mayaguez-Maricao.	25.0	Las Vegas-Maricao.							
	Naguabo-Juncos.	27.0	Naguabo-Juncos.							
	Anasco-San Sebastian.	25.0	Anasco-San Sebastian.							
	Cabo Rojo-San German.	12.0	Cabo Rojo-San German.							
	Vega Baja-Morovis.	14.0	Vega Baja-Morovis.							
	Comerio-Road No. 1.	18.0	Comerio-La Plata.							
	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.	26.0	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.							
	La Muda-Pueblo Viejo.	9.0	La Muda-Guainabo.							
	Road No. 2-Florida Adentro.	10.0	Barceloneta-Florida.							
	Reform School - Mayaguez Playa.	5.5	Reform School - Mayaguez Playa.							
	Road No. 9-Toa Alta.	10.0	(Bayamon-Toa Alta.							
	San Sebastian-I as Marias.	15.0	Bucarabones Bridge.							
	Camuy-San Sebastian.	30.0	San Sebastian-I as Marias.							
	Hatillo-Road No. 13.	15.0	Camuy-San Sebastian.							
	Lajas-Yauco (via Guanica).	30.0	Hatillo-Road No. 13.							
	Old road Guayanilla-Ponce.	20.0	Lajas-Yauco.							
	Loiza-Juncos.	35.0	Old Road Guayanilla-Ponce.							
	Vieques Road.	50.0	Loiza-Juncos.							
			Vieques Road.							
			Purchase and repair of instruments and machinery.							
	Total.	1,781.0								
			275.0	2,560,927.07	141.7	1,085,897.07	841.4	6,176,143.91	1,258.1	49,822,768.05

Construction, indemnities and purchase of right of way.

Survey and construction.

Survey.

⁴ The total shown herewith is \$239,953.46 more than appearing on the balance sheet of The People of Porto Rico (Exhibit No. 1), due to the fact that said amount has been expended for construction purposes out of the appropriation for construction of roads and bridges, from special appropriations and the amount spent for the purchase and repair of instruments and machinery. The auditor only carries as cost of construction the amounts spent from appropriations for construction purposes.

EXHIBIT No. 11.—Statement showing the location by municipalities and valuation of real estate owned by the insular government as of June 30, 1920.

Municipalities.	Valuation as of July 1, 1919.	Additions during year.	Deductions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1920.
Adjuntas.....	\$2,785.00			\$2,785.00
Aguadilla.....	1,540.00			1,540.00
Agua8 Buenas.....	1,351.00			1,351.00
Albonito.....	1,885.00			1,885.00
Anasco.....	912.00			912.00
Arecibo.....	103,957.00		\$351.00	103,606.00
Arroyo.....	200.00			200.00
Barceloneta.....	20,400.00			20,400.00
Barranquitas.....	220.00			220.00
Barros.....	4,458.00			4,458.00
Bayamon.....	4,355.00	\$25,100.00		29,455.00
Cabo Rojo.....	14,044.96		21.00	14,023.96
Caguas.....	2,140.00		600.00	1,540.00
Camuy.....	20.00			20.00
Carolina.....	18,750.00			18,750.00
Cayey.....	170.00			170.00
Ceiba.....		9,750.00		9,750.00
Ciales.....	3,338.00			3,338.00
Cidra.....	212.00			212.00
Coamo.....	210.00		30.00	180.00
Culebra.....	20.00			20.00
Dorado.....	450.00			450.00
Fajardo.....	7,672.14	2,250.00		9,922.14
Guanica.....	800.00			800.00
Guayama.....	22,130.00			22,130.00
Guayanilla.....	8,871.70		308.00	8,563.70
Hatillo.....	15.00			15.00
Humacao.....	1,974.00			1,974.00
Isabela.....	766.00			766.00
Juana Diaz.....	895.00			895.00
Lajas.....	9,068.80			9,068.80
Lares.....	501.00	1,500.00		2,001.00
Las Marias.....	1,220.00		100.00	1,120.00
Las Piedras.....	120.00			120.00
Loiza.....	8,754.82			8,754.82
Manati.....	150.00			150.00
Maricao.....	10,180.00			10,180.00
Mayaguez.....	55,643.62	2,520.00	23.80	58,139.82
Naguabo.....	100.00	5,100.00		5,200.00
Naranjito.....	1,012.00		590.00	422.00
Patillas.....	720.00			720.00
Penuelas.....		280.00		280.00
Ponce.....	31,822.00		300.00	31,522.00
Quebradillas.....	115.00			115.00
Rincon.....	50.00			50.00
Rio Grande.....	120.00	2,500.00		2,620.00
Rio Piedras.....	47,318.00	50,910.00		98,228.00
Sabana Grande.....	1,111.00			1,111.00
Salinas.....	1,468.00	3,580.00	900.00	4,148.00
San German.....	1,400.00	4,450.00		5,850.00
San Juan.....	4,624,095.57	42,150.64	114,218.77	4,552,027.44
San Lorenzo.....	475.00			475.00
San Sebastian.....	928.00		150.00	778.00
Santa Isabel.....	3,050.00	1,340.00		4,390.00
Toa Alta.....	40.00			40.00
Utua8o.....	15,947.00	2,500.00		18,447.00
Vega Baja.....	2,000.00			2,000.00
Vieques.....	5,728.00			5,728.00
Yabucoa.....	150.00			150.00
Yauco.....	27,320.00	13,080.00		40,400.00
Total.....	5,074,179.61	166,910.64	117,592.57	5,123,597.68

EXHIBIT No. 12.—Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings exclusive of real estate, owned by the insular government as of June 30, 1920.

Buildings and municipalities.	Valuation as of July 1, 1919.	Additions during year.	Deductions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1920.
Adjuntas: Rural school, Barrio Pastillo.....	\$250.00			\$250.00
Aguada: Rural school, Barrio Atalaya.....	250.00			250.00
Aguas Buenas:				
Rural school, Barrio Jagueyes.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Mulas.....	250.00			250.00
Aibonito:				
Road house No. 21, Carretera No. 1.....	400.00			400.00
Road house No. 22, Carretera No. 1.....	1,200.00			1,200.00
Road house No. 23, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Rural school, Barrio Casey Abajo.....	250.00			250.00
Añasco: Wooden house in parcel of land in Reg. 3 of Añasco.....	50.00			50.00
Arecibo:				
Sanitation office.....	1,400.00			1,400.00
Sanitation stable.....	3,300.00			3,300.00
District court and police quarters.....	16,590.00			16,590.00
District jail building.....	75,386.00			75,386.00
Municipal court building.....	5,080.00		\$5,080.00	
A cement well.....	694.00			694.00
Arroyo: Rural school, Barrio Antigua.....	250.00			250.00
Barros:				
Frame building, town.....	1,600.00			1,600.00
Rural school, Barrio Barros.....	250.00			250.00
Bayamon:				
Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2.....	250.00			250.00
Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 2.....	750.00			750.00
Cabo Rojo: Reform school.....	118,498.23			118,498.23
Caguas:				
Government building.....	2,000.00			2,000.00
Road house No. 10, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00			100.00
Road house No. 11, Carretera No. 1.....	50.00			50.00
Road house No. 12, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00			100.00
Road house No. 13, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00			500.00
Road house No. 14, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00			150.00
Road house No. 15, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Road house No. 16, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Camuy:				
Rural school, Barrio Camuy Arriba.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Piedra Gorda.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Puente.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Yeguada.....	250.00			250.00
Cayey:				
Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 4.....	1,000.00			1,000.00
Road house No. 17, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Road house No. 18, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Road house No. 19, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Road house No. 20, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Road house.....	750.00			750.00
Coamo:				
Road house No. 24, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00			600.00
Road house No. 25, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Road house No. 26, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Culebra:				
Public building and cistern.....	3,396.61			3,396.61
Rural school.....	140.00			140.00
Fajardo:				
Customhouse.....	1,060.00			1,060.00
Wooden house.....	1,500.00			1,500.00
Guayama:				
Offices, irrigation service.....	5,000.00			5,000.00
Sanitation stable.....	2,810.00			2,810.00
District jail.....	12,448.17			12,448.17
Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 4.....	3,000.00			3,000.00
Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00			750.00
Guaynabo:				
Rural school, Barrio Guaraguas.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio "Pueblo Viejo".....	250.00			250.00
Hatillo:				
Rural school, Barrio Bayaney.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Yeguada Occidental.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Pajuil.....	250.00			250.00
Humacao:				
Registrar of property and post office building.....	2,200.00			2,200.00
District jail.....	24,983.61			24,983.61
Rural school, Barrio Buena Vista.....	250.00			250.00
Jayuya: Rural school, Barrio Collores.....	250.00			250.00
Juana Diaz:				
Road house No. 27, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00			750.00
Road house No. 28, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00			500.00
Wooden house.....	25.00			25.00

EXHIBIT No. 12.—Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings exclusive of real estate, owned by the insular government as of June 30, 1920—Continued.

Buildings and municipalities.	Valuation as of July 1, 1919.	Additions during year.	Deductions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1920.
Las Marias: Rural school, Barrio Anones.....	\$250.00	.....	.....	\$250.00
Mayaguez:				
Captain of the port building.....	5,500.00	.....	.....	5,500.00
Buildings on United States experimental station grounds.....	10,578.64	.....	.....	10,578.64
Sanitation stable.....	2,749.50	.....	.....	2,749.50
Frame building, San Jose Street.....	700.00	.....	.....	700.00
Laboratory building.....	19,042.27	.....	.....	19,042.27
Building for College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	67,257.03	.....	.....	67,257.03
Frame building, Mona Island.....	590.00	.....	.....	590.00
Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Anasco.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 2, to Anasco.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Yauco.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 2, to Yauco.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Moca:				
Rural school, Barrio Centro.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Rural school, Barrio Aceituna Abajo.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Morovis:				
Rural school, Barrio Guzman.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Rural school, Barrio Perchas.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Rural school, Barrio Franquez.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Naranjito: Rural school, Barrio Guadrana.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Penuelas: Rural school, Barrio Coto.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Ponce:				
Blind asylum.....	45,000.00	.....	.....	45,000.00
Insular courts and jails.....	109,000.00	.....	.....	109,000.00
Captain of the port building.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00
Sanitation office.....	1,380.00	.....	.....	1,380.00
Sanitation stable.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Road house No. 29, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Road house No. 30, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Road house No. 31, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Rio Piedras:				
Police barracks.....	3,600.00	.....	.....	3,600.00
Convalescencia Park.....	1,439.61	.....	.....	1,439.61
Experimental station buildings.....	21,206.53	\$1,817.22	.....	23,023.75
Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Road house No. 5, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00
Road house No. 6, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00	.....	.....	160.00
Road house No. 7, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00	.....	.....	160.00
Road house No. 8, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00	.....	.....	160.00
Road house No. 9, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00
Insular sanatorium for tuberculosis.....	.....	48,553.09	.....	48,553.09
Quarantine hospital.....	.....	18,400.00	.....	18,400.00
Sabana Grande:				
Frame building.....	40.00	.....	\$40.00	.....
Rural school, Barrio Rincon.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
San Juan:				
Insane asylum.....	203,240.00	.....	.....	203,240.00
Governor's palace.....	159,578.72	.....	.....	159,578.72
Boys' Charity School.....	159,340.58	.....	.....	159,340.58
Military hospital.....	122,180.00	.....	.....	122,180.00
Legislative assembly building.....	92,279.96	.....	.....	92,279.96
Intendencia building.....	80,150.00	.....	.....	80,150.00
Pabellon de San Juan.....	5,340.00	.....	.....	5,340.00
Pabellones del Estado Mayor.....	21,750.00	.....	.....	21,750.00
Office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico.....	11,760.09	.....	.....	11,760.09
Pink palace.....	57,540.00	.....	.....	57,540.00
Masonry building used for offices of the insular government.....	34,209.00	.....	.....	34,209.00
Penitentiary.....	92,008.50	.....	.....	92,008.50
Captain of the port building.....	2,300.00	.....	.....	2,300.00
Sanitation stable.....	10,012.93	.....	.....	10,012.93
Education warehouse.....	6,000.09	.....	.....	6,000.00
Police headquarters.....	29,290.00	.....	.....	29,290.00
Interior warehouse.....	7,070.89	.....	.....	7,070.89
Naval hospital.....	4,713.90	.....	.....	4,713.90
Girls' Charity School.....	88,400.00	.....	.....	88,400.00
Police barracks, Seboruco.....	800.00	.....	.....	800.00
Sanitary laundry.....	920.98	.....	.....	920.98
Quarantine hospital.....	14,416.84	.....	.....	14,416.84
Sick animals' quarantine.....	262.66	.....	.....	262.66
Quartermaster's dock.....	6,020.00	.....	.....	6,020.00
Sanitation offices, leper colony.....	4,869.82	.....	.....	4,869.82
Historical Archive.....	.....	19,600.00	.....	19,600.00

EXHIBIT No. 12.—*Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings exclusive of real estate, owned by the insular government as of June 30, 1920*—Continued.

Buildings and municipalities.	Valuation as of July 1, 1919.	Additions during year.	Deductions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1920.
San Juan—Continued.				
Market place, Puerta de Tierra.....		\$2,682.70		\$2,682.70
Barriada Obrera.....		5,062.15		5,062.15
Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 1.....	\$300.00			300.00
Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 1.....	990.00			990.00
Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 1.....	120.00			120.00
San Lorenzo: Rural school, Barrio Florida.....	245.00			245.00
Vega Alta: Rural school, Barrio Cienegueta.....	250.00			250.00
Vega Baja:				
Rural school, Barrio Almirante Norte.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Almirante Sur.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Rio Prieto.....	250.00			250.00
Rural school, Barrio Sierra Alta.....	500.00			500.00
Vieques: Vieques jail.....	7,600.00			7,600.00
Total.....	1,832,534.98	75,882.70	\$5,120.00	1,923,530.14

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust fund liabilities as of June 30, 1920.*

[Receipts and expenditures not to be confused with those on cash basis, Exhibit No. 31.]

REDEMPTION FUND—ROAD-IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$1,121,521.93
Property tax collections.....	284,941.49
Delinquent taxes as of June 30, 1920.....	4,991.66
Total.....	1,411,455.08
Interest on \$1,000,000 4 per cent bonds payable June 30, 1920 (6 months).....	\$20,000.00
Interest on \$375,000 4 per cent bonds payable Dec. 31, 1919.....	16,500.00
Interest on \$775,000 4 per cent bonds payable June 30, 1920.....	15,500.00
Bonds retired under sinking fund requirements Dec. 31, 1919.....	50,000.00
Repayment of taxes improperly collected.....	144.51
	102,144.51
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	\$1,309,310.57

MUNICIPAL BOND FUNDS.

Deduction from taxes collected for municipalities.....	67,794.55
Interest on bonds for year.....	65,314.72
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	2,479.83

CONSTRUCTION OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$40,966.44
Income billed.....	146.27
Total.....	41,112.71
Construction work.....	29,226.72
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	11,885.99

SAN JUAN HARBOR FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	111,822.38
Miscellaneous receipts.....	30,209.70
Transfers.....	20,070.84
Total.....	162,102.92
Interest on \$600,000 4 per cent bonds for year.....	24,000.00
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	138,102.92

SCHOOL BOARD BOND FUNDS.

Deductions from taxes collected for school boards.....	20,182.50
Interest on bonds for year.....	20,182.50

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....		\$37,154.61
Proportion of court fees and fines.....	\$49,220.04	
Proportion of sanitary fines.....	1,136.63	
Escheated inheritance.....	4,434.62	
Proportion of sale of Government lands.....	911.25	
Rent of property.....	2,449.44	
Sale of farm products and supplies.....	8,447.15	
Reimbursed by the United States Government for moneys advanced for the Student Army Training Corps.....	3,584.44	
Miscellaneous.....	8,306.78	
Transfers.....	1,311.50	
Repayments.....	294.77	
		80,096.62
Total.....		117,251.23
Expenses.....	62,983.96	
Advances to special disbursing officer.....	2,700.00	
		65,683.96

Balance as of June 30, 1920.....

\$51,567.27

UNIVERSITY INCOME FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	171.59
Income from securities owned.....	355.56
Total.....	530.15

ESCHEATED INHERITANCE FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	476.65
Transferred to university fund.....	476.65

UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act.....	50,000.00
Interest on bank deposits.....	548.80
Miscellaneous.....	10.08
Total.....	50,558.88
Expenditures.....	50,509.98

Balance as of June 30, 1920.....

48.90

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	151.16
Interest on bank balances.....	138.51
Total.....	289.67

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	30,396.76
Interest on loans.....	\$782.49
Repayments on principal of loans.....	6,355.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	23,876.09
Transfers.....	4,800.00
	35,813.58
Total.....	66,210.34
Expenditures.....	4,922.35
Transfers.....	4,800.00
	9,722.35

Balance as of June 30, 1920.....

56,487.99

SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND.

Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	560.40
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IRRIGATION FUND.

Construction:	
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$17,083.96
Collections during the year.....	362.29
Repayments.....	6,500.00
Transfers.....	120,000.00
Total.....	143,946.25
Construction expenditures.....	\$37,354.01
Transfers.....	20,000.00
Advances to special disbursing officer.....	6,500.00
	63,854.01

Balance.....

\$80,092.24

Operation:

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$52,071.81	
Repayment of unexpended balances by special disbursing officers.....	\$4,500.00	
Revenues from taxation.....	358,245.81	
Interest on bank deposits.....	3,014.05	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	179,242.86	
Transfers.....	95,000.00	
Loan from insular government.....	170,000.00	
	<u>810,002.72</u>	
Total.....		862,074.53
Operation expenses.....	142,437.07	
Bonds retired.....	150,000.00	
Interest on bonds.....	193,680.00	
Advances to special disbursing officers.....	4,500.00	
Loan returned to insular government.....	140,000.00	
Transfers.....	175,000.00	
	<u>805,617.07</u>	
Balance.....		\$56,457.46
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		\$136,549.70

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	14,952.49	
Amounts outstanding transferred during the year.....	2,631.64	
Total.....	<u>17,584.13</u>	
Old accounts presented for payment.....	929.10	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		16,655.03

REDEMPTION OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	66,043.78	
Deduction from taxes collected for municipalities.....	65,456.22	
Total.....	<u>131,500.00</u>	
Payments to redeem bonds.....	69,500.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		62,000.00

REDEMPTION OF SCHOOL BOARD BONDS.

Deductions from taxes collected for school boards.....	62,500.00	
Payments to redeem bonds.....	<u>62,500.00</u>	

SANITARY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	2,256.50	
Sanitary fines collected during the year.....	1,136.63	
Transfers.....	14.83	
Total.....	<u>3,407.96</u>	
Transfers.....	600.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		2,807.96

INSULAR POLICE RELIEF FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	2,190.12	
Fines imposed on policemen.....	609.27	
Proceeds of securities sold.....	1,916.00	
Total.....	<u>4,715.39</u>	
Value of securities sold.....	\$2,000.00	
Repayments to beneficiaries.....	1,131.20	
	<u>3,131.20</u>	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		1,584.19

SALE OF ARTICLES, GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	1,269.69	
Sale of articles.....	4.00	
Total.....	<u>1,273.69</u>	
Expenses.....	612.54	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		661.15

SALE OF ARTICLES AND WORK DONE, BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	1,284.14	
Sale of articles, band concerts, etc.....	291.72	
Total.....	<u>1,575.86</u>	
Expenses.....	1,199.50	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		376.36

SALE OF ARTICLES, PENITENTIARY.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$4,144.60	
Sale of articles.....	591.48	
Total.....	4,736.08	
Expenses.....	544.04	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		\$4,192.04
BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL, RECREATION FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	1,171.61	
50 per cent of receipts from band concerts.....	115.00	
Total.....	1,286.61	
Expenses.....	471.82	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		814.79
SECURITIES REFUNDING BONDS.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	1,260,500.00	
Transfers.....	133,000.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		1,127,500.00
SECURITIES LOAN FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	401,000.00	
Transfers.....	100,000.00	
		301,030.00
WORKMEN'S RELIEF TRUST FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	60,108.24	
Collections during year.....	275,499.24	
Repayment of unexpended balance by special disbursing officer.....	1,000.00	
Total.....	336,607.48	
Advances to special disbursing officer.....	\$1,000.00	
Expenditures.....	192,559.22	
	193,559.22	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		143,048.26
LA EGIDA DEL MAESTRO.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	1,027.12	
Transfer.....	1,027.12	
ROAD BOND FUND OF 1916.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	304,704.26	
Proceeds of the sale of bonds.....	955,000.00	
Repayment of unexpended balances by special disbursing officers.....	5,086.36	
Miscellaneous.....	1,454.84	
Transfers.....	716,999.40	
Total.....	1,983,244.86	
Advances to special disbursing officers.....	\$55,723.35	
Expenses.....	510,684.84	
Transfers.....	716,600.00	
	1,283,008.19	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		700,236.67
SALE OF ARTICLES AND WORK DONE, REFORM SCHOOL.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	35.14	
Sale of articles.....	7.95	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		43.09
RECREATION FUND, REFORM SCHOOL.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	26.28	
50 per cent of receipts from sale of articles.....	7.94	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		34.22
WHARF AND HARBOR FUND.		
Collections during the year.....	40,157.31	
Repayment of unexpended balance by special disbursing officer.....	801.76	
Total.....	940,59.07	
Advances to special disbursing officer.....	\$3,800.00	
Expenses.....	17,088.23	
Transfers.....	20,070.84	
	40,959.07	
GENERAL INCOME, INSULAR EXPERIMENTAL STATION.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	4,875.75	
Sale of farm products, Insular experimental station.....	19,095.13	
Repayment of unexpended balance by special disbursing officer.....	315.88	
Transfers.....	1,402.73	
Total.....	25,689.49	
Expenses.....	\$7,047.27	
Transfers.....	3,602.73	
Advances to special disbursing officer.....	1,725.00	
	12,375.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		13,314.49

FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF COFFEE.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$5,966.87	
Collections during year.....	7,912.77	
Total.....	13,879.64	
Expenses.....	2,304.07	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		\$11,575.57
CAPITOL BUILDING FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	11,145.20	
Sale of land.....	14,185.00	
Total.....	25,330.20	
Transfers.....	25,330.20	
TEACHER'S PENSION FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	24,141.91	
Collections during year.....	36,065.66	
Transfer.....	1,027.12	
Total.....	61,234.69	
Pensions paid during year.....	1,806.11	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		59,428.58
MAGAZINE PUBLISHING FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	281.87	
Collections during year.....	4,200.00	
Total.....		4,481.87
SPECIAL FUND, SAN ANTONIO-MARTIN PENA ROAD.		
Collections during year.....	65,874.12	
Repayment of taxes.....	\$2.15	
Transfers.....	50,000.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	50,002.15	15,871.97
FOREST FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	62.15	
Collections during year.....	2,174.93	
Total.....	2,237.08	
Transfer.....	400.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		1,837.08
CAPITOL CONSTRUCTION FUND.		
Collections during year.....	341,916.04	
Transfers.....	25,330.20	
Total.....	367,246.24	
Expenses.....	\$1,845.68	
Transfers.....	3,000.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	4,845.68	362,400.56
FAJARDO-VIEQUES-CULEBRA LINE.		
Collections during year.....	832.40	
Expenditures.....	98.98	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		733.42
CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.		
Balance as of July 1, 1919.....	8,103.94	
Transfers.....	7,416.20	
Total.....	15,520.14	
Expenses.....	\$5,058.03	
Transfers.....	7,416.20	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	12,474.23	3,045.91
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUND.		
Food commission special fund.....	3,385.25	
Expenses, sale of Government property.....	311.04	
Las Casas police barracks.....	1,050.00	
Homestead trust fund.....	303.42	
Juncos special tax.....	4,757.87	
San Lorenzo special tax.....	2,428.07	
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....		12,235.65
Total trust fund balance.....		4,553,692.25

EXHIBIT No. 14.—Interest-bearing indebtedness of the insular government, June 30, 1920—Bond issues.

Authorization.	Description.	Date of—		Rate of interest, per cent.	Amount.			Interest payable.	Balance in sinking fund June 30, 1920.
		Issue.	Maturity.		Authorized.	Issued.	Out-standing.		
Acts Mar. 8, 1906, and Feb. 13, 1907.	Road construction, series of \$50,000, payable yearly, beginning Jan. 1, 1908.	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1927	4	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$350,000	Jan. 1, July 1	\$399,000.00
Act No. 23, Mar. 10, 1910.	Road construction, redeemable after Jan. 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1910	.....do.....	4	425,000	425,000	425,000	.....do.....	535,500.00
Act No. 23, Mar. 28, 1914.	Public improvement bonds, redeemable on Jan. 1, 1925.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1939	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....do.....	369,818.91
Act No. 71, Apr. 13, 1916.	Public improvement bonds, first series of \$100,000, redeemable on Jan. 1, 1927.	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1930	4	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	.....do.....	.....
Do.	Public improvement bonds, series of \$100,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1927.	Jan. 1, 1918	.....do.....	4		500,000	500,000	.....do.....	.....
Do.	Public improvement bonds, series of \$200,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1931.	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 1, 1934	4½	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....do.....	.....
Act Sept. 18, 1908.	Irrigation series of \$150,000, payable yearly after 5 years.	Jan. 1, 1909	Jan. 1, 1933	4	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,950,000	.....do.....	.....
Act No. 74, Mar. 9, 1911.	Irrigation, redeemable after Jan. 1, 1933.	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1943	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....do.....	.....
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1944.	Oct. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1950	4	1,700,000	700,000	700,000	.....do.....	.....
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913, J. Res. No. 12, Mar. 28, 1914.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1951.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1954	4		400,000	400,000	.....do.....	.....
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1953.	July 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1958	4	200,000	400,000	400,000	.....do.....	.....
Do.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1958.	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1960	4		200,000	200,000	.....do.....	.....
Act No. 23, Nov. 22, 1917.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1958.	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 1, 1959	4	200,000	117,000	117,000	.....do.....	.....
Act No. 45, Mar. 7, 1912.	San Juan Harbor improvement, first issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1937	4	500,000	100,000	100,000	.....do.....	.....
Do.	San Juan Harbor improvement, second issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1939	4		200,000	200,000	.....do.....	.....
Do.	San Juan Harbor improvement, third issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1940	4	100,000	200,000	200,000	.....do.....	138,102.92
Act No. 23, Apr. 12, 1917.	San Juan Harbor improvement, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1942	4		100,000	100,000	.....do.....	.....

Act No. 120, July 26, 1913.....	Refunding bonds, first series of \$100,000, due July 1, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1914	July 1, 1933	4	1,000,000	655,000	.....do.....	.....
Do.....	Refunding bonds, first series of \$21,000, payable July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1935	4	300,000	300,000	.....do.....	.....
Do.....	Refunding bonds, series of \$30,000, payable yearly beginning July 1, 1918.	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1927	4	300,000	300,000	.....do.....	.....
	Total bonded indebtedness.....				12,525,000	12,097,000		1,442,421.83
	Temporary loan from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York.					300,000		
	Total indebtedness.....				12,525,000	12,097,000		1,442,421.83

EXHIBIT No. 15.—University of Porto Rico—Balance sheet, June 30, 1920.

ASSETS.	
Cash in hands of treasurer of Porto Rico:	
University fund.....	\$51,031.37
University agricultural fund.....	48.90
University income fund.....	530.15
Permanent university fund.....	289.67
Purchase and maintenance of supplies in the laboratories, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	17,062.14
Expenses, University of Porto Rico.....	3.21
	<u>\$68,965.44</u>
Cash in hands of secretary-treasurer, University of Porto Rico.....	48.85
Investments:	
Liberty bonds.....	800.00
Penueñas bonds.....	10,000.00
Porto Rico Fruit Exchange stock.....	20.00
	<u>10,820.00</u>
Real estate and improvements at Rio Piedras:	
Baldorioty, normal and practice buildings.....	121,101.98
Campus and farm.....	38,052.75
Farm buildings.....	14,907.60
	<u>174,062.33</u>
Real estate at Mayaguez owned by The People of Porto Rico and used by the university:	
Buildings of the College of Agriculture.....	49,640.00
Campus.....	5,500.00
Farm and buildings.....	12,350.00
	<u>67,490.00</u>
Miscellaneous equipment (see Schedule A).....	<u>120,716.43</u>
Total assets:	
Trustees, University of Porto Rico.....	374,613.05
The People of Porto Rico.....	67,490.00
	<u>442,103.05</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.	
University of Porto Rico:	
Liability, Munoz Rivera memorial fund.....	48.85
Capital (present worth).....	374,564.20
	<u>374,613.05</u>
The People of Porto Rico (College of Agriculture).....	<u>67,490.00</u>
	<u>442,103.05</u>

EXHIBIT No. 15, SCHEDULE A.—University of Porto Rico—Detailed statement of miscellaneous equipment.

	Rio Piedras.	Mayaguez.	Total.
Library books.....	\$8,657.09	\$4,613.14	\$13,270.23
Textbooks.....	11,510.47	1,983.91	13,494.38
Scientific apparatus.....	15,717.89	22,046.51	37,764.40
Athletic and military equipment.....	1,003.32	795.42	1,798.74
Machinery and tools.....	6,661.21	19,353.70	26,014.91
Live stock.....	300.00	2,272.51	2,572.51
Vehicles and harness.....	232.48	2,752.55	2,985.03
Furniture and fixtures.....	13,821.99	8,994.24	22,816.23
Total.....	<u>57,904.45</u>	<u>62,811.98</u>	<u>120,716.43</u>

EXHIBIT No. 16.—*University of Porto Rico—Surplus account as of June 30, 1920.*

Balance as of July 1, 1919.....		\$334,333.42
Appropriations:		
Federal, Merrill-Nelson fund.....	\$50,000.00	
Insular—		
Expenses, University of Porto Rico.....	65,000.00	
Purchase and maintenance of supplies in the laboratories, Mayaguez.....	25,000.00	
		140,000.00
Revenues:		
Court fines and fees.....	50,545.67	
Sale of public lands.....	931.25	
Escheated inheritances.....	4,444.15	
		55,921.07
Other income:		
Reimbursement from War Department account Students' Army Training Corps.....	3,584.44	
Students' fees, Rio Piedras.....	6,492.15	
Students' fees, Mayaguez.....	1,476.37	
Rent of farm and buildings, Rio Piedras.....	2,449.44	
Sale of farm produce, Mayaguez.....	2,131.05	
Interest on investments.....	474.07	
Interest on Merrill-Nelson fund.....	548.80	
Net gain on property sold.....	69.56	
Property received by transfer.....	605.17	
Miscellaneous.....	10.50	
		17,841.55
		<u>548,096.04</u>
Operating expenses as per Exhibit No. 17:		
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	65,918.13	
Rio Piedras colleges.....	99,100.61	
Office of board of trustees.....	4,495.80	
		169,514.54
Balance of appropriation written off.....	.01	
Property transferred to The People of Porto Rico.....	2,044.18	
Property condemned.....	1,973.11	
		4,017.30
Surplus as of June 30, 1920.....		<u>374,564.20</u>
		548,096.04

EXHIBIT No. 17.—*University of Porto Rico.*

A. OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, CLASSIFIED.

	Mayaguez.	Rio Piedras.	San Juan office.
Repairs and improvements.....		\$7,415.00	
Salaries of instructors.....	\$41,502.61	71,444.81	
Teachers' pension fund.....	412.11	731.03	
Other salaries and wages.....	4,941.49	10,492.11	\$3,897.78
Supplies, stationery, and printing.....	7,353.35	6,086.61	247.53
Light, water, fuel, and power.....	1,135.65	1,106.29	
Telephone, telegraph, and cable.....	126.14	144.27	20.11
Traveling expenses.....	334.02	9.45	266.17
Freight and postage.....	1,790.39	667.64	51.21
Insurance.....	421.33	212.95	
Incidentals.....	426.76	140.86	13.00
Farm and grounds.....	5,859.98		
Student labor.....	1,466.65		
Student assistants.....		354.30	
Ordnance materials.....	147.65	295.29	
Total.....	65,918.13	99,100.61	4,495.80
Grand total.....			169,514.54

B. OPERATING EXPENSES, MAYAGUEZ AND RIO PIEDRAS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTED BY COLLEGES.

	Equip- ment.	Salaries of instructors.	Other ex- penses.	Total.
College of agriculture.....	\$7,485.17	\$38,314.72	\$27,604.41	\$73,404.30
Normal college.....	1,284.79	29,986.83	14,483.19	45,754.81
College of liberal arts.....	800.70	8,157.52	4,659.20	13,617.42
College of pharmacy.....	746.40	7,295.83	5,026.60	13,068.83
College of law.....	987.31	10,048.33	4,514.91	15,550.55
University high school.....	926.95	9,356.37	5,571.83	15,855.15
Total.....	12,231.32	103,159.60	61,860.14	177,251.06

EXHIBIT No. 18.—*University of Porto Rico—Additions to, and deductions from, capital accounts for the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.*

	Total July 1, 1919.	Additions.	Deductions.	Total June 30, 1920.
A.—RIO PIEDRAS.				
Real estate and improvements, board of trustees.....	\$170,062.33	-----	-----	\$170,062.33
Miscellaneous equipment:				
Library books.....	7,440.65	\$1,303.67	\$87.23	8,657.09
Textbooks.....	10,125.78	4,403.77	3,019.03	11,510.47
Scientific apparatus.....	13,904.88	1,933.20	120.19	15,717.89
Athletic and military.....	994.50	15.50	6.68	1,003.32
Machinery and tools.....	6,619.38	140.88	99.05	6,661.21
Live stock.....	300.00	-----	-----	2,300.00
Vehicles and harness.....	247.23	-----	14.75	232.48
Furniture and fixtures.....	13,995.43	84.00	257.44	13,821.99
Total.....	53,627.80	7,881.02	3,604.37	57,904.45
B.—MAYAGUEZ.				
Real estate, The People of Porto Rico.....	67,490.00	-----	-----	67,490.00
Miscellaneous equipment:				
Library books.....	4,013.87	779.36	180.09	4,613.14
Textbooks.....	1,410.26	2,585.32	2,011.67	1,983.91
Scientific apparatus.....	15,536.65	8,358.98	1,849.12	22,046.51
Athletic and military.....	799.85	20.50	24.93	795.42
Machinery and tools.....	19,278.62	250.53	175.45	19,353.70
Live stock.....	2,412.51	650.00	790.00	2,272.51
Vehicles and harness.....	5,027.18	16.66	2,291.29	2,752.55
Furniture and fixtures.....	8,560.00	434.24	-----	8,994.24
Total.....	57,038.94	13,095.59	7,322.55	62,811.98
C.—TOTAL FOR THE UNIVERSITY.				
Real estate and improvements.....	241,552.33	-----	-----	241,552.33
Miscellaneous equipment:				
Library books.....	11,454.52	2,083.03	267.32	13,270.23
Textbooks.....	11,535.99	6,989.09	5,030.70	13,494.38
Scientific apparatus.....	29,441.53	10,292.18	1,969.31	37,764.40
Athletic and military.....	1,794.35	36.00	31.61	1,798.74
Machinery and tools.....	25,898.00	391.41	274.50	26,014.91
Live stock.....	2,712.51	650.00	790.00	2,572.51
Vehicles and harness.....	5,274.41	16.66	2,306.04	2,985.03
Furniture and fixtures.....	22,555.43	518.24	257.44	22,816.23
Total.....	110,666.74	20,976.61	10,926.92	120,716.43

EXHIBIT No. 19.—*Statement showing the amount of taxes pending on June 30, 1920,*

Municipality.	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Adjuntas.....													
Aguadilla.....													
Aibonito.....													
Anasco.....													\$26.40
Arecibo.....													16.26
Arroyo.....													9.60
Barceloneta.....													7.32
Bayamon.....													2.40
Caguas.....													36.60
Camuy.....													
Carolina.....													
Cayey.....													51.00
Ceiba.....													
Cidra.....													4.80
Coamo.....													
Corozal.....													
Culebra.....													
Dorado.....													1.20
Fajardo.....													
Guanica.....													5.88
Guayama.....													21.76
Guaynabo.....													
Gurabo.....													1.20
Hatillo.....													9.24
Humacao.....													
Isabela.....													
Juana Diaz.....													3.60
Lajas.....													1.80
Lares.....													
Las Marias.....													
Loiza.....													1.50
Luquillo.....													
Manati.....													
Mayaguez.....										\$313.16			39.60
Moca.....													
Naguabo.....													6.00
Naranjito.....													
Patillas.....													1.80
Ponce.....													139.70
Rio Grande.....													7.20
Rio Piedras.....													27.96
Sabana Grande.....													12.00
Salinas.....													
San German.....													4.20
San Juan.....							\$28.00	\$139.84	\$100.66	64.48	\$103.48	\$64.48	1,096.22
San Sebastian.....													36.00
Santa Isabel.....													
Toa Alta.....													
Toabaja.....													
Trujillo Alto.....													4.80
Utuado.....	\$13.52	\$56.42	\$42.60	\$30.90	\$3.24	\$3.54							18.36
Vega Alta.....													3.60
Vega Baja.....													2.40
Yabucoa.....													
Yauco.....													
Corporaciones.....												724.54	890.49
Total.....	13.52	56.42	42.60	30.90	3.24	3.54	28.00	139.84	100.66	377.64	103.48	789.02	2,400.89

¹ No amounts pending for 1907-1909.

for fiscal years 1901-2 to 1919-20, percentage, and reasons why they are pending.¹

1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	Total.	1919-20	Grand total.	Per cent pending June 30, 1920, for all fiscal years.	Pending judicial action.	Payments extended.	Probably uncollectible.	In claims.
	\$2.76	\$2.40	\$5.16	\$29.94	\$35.10	0.01	\$15.12	\$14.82	\$5.16	
	2.40	31.20	33.60	52.08	85.68	.03		49.68	33.60	\$2.40
\$1.46		9.00	10.46	72.00	82.46	.05	72.00		10.46	
		32.88	59.28	12.36	71.64	.03		30.00	41.64	
96.00	316.26	549.66	978.18	502.50	1,480.68	.13	22.56	1,122.84	335.28	
		9.60			9.60	(*)			9.60	
4.36	6.60	24.24	42.52	33.66	76.18	.06			65.20	10.98
23.58	40.74	46.98	113.70	227.88	341.58	.06	98.04	46.18	151.98	45.38
11.62	81.12	108.24	237.58	34.50	272.08	.05			272.08	
		24.24	24.24	73.02	97.26	.04			86.10	11.16
		2.16	2.16	11.52	13.68	(*)			13.68	
4.36	30.24	29.52	115.12	17.28	132.40	.04			131.20	1.20
				9.60	9.60	.01			9.60	
	12.00	19.68	36.48	31.08	67.56	.06		26.16	41.40	
	5.04	20.88	25.92	19.38	45.30	.01	10.08		33.78	1.44
4.36			4.36		4.36	(*)			4.36	
				1.00	1.00	.05			1.00	
2.90			4.10	.90	5.00	(*)		.90	4.10	
	3.00	1.80	4.80	84.76	89.56	.02			89.56	
18.14	13.20	33.60	70.82	9.60	80.42	.12			80.42	
2.40	24.42	8.84	57.42	17.68	75.10	.03			75.10	
2.18			2.18	17.28	19.46	.03			2.18	17.28
		2.40	3.60	10.80	14.40	(*)			14.40	
11.18	2.40	2.40	25.22	3.84	29.06	.01		3.84	25.22	
8.86	18.72	15.60	43.18		43.18	(*)			43.18	
		24.00	24.00		24.00	.01			24.00	
26.98		5.40	35.98	4.68	40.66	(*)			35.98	4.68
8.70		2.40	12.90	7.20	20.10	(*)			20.10	
		2.40	2.40	2.70	5.10	(*)				5.10
		112.92	112.92	468.24	581.16	.21		464.76	5.40	111.00
	5.40	5.06	11.96	16.80	28.76	.01			28.76	
		1.44	1.44	4.80	6.24	.01			6.24	
15.66	18.36	17.16	51.18		51.18	.01			51.18	
28.28		263.40	644.44	340.29	984.73	.07		809.29	174.24	1.20
				9.00	9.00	(*)		9.00		
	2.52	3.00	11.52	9.00	20.02	(*)			20.52	
		1.86	1.86		1.86	(*)			1.86	
2.18	1.56		5.54		5.54	(*)			5.54	
60.80	42.36	51.36	294.22	717.96	1,012.18	.04		26.66	985.52	
	6.96	7.56	21.72	7.68	29.40	(*)		3.60	7.20	18.60
39.53	60.60	39.24	167.33	34.82	202.15	.03			202.15	
		8.40	20.40	3.42	23.82	.01			23.82	
		5.40		1.20	6.60	(*)			6.60	
			4.20	20.52	24.72	(*)	1.80	13.32	9.60	
1,218.36	1,341.83	2,463.04	6,530.39	6,578.17	13,108.56	.28	189.66	4,234.10	8,396.62	288.18
21.76	6.00		63.76	7.20	70.96	.03		4.80	66.16	
	47.88	9.48	57.36		57.36	.03			57.36	
31.33	2.40		33.73		33.73	.03			33.73	
6.10	11.16		17.26	16.80	34.06	.01			34.06	
	12.00	24.00	40.80		40.80	.04	36.00		4.80	
20.20	9.60	6.60	204.98	4.80	209.78	.04			164.00	45.78
	12.36	57.00	72.96	22.08	95.04	.07			72.96	22.08
	8.40	13.44	24.24		24.24	(*)			24.24	
14.50			14.50		14.50	(*)			14.50	
	6.60	7.20	13.80	47.76	61.56	(*)	3.00		58.56	
1,527.34	8,942.44	15,615.06	27,699.87	19,001.51	46,701.38	.67	41,136.26	1,993.87	3,571.25	
3,213.12	11,097.33	19,712.54	38,112.74	28,599.29	66,712.03	.21	41,584.52	8,853.82	15,687.23	586.46

¹ Pending less than 0.01 per cent.

EXHIBIT No. 20.—Property valuation and taxes for the fiscal year 1919-20, on June 30, 1920.

Municipality.	Valuation.		Total.	Rate.	Of private property.	Of corporation property.	Total.	Taxes.					
	Of private property.	Of corporation property.						Insular, at 0.10 per cent.	Municipal, at 0.90 per cent.	Schools.		Road loan, at 0.10 per cent.	Municipal loan.
										Rate.	Amount.		
Adjuntas.....	\$2,086,080	\$85,425	\$2,171,505	1.20	\$25,032.96	\$1,025.10	\$26,058.06	\$2,171.51	0.10	\$2,171.51	\$2,171.50		
Aguada.....	919,710	1,303,823	2,223,533	1.20	11,036.52	15,645.90	26,682.42	2,223.54	1.10	2,223.54	2,223.53		
Aguadilla.....	2,180,645	325,074	2,505,719	1.20	26,167.74	3,900.92	30,068.66	2,505.72	1.10	2,505.72	2,505.72		
Agua Buena.....	1,778,727	62,890	1,841,617	1.20	9,344.74	4,565.68	10,099.42	841.62	1.10	841.61	841.62		
Albionito.....	1,142,620	380,184	1,522,804	1.20	13,711.44	4,562.22	18,273.66	1,522.81	1.10	1,522.80	1,522.80		
Anasco.....	1,962,185	330,458	2,292,643	1.20	23,546.22	3,965.56	27,511.78	2,292.65	1.10	2,292.65	2,292.65		
Arcebo.....	6,813,330	4,158,876	10,972,206	1.20	81,739.96	49,964.66	131,666.62	87,777.75	1.10	10,972.22	10,972.22		
Arroyo.....	2,285,895	44,578	2,330,473	(1)	28,860.36	584.00	29,444.36	2,330.98	0.05	1,165.50	3,084.90	\$2,638.04	
Barceloneta.....	1,373,525	1,710,486	3,084,011	1.20	16,432.30	20,525.86	37,008.16	3,084.02	1.10	3,084.01	3,084.01		
Barranquitas.....	703,280	4,929	7,08,209	(2)	9,196.84	64.08	9,260.92	708.58	1.10	708.59	708.59	757.93	
Barros.....	1,114,250		1,114,250	1.20	13,371.00		13,371.00	1,114.25	1.10	1,114.25	1,114.25		
Bayamon.....	3,930,238	1,802,820	5,733,118	1.20	47,163.58	21,633.96	68,797.54	5,733.12	1.10	5,733.13	5,733.13		
Cabo Rojo.....	2,689,622	249,539	2,939,561	1.20	32,275.48	2,999.28	35,274.76	2,939.57	1.10	2,939.56	2,939.56		
Caguas.....	4,502,140	1,831,781	6,333,921	1.20	54,025.68	21,981.48	76,007.16	6,333.93	1.10	6,333.93	6,333.93		
Camuy.....	1,530,880	532,738	2,063,618	1.20	18,370.56	6,632.88	25,003.44	2,083.62	1.10	2,083.62	2,083.62		
Carolina.....	2,382,930	1,066,088	3,479,018	1.15	27,528.38	12,490.06	40,018.44	3,479.87	0.05	1,735.93	3,479.86		
Cayey.....	2,581,380	944,881	3,526,271	1.20	30,976.68	11,338.60	42,315.28	3,526.27	1.10	3,526.27	3,526.28		
Cebalga.....	830,480	189,734	1,020,214	1.20	9,965.76	2,276.84	12,242.60	1,020.21	1.10	1,020.22	1,020.22		
Ciales.....	2,205,855	4,567	2,210,422	1.20	26,470.26	54.82	26,525.08	2,210.42	1.10	2,210.43	2,210.42		
Cidra.....	1,046,400	137,404	1,183,804	1.20	12,556.80	1,648.88	14,205.68	1,183.81	1.10	1,183.80	1,183.81		
Coamo.....	2,065,090	12,564	2,077,654	1.20	24,781.08	1,150.78	25,931.86	2,077.66	1.10	2,077.65	2,077.65		
Comerio.....	939,830	1,294,968	2,234,798	1.20	11,517.96	15,539.64	27,057.60	2,254.80	1.10	2,254.80	2,254.80		
Corozal.....	844,780	1,150	845,940	1.20	10,137.48	13.80	10,151.28	845.94	1.10	845.94	845.94		
Culebra.....	218,560		218,560	1.00	2,185.60		2,185.60	2,185.60					
Dorado.....	1,187,715	537,210	1,744,925	1.20	14,252.58	6,686.60	20,939.18	1,744.93	1.10	1,744.93	1,744.93		
Fajardo.....	1,629,060	3,151,356	4,780,396	1.45	23,631.20	45,894.46	69,525.66	4,781.08	1.10	4,781.08	4,781.08	11,952.70	
Guánica.....	1,814,220	941,842	2,756,062	1.20	21,770.64	39,302.78	61,073.42	6,756.06	1.10	6,756.06	6,756.07		
Guayama.....	5,844,311	44,613	5,888,724	1.36	79,488.16	606.78	80,094.94	5,889.33	1.10	5,889.33	5,889.33	9,422.94	
Guayanilla.....	2,011,360	210,882	2,222,242	1.20	24,136.32	2,530.60	26,666.92	2,222.25	1.10	2,222.24	2,222.24		
Guaynabo.....	894,320	318,467	1,212,887	1.20	10,735.44	3,821.66	14,557.10	1,213.09	1.10	1,213.09	1,213.09		
Guarabo.....	1,189,255	506,415	1,695,670	1.20	14,271.06	6,077.00	20,348.06	1,695.67	1.10	1,695.67	1,695.67		
Hatillo.....	1,866,545	265,219	1,899,764	1.20	19,151.66	3,138.68	22,290.34	1,859.77	1.10	1,859.77	1,859.77		
Hormigueros.....	800,370	352,465	1,192,835	1.20	9,604.40	4,709.60	14,314.04	1,192.84	1.10	1,192.84	1,192.84		
Humacao.....	2,867,330	2,193,854	5,061,204	1.20	34,408.20	26,326.32	60,734.52	5,061.21	1.10	5,061.21	5,061.21		
Isabela.....	1,453,345	76,740	1,530,085	1.20	17,440.14	920.90	18,361.04	1,530.08	1.10	1,530.09	1,530.09		

Jayuya.....	1,323,420	1,441,493	1,416,88	17,297,92	1,441,49	12,973,44	1,441,50	1,441,49
Juana Diaz.....	4,181,820	4,456,266	3,293,36	53,477,27	4,456,26	40,106,40	4,456,27	4,456,27
Juncos.....	1,228,000	1,144,830	1,027,66	27,372,83	2,372,83	21,355,60	2,372,83	2,372,83
Lajas.....	2,157,910	2,255,576	1,172,02	27,066,94	2,255,58	20,350,20	2,255,58	2,255,58
Lares.....	2,649,865	2,711,702	1,386,86	39,622,24	2,712,16	24,414,83	2,712,16	2,712,16
Las Marias.....	1,593,160	1,593,160	1,197,92	19,117,92	1,593,16	14,338,44	1,593,16	1,593,16
Las Piedras.....	6,405,245	347,882	4,174,60	11,857,54	988,13	8,893,15	988,13	988,13
Loiza.....	1,875,260	1,841,665	3,716,95	44,803,48	3,716,95	33,452,61	3,716,95	3,716,95
Luquillo.....	8,843,220	468,624	5,623,52	15,742,16	1,311,85	11,806,62	1,311,85	1,311,85
Manati.....	3,627,005	3,627,005	3,627,00	47,516,66	3,959,72	35,637,92	3,959,72	3,959,72
Maricao.....	1,608,500	3,000	19,302,00	1,611,90	1,611,90	14,503,50	1,611,90	1,611,90
Maunabo.....	1,001,020	4,837	15,000,92	15,000,92	1,001,90	9,944,59	1,001,90	1,001,90
Mavequez.....	7,471,248	1,403,636	8,874,884	20,353,00	17,755,37	7,102,146	8,877,68	8,877,68
Moca.....	913,090	133,014	1,596,20	12,553,28	1,046,11	9,414,96	1,046,11	1,046,11
Morovis.....	1,007,110	1,007,110	12,633,20	33,069,88	2,755,82	24,802,41	2,755,82	2,755,82
Naguabo.....	1,052,760	559,655	135,18	6,910,54	1,665,88	5,092,90	1,665,88	1,665,88
Naranjito.....	1,640,065	1,665,877	6,580,68	17,747,54	1,478,96	13,310,68	1,478,96	1,478,96
Patillas.....	1,680,390	5,812	360,32	17,747,54	1,478,96	13,310,68	1,478,96	1,478,96
Penuelas.....	17,252,110	4,064,055	48,768,82	255,794,14	42,632,36	170,529,42	21,316,18	21,316,18
Quebradillas.....	601,240	953,835	7,973,12	12,155,20	1,012,94	9,116,40	1,012,94	1,012,94
Rio Grande.....	2,106,230	303,490	3,641,90	28,916,66	1,265,66	21,687,50	1,265,66	1,265,66
Rio Piedras.....	3,994,815	1,889,724	25,511,50	79,456,86	5,885,69	52,971,24	2,409,72	2,409,72
Sabana Grande.....	3,976,557	13,576	162,92	11,881,62	990,14	8,911,22	5,885,70	5,885,70
Sabana.....	2,259,585	5,527,937	27,115,02	66,335,26	5,527,94	49,751,44	5,527,94	5,527,94
San German.....	2,969,855	2,922,970	3,035,66	38,673,92	3,222,82	29,005,44	3,222,82	3,222,82
San Juan.....	27,833,246	19,085,595	46,918,841	816,440,28	93,843,71	375,374,64	46,921,86	46,921,86
San Lorenzo.....	1,219,260	125,627	16,842,08	18,575,76	1,346,07	12,114,62	1,346,07	1,346,07
San Sebastian.....	1,876,005	273,934	3,287,26	25,799,32	2,149,95	19,349,49	2,149,94	2,149,94
Santa Isabel.....	2,923,760	3,997,627	12,886,42	47,971,54	3,997,63	35,978,65	3,997,63	3,997,63
Santa Rosa.....	761,326	284,504	3,584,10	12,670,02	1,055,84	9,502,50	1,055,84	1,055,84
Toa Alta.....	1,349,340	1,300,207	16,195,20	31,797,80	2,649,82	23,848,34	2,649,82	2,649,82
Toa Baja.....	848,525	3,301,374	4,840,52	15,022,82	1,251,90	11,267,12	1,251,90	1,251,90
Trujillo Alto.....	3,225,380	1,386,344	17,934,38	40,340,70	3,361,73	30,255,52	3,361,73	3,361,73
Utua.....	724,330	2,222,193	3,894,42	34,382,64	2,222,19	19,999,76	2,222,19	2,222,19
Vega Alta.....	3,540,685	3,229,475	30,488,22	34,382,64	2,965,22	25,786,98	2,965,22	2,965,22
Vega Baja.....	3,207,475	3,986,950	8,753,70	47,243,40	3,936,95	35,432,55	3,936,95	3,936,95
Vieques.....	288,280	55,374	664,50	10,003,86	883,65	7,952,90	883,65	883,65
Villalba.....	1,969,980	4,145,184	26,102,72	49,749,24	4,145,18	37,306,68	4,145,18	4,145,18
Yabucoa.....	3,219,005	71,626	38,628,06	39,457,58	3,290,63	29,615,68	3,290,63	3,290,63
Yauco.....	190,676,552	73,599,134	1,002,196,36	3,489,832,04	354,303,08	2,288,177,92	261,124,12	264,029,54
Total.....	1,441,49	1,441,49	1,441,49	1,441,49	1,441,49	1,441,49	1,441,49	1,441,49

¹ For Arroyo the total rate is 1.25 per cent on rural property and 1.31 per cent on urban property, being the rate of municipal bond redemption tax, 0.10 per cent on the rural and 0.16 per cent on the urban.

² In these municipalities the insular tax rate is 0.20 per cent and the municipal tax rate 0.80 per cent.

³ For Barrancitas the total rate is 1.36 per cent on rural property and 1.35 per cent on urban property, being the rate of municipal bond redemption tax; 0.10 per cent on the rural and 0.15 per cent on the urban.

⁴ For Maunabo the total rate is 1.36 per cent on rural property and 1.40 per cent on urban property, being the rate of municipal bond redemption tax; 0.16 per cent on the rural and 0.20 per cent on the urban

EXHIBIT No. 21.—*Statement showing distribution of property tax collections for the year ending June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920.*

	1920	1919	Increase.	Decrease.
Tax collections:				
Current year.....	\$3,471,009.00	\$3,201,356.01	\$269,653.59	
Prior years.....	54,856.10	22,649.89	32,206.21	
Total collections.....	3,525,865.70	3,224,005.90	301,859.80	
Protested taxes collected in previous years distributed.....	224,754.79	98,748.89	126,008.90	
Total taxes distributed.....	3,750,620.49	3,322,751.79	427,868.70	
Distribution:				
Insular government—				
General purposes 0.1 of 1 per cent..	342,905.89	254,916.40	87,909.49	
General purposes 0.25 of 1 per cent..	4,119.05	2,410.72	1,708.93	
Bond redemption.....	284,941.49	252,922.09	32,018.90	
Sanitation purposes.....	40,605.46	116,749.22		\$70,065.77
Excess over legal maxima transferred to insular revenues—				
Municipalities.....	249,255.76	571,871.32		321,815.56
School boards.....				
Total.....	927,906.24	1,190,070.25	121,717.32	391,881.33
Municipalities and school boards.....	2,822,714.25	2,017,207.98	805,506.27	
Protested taxes.....		107,473.56		107,473.56
Total distribution.....	3,750,620.49	3,322,751.79	927,223.59	499,354.89

EXHIBIT No. 22.—*Receipts and disbursements of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

Insular revenues:			
Balance July 1, 1919.....			\$838,385.93
Receipts—			
Excess over legal municipal and school boards maxima (Law No. 70 of 1916, see Exhibit No. 30).....		\$249,255.76	
United States internal revenues.....		286,503.53	
Customs.....		300,000.00	
Internal revenues—			
Excise taxes.....	¹ \$2,985,239.11		
Property taxes, insular proportion—			
0.1 of 1 per cent.....	\$342,905.89		
0.25 of 1 per cent.....	4,119.65		
		347,025.54	
Income taxes.....		2,458,575.63	
Inheritance taxes.....		41,933.43	
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....		46,683.45	
			5,879,457.16
Miscellaneous—			
Ordinary.....		523,353.72	
Municipal bond redeemed.....		107,500.00	
School board bonds redeemed.....		127,000.00	
			757,853.72
Repayments (see exhibit No. 26).....		1,517,506.39	
Transfers from trust funds.....		533,590.35	
			9,524,166.91
Total insular revenues receipts, including balance of July 1, 1919.....			10,362,552.84
Disbursements—			
Fiscal year appropriations.....		6,641,661.00	
No-fiscal year appropriations.....		1,786,781.98	
Indefinite—			
Advances to municipalities.....		\$27,756.89	
Miscellaneous.....		320,277.09	
			348,033.98
Bonds redeemed—			
Municipal.....		107,500.00	
School boards.....		127,000.00	
			234,500.00
Transfers to trust fund.....		295,161.73	
			9,306,138.69
Balance, June 30, 1920.....			1,056,414.15

¹ This amount includes \$41,117.50 representing excise taxes protested during previous years and covered into insular revenues during 1919-20.

Trust funds:	
Balance July 1, 1919.....	\$4,183,930.43
Receipts (see Exhibit No. 31).....	\$6,866,453.82
Transfers from insular revenues.....	295,161.73
	<u>7,161,615.55</u>
Total trust funds, including balance of July 1, 1919.....	11,345,545.98
Expenditures (see Exhibit No. 31).....	5,782,234.18
Transfers to insular revenues.....	533,590.35
	<u>6,315,824.53</u>
Balance, June 30, 1920.....	5,029,721.45
Total balance, insular revenues and trust fund.....	<u>6,086,135.60</u>
Insular revenues:	
Cash.....	1,047,414.15
Bonds unpledged.....	9,000.00
	<u>1,056,414.15</u>
Trust funds:	
Cash.....	3,600,721.45
Bonds pledged.....	1,429,000.00
	<u>5,029,721.45</u>
	6,086,135.60

EXHIBIT No. 23.—Comparative statement of excise stamp sales detailed by sources, fiscal years 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20.

SCHEDULE A—EXCISE PROPER.

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Distilled spirits:			
Domestic.....	\$209,423.21	\$147,910.77	\$182,222.06
Imported.....	15,280.46	16,450.61	18,271.71
Alcohol in medicine, cosmetics, etc.....	7,979.56		
Total.....	<u>232,683.23</u>	<u>164,361.38</u>	<u>200,493.77</u>
Near beer:			
Domestic.....	50,775.53	45,996.66	21,445.52
Imported.....	34,569.64	11,833.89	4,139.87
Total.....	<u>85,345.17</u>	<u>57,830.55</u>	<u>25,585.39</u>
Wine:			
Imported.....	18,201.08	566.95	372.80
Sparkling wine.....	1,071.20	64.40	102.30
Total.....	<u>19,272.28</u>	<u>631.35</u>	<u>475.10</u>
Champagne.....	4,225.47		
Cigars.....			
	321,325.97	304,418.12	336,846.74
Cigarettes.....	725,100.38	917,553.29	1,152,849.14
Total.....	<u>1,046,426.35</u>	<u>1,221,971.41</u>	<u>1,489,695.88</u>
Picadura and fine-cut chewing tobacco: Special stamps.....	4,873.74	3,729.18	3,522.6
Perfumery:			
Domestic.....	6,448.68	14,292.85	26,503.23
Imported.....	10,689.87	18,512.24	48,654.79
Total.....	<u>17,138.55</u>	<u>32,805.09</u>	<u>75,158.02</u>
Patent medicines:			
Domestic.....	3,110.60	5,051.50	6,354.68
Imported.....	62,822.86	94,004.26	149,903.53
Total.....	<u>65,933.46</u>	<u>99,055.76</u>	<u>156,258.21</u>
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet matter, etc.:			
Domestic.....	5,909.47	14,477.74	
Imported.....	5,985.96	10,472.37	
Total.....	<u>11,895.46</u>	<u>24,950.11</u>	
Cards.....			
	12,661.50	9,978.25	20,367.50
Arms and ammunition.....	9,568.87	4,401.76	9,740.25
Total.....	<u>22,230.37</u>	<u>14,380.01</u>	<u>30,107.75</u>

EXHIBIT No. 23.—Comparative statement of excise stamp sales detailed by sources, fiscal years 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20—Continued.**SCHEDULE A—EXCISE PROPER—Continued.**

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Matches:			
Domestic.....			\$100.00
Imported.....	\$56,343.39	\$44,506.30	37,407.71
Total.....	56,343.39	44,506.30	37,507.71
Total, excise proper.....	1,566,367.47	1,664,221.14	2,018,804.52

SCHEDULE B—LICENSE TAXES.

Manufacturers:			
Distilleries.....	1,325.00	1,155.00	2,125.00
Rectifiers.....	5,700.00		
Perfumery.....	1,885.00	1,400.00	3,665.00
Cigars.....	4,098.75	3,474.50	4,211.25
Cigarettes.....	3,300.00	4,400.00	4,200.00
Medicines.....	355.00	370.00	1,395.00
Strippers.....	3,590.00	13,650.00	11,115.00
Dealers.....	20.00	17,140.00	12,015.00
Near beer.....	100.00	100.00	50.00
Total.....	19,873.75	41,689.50	38,776.25
Wholesale dealers:			
Distilled spirits.....	9,857.50	775.00	5,213.50
Malt beverage.....	2,810.00	3,136.00	
Beer.....	3,855.00		
Cigars.....	4,103.00	4,054.75	6,040.00
Cigarettes.....	7,356.00	7,544.00	9,479.50
Arms and ammunition.....	455.00	1,095.00	310.00
Perfumery.....	2,803.00	3,687.50	8,842.50
Denatured alcohol.....	125.00	195.00	355.00
Leaf tobacco.....	6,172.50		19,312.50
Chewing tobacco.....	4,270.00	12,885.00	10,425.00
Cigars and cigarettes in vehicles.....	25.00	100.00	203.00
Total.....	41,832.00	33,422.25	60,181.00
Retail dealers:			
Malt beverages.....	46,987.25	14,326.00	16,240.00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	60,653.25	63,763.25	77,473.00
Arms and ammunition.....	1,962.50	1,637.50	3,175.00
Perfumery.....	9,958.75	11,548.75	36,866.25
Peddlers' perfumery.....	736.75	1,051.50	
Denatured alcohol.....	607.50	737.50	1,480.00
Total.....	120,906.00	93,064.50	135,234.25
Opium licenses.....	658.62	623.72	3,127.49
Gamekeepers.....	4,830.00	4,920.00	
Physicians.....	203.00	129.00	1,079.00
Intoxicating drinks.....	506.00	1,721.00	
Nonintoxicating drinks.....	4,019.50		
Billiard or pool tables.....			10,159.34
Total.....	10,217.12	7,393.72	14,365.83
Total, Schedule B.....	192,828.87	175,569.97	248,557.33

SCHEDULE C—DOCUMENTARY.

Notarial instruments.....	221,935.12	270,202.91	320,805.35
Tax certificates.....	1,869.00	1,276.50	1,304.50
Registrars of property.....	94,867.04	96,310.00	114,175.43
Blank books.....	1,641.51	528.59	754.46
Law pamphlets.....	171.04	70.54	200.00
Administrative fines.....	2,215.85	3,044.88	3,649.80
Stamp sales unclassified.....			
Total, Schedule C.....	321,599.56	371,433.42	440,889.54

EXHIBIT No. 23.—*Comparative statement of excise stamp sales detailed by sources, fiscal years 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20—Continued.*

SCHEDULE D—LUXURIES.

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Motor vehicles and accessories, etc.....	\$28,354.58	\$94,446.40	\$141,266.78
Phonographs.....	375.88	1,466.97	3,502.99
Pianos and pianolas.....	699.92	1,596.25	2,976.29
Films.....	1,049.49	4,007.80	33,297.32
Diamonds, precious stones.....	.47	981.41	35,285.61
Photographic cameras and accessories.....		2.62	2,308.24
Billiards.....		46.22	946.31
Total.....	30,480.34	102,547.67	219,583.54
Guaranty for cigars.....	28,267.25	38,220.56	7,507.21
Stamps for leaf tobacco.....	5,332.15	33,135.50	8,725.75
Total.....	33,599.40	71,356.06	16,232.96
Total, Schedule D.....	64,079.74	173,903.73	235,816.50
Foreign coffee.....			183.00
Protection of coffee.....		6,679.97	7,808.39
Total.....		6,679.97	7,991.39
Fertilizer, guaranty stamps.....			7,299.63
Grand total.....	2,144,875.64	2,391,808.23	2,959,358.91

EXHIBIT No. 24.—*Funds of the insular government June 30, 1920.*

Depositories:	
American Colonial Bank, San Juan, P. R.....	\$1,876,106.27
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	318,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	388,000.00
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	125,000.00
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.....	1,485,490.39
The Fletcher-American National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.....	65,366.86
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	398,720.51
Banco de Ponce, Ponce, P. R.....	50,000.00
National City Bank of New York, San Juan, P. R.....	200,000.00
Banco Masonico de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	10,000.00
Total cash in depositories.....	4,916,684.03
Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks drawn against funds in American Colonial Bank.....	1,262,223.98
	3,654,460.05
Cash in transit to American Colonial Bank.....	\$689,675.55
Draft in transit drawn on the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York.....	300,000.00
	989,675.55
Total available cash.....	\$4,644,135.60
Municipal bonds:	
Collateral to part of loan of \$300,000, from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	197,000.00
Collateral to part of \$1,122,000 refunding bonds sold.....	859,000.00
	1,056,000.00
School board bonds:	
Collateral to part of loan of \$300,000 from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	108,000.00
Collateral to part of \$1,122,000 refunding bonds sold.....	289,000.00
Unpledged.....	9,000.00
	386,000.00
Total balance (see Exhibit No. 22).....	6,086,135.60
Due from municipalities on loans from insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 6)...	74,824.75
Due from school boards on loans from insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 7)...	666.66
Due from school boards on loans from school building fund (see Exhibit No. 8)	23,876.09
	99,367.50
Grand total.....	6,185,503.10

EXHIBIT No. 28.—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements during the year ending June 30, 1920.

	Insular revenues.	Trust funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Cash balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$639,589.93	\$4,169,990.43	\$8,022,216.56
Excess over legal, municipal, and school board maxima (Law No. 70 of 1916).....	249,235.76		249,256.76
United States internal revenues.....	266,903.68		295,809.00
Customs.....	300,000.00		300,000.00
Excise and property taxes for municipalities and school boards.....	2,985,239.11	2,952,916.28	5,938,184.39
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....			
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	347,025.34		347,025.54
Income tax.....	2,468,573.03		2,459,375.63
Inheritance tax.....	41,933.43		41,933.43
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	46,683.46		46,683.45
Court fines and fees.....	40,644.00	50,063.27	99,707.87
Harbor and dock fees.....	26,474.30	40,959.07	65,423.37
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	141,830.46		141,589.45
Interest.....	180,991.53	1 3,587.55	163,949.30
Royalties on franchises.....	11,535.28		11,535.28
Taxes on insurance premiums.....	68,233.65		68,285.03
Rent of property.....	21,139.58		21,159.00
Sale of Government property.....	6,259.37		6,259.37
United States Government (Morrill-Hatch Act).....		30,000.00	30,000.00
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....		2 955,000.00	983,000.00
Municipal and school board bonds redeemed.....	234,900.00		234,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	20,064.96	2,813,907.56	2,834,023.81
Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, repa- yments.....	1,246,744.47		1,246,766.67
Repayments of loans by municipalities:			
Cash.....	35,281.84		35,281.04
Bonds.....	52,500.00		52,500.00
Repayments of loans by school boards:			
Cash.....	133.33		133.33
Bonds.....			
Other repayments.....	122,046.75		162,046.75
Transfers.....	583,090.35	295,161.73	828,752.03
Insular government receipts.....	9,524,166.91	7,161,618.58	16,888,702.46
Total.....	10,353,552.84	11,348,545.98	21,708,098.62
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Appropriations:			
1917-18.....	11,527.48		11,527.48
1918-19.....	130,883.04		130,883.84
1919-20.....	6,499,249.68		6,499,249.68
No-fiscal year.....	1,786,781.98		1,786,781.98
Indefinite.....	320,277.09		320,277.09
Relief of municipalities (loans).....	27,756.89		27,756.89
Relief of school boards (loans).....			
Miscellaneous.....			
Municipal bonds redeemed.....	107,500.00		107,500.00
School board bonds redeemed.....	127,000.00		127,000.00
Transfers.....	295,161.73	533,590.35	828,752.08
Municipalities, tax account.....		2,314,060.42	2,314,060.42
School board, tax account.....		276,985.46	276,985.46
Insular bond redemption tax.....		102,144.51	102,144.51
Irrigation fund:			
Construction of auxiliary electrical plant.....		1,189.49	1,189.49
Construction.....		42,609.01	42,609.01
Maintenance and operation.....		466,689.04	466,689.04
Development and extension of water power.....		25,928.03	23,928.03
Workman's relief trust fund.....		193,559.22	193,559.22
Road bond fund of 1916.....		566,408.19	566,408.19
Insular police relief fund.....		1,131.20	1,131.20
Construction of schoolhouses.....		4,922.35	4,922.35
Capitol construction fund.....		1,845.68	1,845.68
Magazine publishing fund.....			
Construction of rural school buildings.....		5,058.03	5,058.03
Teachers' pension fund.....		1,806.11	1,806.11
Funds for the protection of coffee.....		2,304.07	2,304.07
General income of the insular experiment station.....		7,459.70	7,459.70
Outstanding liabilities.....		929.10	929.10
University fund.....		59,555.26	59,555.26

¹ Includes interest on irrigation fund and university of agricultural fund.

² Includes proceeds sale of \$1,000,000 public improvement funds of 1919.

EXHIBIT No. 28.—*Statement of cash receipts and disbursements during the year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.*

	Insular revenues.	Trust funds.	Total.
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
Permanent university fund.....			
University agricultural fund.....		\$50,509.98	\$50,509.98
University income fund.....			
Special fund, food commission.....		394.80	394.80
Cash bond deposits.....		9,277.92	9,277.92
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		29,226.72	29,226.72
San Juan Harbor fund.....		24,000.00	24,000.00
Wharf and harbor fund.....		20,888.25	20,888.25
Municipal bond fund.....		65,314.72	65,314.72
School-board bond funds.....		20,182.50	20,182.50
Redemption of municipal bonds.....		69,500.00	69,500.00
Redemption of schoolboard bonds.....		62,500.00	62,500.00
Unclaimed wages.....		1,194.16	1,194.16
Miscellaneous.....		1,356,640.28	1,356,640.28
Insular Government disbursements.....	\$9,306,138.69	6,315,824.53	15,621,963.22
Balance as of June 30, 1920.....	1,056,414.15	5,029,721.45	6,086,135.60
Grand total.....	10,362,552.84	1,345,545.98	21,708,098.82

EXHIBIT No. 26.—*“Repayment” receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.*

Repayments to Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation:			
By various departments from insular revenues appropriations.....	\$1,061,397.46		
By various departments from trust funds, by municipalities, school boards, and other sources.....	112,825.21		
By special disbursing officers.....	72,521.80		
			\$1,246,744.47
Payments by municipalities on account of loans.....			87,781.84
Payments by school boards on account of loans.....			133.33
Payments by pay patients, insane asylum.....			16,477.27
Amounts repaid by department of the interior for payments received from municipalities and school boards for services rendered.....			28,548.28
Amounts repaid by department of insular police for payments received from sale of uniforms and other equipment.....			15,200.25
Amounts repaid by department of education for payments received from sale of equipment..			17,146.99
Amounts repaid by departments to various appropriations.....			105,473.96
Total.....			1,517,506.39

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920.

[Not to be confused with expense accounts of Exhibit No. 5.]

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Reparments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
LEGISLATIVE.											
Executive council: Incidentals.....	\$0.45				\$0.45				\$0.45	\$0.45	
House of delegates: Incidentals.....	119.38				119.38				119.38	119.38	
Senate of Porto Rico:											
Salaries.....	1,316.31	\$31,730.00			33,046.31		\$19,023.83		12,652.96	31,676.79	\$1,369.52
Furniture, books, and library equipment.....	1,149.69	1,000.00			2,149.69		419.07		831.26	1,250.33	899.36
Legislative printing.....	3,220.63	1,500.00	\$1,300.00		6,020.63		2,714.70		1,996.17	4,710.87	1,309.76
Incidentals.....	2,212.86	2,200.00	30.81		4,443.67		1,792.43		2,082.17	3,874.60	569.07
Compensation to members when in special session.....	2,604.00	2,660.00			5,264.00		2,282.00	\$1,330.81	4.00	3,616.81	1,647.19
Mileage for members.....	444.00	400.00			844.00		385.60		4.20	389.80	454.20
Printing of Senate journal.....	1,811.05	1,500.00			3,311.05				111.05	111.05	3,200.00
Purchase of books for library.....	500.00				500.00				500.00	500.00	
Temporary employees.....	11.44				11.44						11.44
Total, Senate of Porto Rico.	13,269.98	40,990.00	1,330.81		55,590.79		26,617.63	1,330.81	18,181.81	46,130.25	9,460.54
House of representatives:											
Salaries.....	543.55	42,740.00			43,283.55		19,759.60		22,663.95	42,423.55	860.00
Mileage for members.....	183.50	706.40			889.90		613.40			613.40	276.50
Legislative printing.....	7,515.40	2,200.00			9,715.40		3,384.44		1,886.44	4,970.88	4,744.52
Incidentals.....	338.30	2,200.00	50.00		2,588.30		1,969.89		289.66	2,199.55	388.75
Furniture, books, and library equipment.....	74.55	500.00			574.55		75.00		62.30	137.30	437.25
Printing journal of house of representatives.....	1,709.72	1,500.00			3,209.72		198.67		209.72	408.39	2,801.33
Temporary employees.....	335.03				335.03			50.00		50.00	285.03
Total, house of representatives.	10,700.07	49,846.40	50.00		60,596.47		25,941.00	50.00	24,812.07	50,803.07	9,793.40
Total, legislative.	24,089.88	90,836.40	1,380.81		116,307.09		52,558.63	1,380.81	43,113.71	97,053.15	19,253.94

EXECUTIVE.

Public service commission.

Salaries.....	2,631.85	10,445.00	447.16	13,076.85	10,080.16	928.52	11,008.68	2,068.17
Incidentals.....	226.91	1,000.00	.....	1,674.07	1,283.16	.....	1,283.16	390.91
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,711.05	6,000.00	.....	7,711.05	3,204.19	447.16	3,698.10	4,012.95
Total, public service commission.....	4,569.81	17,445.00	447.16	22,461.97	14,567.51	447.16	15,989.94	6,472.03

Governor.

Salaries.....	3,318.50	18,125.00	.....	21,443.50	17,695.00	1,606.00	19,876.08	1,567.42
Stationery and printing.....	77.92	500.00	2,200.00	2,717.92	2,639.40	.....	2,647.23	76.49
Telephone and telephone.....	97.43	250.00	218.99	300.00	386.94	10.84	1,547.18	16.24
Furniture.....	150.00	150.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....	140.90	150.00
Postage and freight.....	91.04	200.00	121.80	312.84	313.62	7.99	321.61	21.23
Incidentals.....	62.88	650.00	149.90	862.44	808.42	12.19	842.41	20.63
Incidentals.....	4.88	.....	.....	4.88	.....	4.88	.....	.....
Expenses, executive mansion.....	241.26	15,000.00	1,121.04	16,862.30	13,551.80	109.89	16,661.69	200.61
Total, office of the governor.....	3,913.57	34,875.00	3,811.73	43,100.30	35,544.58	1,753.62	41,035.98	2,064.32

Executive secretary.

Office of the executive secretary:								
Salaries.....	314.22	35,020.00	.....	35,334.22	33,089.70	1,662.71	34,952.41	331.81
Stationery and printing.....	278.48	200.00	.....	1,028.48	667.83	61.76	729.59	298.89
Furniture.....	18.22	200.00	.....	218.22	.....	18.22	188.22	30.00
Postage and freight.....	31.21	500.00	.....	531.21	164.90	7.00	471.90	59.31
Telephone and telephone.....	25.56	50.00	.....	75.56	11.53	7.38	48.91	26.65
Incidentals.....	32.02	700.00	.....	732.02	700.41	3.06	703.47	28.55
Printing and publication of laws.....	1,541.98	2,500.00	1,200.00	5,241.98	2,389.85	.....	2,389.85	2,852.13
Total.....	2,241.69	39,720.00	1,200.00	43,161.69	37,024.22	1,760.13	39,484.35	3,677.34

Bureau of weights and measures:

Salaries.....	23.14	18,093.00	.....	18,116.14	15,939.29	23.14	15,962.43	2,153.71
Stationery and printing.....	39.71	350.00	510.00	899.71	537.71	18.44	556.15	343.56
Traveling expenses.....	344.37	4,000.00	400.00	4,744.37	3,735.86	8.31	4,530.94	213.43
Telephone and telephone.....	75.09	100.00	.....	175.09	38.07	75.09	113.16	61.93
Equipment of weights and measures.....	331.26	500.00	255.00	1,086.26	561.62	.....	561.62	524.64
Postage and freight.....	15.64	800.00	875.00	1,690.78	1,159.42	3.19	1,162.61	528.17
Incidentals.....	101.10	600.00	345.00	1,046.17	710.33	18.97	729.30	316.87
Purchase of apparatus for testing gas, electric, and water meters.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00	234.80	.....	2,234.80	2,265.20
Total.....	930.31	28,943.00	2,385.00	32,258.32	22,917.10	48.91	25,851.01	6,407.51

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>Executive secretary—Continued.</i>											
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation:											
Salaries.....	\$18.23	\$35,358.00	.....	.....	\$35,376.23	.....	\$34,554.19	.....	\$18.23	\$34,572.42	\$303.81
Contingent expenses.....	1,196.60	8,000.00	\$1,332.00	\$24.49	10,513.00	.....	8,591.83	.....	29.14	8,620.97	1,892.12
Traveling expenses and delivery.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	304.33	.....	.....	304.33	695.67
Working capital fund.....	793.46	.....	131,000.00	1,246,744.47	1,378,537.93	.....	1,300,390.24	\$76,000.00	.....	1,376,390.24	2,147.69
Total.....	1,968.29	44,358.00	132,332.00	1,246,768.96	1,425,427.25	.....	1,343,840.59	76,000.00	47.37	1,419,887.96	5,539.29
Total, executive secretary.....	5,140.29	113,021.00	135,917.00	1,246,768.17	1,500,847.46	.....	1,403,781.91	79,585.00	1,856.41	1,485,223.32	15,624.14
<i>Historical archive of Porto Rico.</i>											
Salaries.....	.....	4,200.00	.....	.....	4,200.00	.....	2,712.50	.....	.....	2,712.50	1,487.50
Miscellaneous expenses.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	2,060.79	430.00	.....	2,490.79	519.21
Total, historical archive.....	.....	7,200.00	.....	.....	7,200.00	.....	4,773.29	430.00	.....	5,193.29	2,006.71
<i>Attorney general.</i>											
Office of the attorney general:											
Salaries.....	1,118.21	56,255.00	.....	.....	57,373.21	.....	51,213.24	381.00	736.31	52,330.55	5,042.66
Incidentals.....	227.08	2,500.00	.....	1.50	3,248.58	.....	2,704.05	.....	69.27	2,773.32	575.26
Purchase of law books.....	.....	500.00	620.00	6.00	916.00	.....	842.27	.....	.....	842.27	73.73
Litigation fund.....	276.34	1,000.00	1,340.00	493.72	3,110.06	.....	2,028.00	239.00	179.47	2,446.47	663.59
Postage.....	4.00	400.00	.....	.....	404.00	.....	300.00	.....	4.00	304.00	100.00
Traveling expenses.....	256.11	1,300.00	.....	.....	1,556.11	.....	642.12	40.00	101.46	783.58	772.53
Total, office of the attorney general.....	1,881.74	61,955.00	2,370.00	501.22	66,707.96	.....	57,729.68	660.00	1,090.51	59,480.19	7,227.77

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919–20, 1918–19, 1917–18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>Attorney general—Continued.</i>											
Penal institutions—Continued.											
Ponce jail—											
Salaries.....	\$74.44	\$8,133.00	.....	.....	\$8,207.44	.....	\$7,876.33	.....	\$0.60	\$7,876.93	\$330.51
Food for prisoners.....	5,642.78	8,500.00	.....	.....	14,864.62	.....	9,084.33	\$2,027.60	148.03	11,239.96	3,624.66
Lighting and water.....	130.05	650.00	15.00	\$21.84	785.05	.....	537.11	.....	5.62	542.73	252.32
Postage and freight.....	61.36	40.00	55.00	.....	156.36	.....	53.36	.....	28.60	81.96	74.40
Incidentals.....	622.39	525.00	.....	.....	1,147.39	.....	827.26	.....	70.69	897.95	249.44
Telegraph and telephone.....	28.73	.....	.....	.....	28.73	.....	.....	.....	21.32	.....	7.41
Total.....	6,559.75	17,848.00	770.00	21.84	25,199.59	.....	18,348.39	2,037.60	274.86	20,660.85	4,538.74
Mayaguez jail—											
Salaries.....	31.33	7,935.00	.....	.....	7,966.33	.....	7,866.04	.....	6.00	7,872.04	94.29
Food for prisoners.....	85.20	6,500.00	.....	21.00	7,326.20	.....	3,333.94	.....	116.58	3,450.52	3,875.68
Lighting and water.....	173.95	600.00	.....	.....	773.95	.....	178.92	400.00	75.35	254.27	119.68
Postage and freight.....	24.69	40.00	50.00	.....	114.69	.....	77.36	.....	14.21	91.57	23.12
Incidentals.....	181.90	625.00	.....	.....	806.90	.....	409.62	.....	76.12	485.74	321.16
Rent.....	.....	900.00	5.00	.....	905.00	.....	736.00	169.00	.....	905.00	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	3.85	.....	15.98	19.83	4.17
Total.....	1,236.07	16,600.00	60.00	21.00	17,917.07	.....	12,605.73	569.00	304.24	13,478.97	4,438.10
Humacao jail—											
Salaries.....	58.83	7,239.00	.....	.....	7,297.83	.....	7,111.01	.....	6.81	7,117.82	180.01
Food for prisoners.....	1,198.26	10,899.00	.....	.....	12,097.26	.....	5,545.09	160.40	.....	5,705.49	6,391.77
Lighting and water.....	63.16	600.00	80.00	.....	743.16	.....	622.82	.....	29.73	652.55	90.61
Postage and freight.....	30.01	40.00	.....	.....	70.01	.....	41.30	.....	7.94	49.24	20.77
Incidentals.....	228.54	875.00	160.00	.....	1,263.54	.....	1,026.00	.....	110.92	1,136.92	126.62
Telegraph and telephone.....	16.78	.....	.....	.....	16.78	.....	.....	.....	2.55	2.55	14.23
Total.....	1,595.58	19,653.00	240.00	.....	21,488.58	.....	14,346.22	160.40	157.95	14,664.57	6,824.01
Guayama jail—											
Salaries.....	55.83	6,714.00	.....	.....	6,769.83	.....	6,654.45	.....	6.16	6,660.61	109.22
Food for prisoners.....	852.78	7,800.00	450.00	.....	9,102.78	.....	5,167.80	48.80	256.57	5,473.17	3,629.61

Lighting and water.....	31.24	340.00	200.00	.....	571.24	.....	454.59	.....	8.47	463.06	108.18
Postage and freight.....	22.82	40.00	2.00	.....	64.82	.....	41.95	.....	16.25	58.20	6.62
Incidentals.....	212.66	700.00	60.00	.....	972.66	.....	655.72	.....	170.62	826.34	146.32
Telephone.....	22.31	.....	.....	.....	22.31	.....	.....	.....	10.76	11.31	11.00
Total.....	1,197.64	15,594.00	712.00	.....	17,503.61	.....	12,975.06	48.80	468.83	13,492.69	4,010.95
Aguadilla jail—											
Salaries.....	20.23	6,039.00	.....	.....	6,059.23	.....	5,934.17	.....	.....	5,934.66	124.57
Food for prisoners.....	1,141.36	5,114.00	.....	.50	6,255.86	.....	3,269.45	.....	452.44	3,751.89	2,503.97
Rent.....	55.00	720.00	.66	.....	775.66	.....	598.66	122.00	.....	720.66	55.00
Lighting and water.....	142.47	300.00	.....	.....	442.47	.....	141.95	150.00	55.34	347.29	96.18
Telephone.....	33.86	.....	.....	.....	33.86	.....	.....	.....	18.94	19.14	14.72
Postage and freight.....	7.74	40.00	7.00	.....	54.74	.....	39.02	54.74	5.50	44.52	10.22
Incidentals.....	163.60	500.00	120.00	.....	783.60	.....	534.85	.....	99.90	634.75	148.85
Total.....	1,564.26	12,713.00	127.66	.50	14,405.42	.....	10,548.30	272.00	632.61	11,452.91	2,952.51
Miscellaneous—											
Transportation of prisoners.....	224.91	900.00	100.00	50.00	1,274.91	.....	982.47	.....	159.94	1,122.41	152.50
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	6,116.66	15,000.00	.....	112.14	21,228.80	.....	8,833.96	.....	112.14	8,946.10	12,282.70
Women and children's wards—Salaries.....	140.00	.....	.....	.....	140.00	.....	.....	.....	140.00	140.00	.....
Total.....	6,481.57	15,900.00	100.00	162.14	22,643.71	.....	9,796.43	.....	412.08	10,208.51	12,435.20
Total, penal institutions.....	53,181.00	276,246.00	15,784.66	1,721.53	346,933.19	.....	254,178.10	15,218.40	6,309.77	275,706.27	71,226.92
Total, attorney general.....	55,082.74	338,201.00	18,154.66	2,222.75	413,641.15	.....	311,907.78	15,878.40	7,400.28	335,186.46	78,454.69
Treasurer.											
Office of the treasurer:											
Salaries.....	51.22	168,029.00	.....	86.25	168,166.47	.....	160,714.27	.....	.....	160,714.27	7,452.20
Stationery and printing.....	879.48	7,500.00	4,000.00	.....	12,372.48	.....	10,439.86	.....	350.53	10,790.39	1,582.09
Lighting and water.....	6.65	100.00	.....	.....	12,372.48	.....	95.95	.....	8.40	104.35	5.27
Telephone.....	438.34	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,938.34	.....	1,288.71	214.75	66.72	1,570.18	368.16
Incidentals.....	2,253.88	3,000.00	1,000.00	.....	6,253.88	.....	3,106.40	1,800.00	139.12	5,045.52	1,208.36
Preparation of property tax receipts.....	.....	3,000.00	1,500.00	.....	4,500.00	.....	3,907.04	.....	.....	3,907.04	592.96
Postage and freight.....	588.79	6,200.00	.....	.....	6,788.79	.....	4,143.88	.....	17.60	4,161.48	2,627.31
Traveling expenses, internal revenue agents and assessors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Care of horses, internal revenue agents.....	92.95	19,200.00	214.75	.....	19,507.70	.....	14,751.95	3,000.00	29.41	17,781.36	1,726.34
Automobile repairs.....	1.70	7,200.00	.....	.....	7,201.70	.....	5,621.70	900.00	.....	6,521.70	680.00
New engraving plates and printing internal revenue stamps.....	121.12	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,121.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
							8,360.01	.....	.....	8,360.23	1,760.89

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—Continued.											
<i>Treasurer—Continued.</i>											
Office of the treasurer—Contd.											
Cigar guarantee stamps.....	\$2, 708. 59	\$5, 000. 00	.....	.....	\$7, 708. 59	.....	\$228. 26	\$4, 500. 00	\$1, 708. 59	\$6, 436. 85	\$1, 271. 74
Unexpendable property.....	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	\$1, 000. 00	.....	2, 000. 00	.....	1, 026. 32	.....	.....	1, 026. 32	973. 68
Care of horses, assessors.....	3, 500. 00	3, 500. 00	1, 000. 00	.....	3, 500. 00	.....	3, 244. 50	.....	.....	3, 244. 50	255. 50
Traveling expenses.....	3, 000. 00	3, 000. 00	.....	.....	3, 000. 00	.....	2, 614. 76	.....	.....	2, 614. 76	385. 24
Rent of collectors' offices.....	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	600. 00	.....	2, 100. 00	.....	1, 903. 70	.....	.....	1, 903. 70	196. 30
Salaries, collectors of internal revenue.....	58. 33	86, 840. 00	.....	.....	86, 898. 33	.....	85, 446. 53	.....	.....	85, 446. 53	1, 451. 80
Total.....	7, 197. 02	325, 819. 00	9, 314. 75	\$86. 25	342, 417. 02	.....	306, 893. 84	10, 414. 75	2, 320. 59	319, 629. 18	22, 787. 84
Miscellaneous:											
Payment of principal on loan made in accordance with section 5, act No. 8, approved Dec. 12, 1918.....	.....	240, 000. 00	.....	.....	240, 000. 00	.....	240, 000. 00	.....	.....	240, 000. 00	.....
Interest on loan made in accordance with section 5, act No. 8, approved Dec. 12, 1918.....	.....	10, 800. 00	.....	.....	10, 800. 00	.....	10, 800. 00	.....	.....	10, 800. 00	.....
Interest, public improvement bonds of 1914.....	.....	40, 000. 00	.....	.....	40, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	.....
Interest, public improvement bonds of 1916.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....
Interest, public improvement bonds of 1918.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	.....	20, 000. 00	.....
Interest, refunding bonds of 1914.....	.....	26, 200. 00	.....	.....	26, 200. 00	.....	26, 200. 00	.....	.....	26, 200. 00	.....
Interest, refunding bonds of 1915.....	.....	11, 160. 00	.....	.....	11, 160. 00	.....	11, 160. 00	.....	.....	11, 160. 00	.....
Interest, refunding bonds of 1916.....	.....	9, 600. 00	.....	.....	9, 600. 00	.....	9, 600. 00	.....	.....	9, 600. 00	.....
Principal, refunding bonds of 1915.....	.....	22, 000. 00	.....	.....	22, 000. 00	.....	22, 000. 00	.....	.....	22, 000. 00	.....
Principal, refunding bonds of 1916.....	.....	30, 000. 00	.....	.....	30, 000. 00	.....	30, 000. 00	.....	.....	30, 000. 00	.....

Collateral loans.....	16,600.00	.....	16,600.00	.....	13,118.60	.....	13,118.60	.....	3,481.40
Repayment of taxes im-	2,789.96	.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,792.79
properly collected.....	10,000.00	.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Principals upon bonds of em-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ployees..... the insular	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
government.....	41.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of stamp agents	6,800.00	.....	32.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proportion of revenues de-	919.07	.....	2.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
rived from the registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
to conditional sales, to be	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
paid to municipalities.....	500.00	.....	204.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Settlement of claims for over-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
levying additional taxes on	39.41	.....	39.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levying additional taxes on	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
income of the fiscal year	200.01	.....	200.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917-18.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levying of income taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
provided by act No. 80, of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
laws of 1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection of Porto Rican	1,182.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
tobacco.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses, sale of bonds for	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
roads.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repayment of income taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
improperly collected.....	33,387.49	.....	33,387.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal refunding bonds.	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reimbursement to munic-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ipalities for influenza ex-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
pensures.....	2,812.97	.....	2,812.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Securities, refunding bonds,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
indefinite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Security loan to insular gov-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ernment, indefinite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest, public improve-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ment bonds of 1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repayment of taxes im-	10,250.00	.....	12,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
properly collected.....	9,585.96	.....	9,585.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18,766.51	542,802.52	234,100.00	12,489.62	808,158.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Treasurer.....	25,963.53	868,621.52	243,414.75	12,575.87	1,150,575.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Auditor.</i>									
Salaries.....	8,088.69	85,962.00	.....	14.00	94,004.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery and printing	586.79	1,000.00	.....	21.55	3,630.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone	91.65	1,100.00	.....	.....	6,341.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traveling expenses	1,380.09	5,000.00	.....	150.00	6,380.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postage and freight	41.79	5,000.00	.....	.....	541.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidentals.....	541.59	1,000.00	.....	1,642.00	3,183.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Auditor.....	10,730.60	93,502.00	3,814.00	35.55	108,082.15	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>Department of the Interior.</i>											
<i>Office of the commissioner:</i>											
Salaries.....	\$80.29	\$144,045.00		\$106.25	\$144,231.54		\$130,385.05			\$130,385.05	\$13,846.49
Incidentals.....	511.29	2,000.00		248.00	2,759.29		2,186.76			2,186.76	572.53
Traveling expenses.....		3,600.00			2,600.00		2,566.15			2,566.15	33.85
Purchase of automobile plates.....		3,500.00			4,405.71		2,507.37			2,990.96	1,414.75
Postage.....	405.71	2,000.00	\$300.00	500.00	2,355.65		2,304.80	\$342.04		\$141.55	45.29
Unexpended property.....	54.65	2,000.00		1.00	2,732.98		2,351.84	1.00		2,310.36	307.34
Telegraph and telephone.....	732.98	2,000.00			652.37		224.62			73.80	346.15
Stationery and printing.....	152.37	500.00			3,765.13		3,625.70			2.07	137.36
Automobile expenses.....	223.09	3,500.00	42.04		3,064.86		2,901.92			48.68	114.26
Expenses, division of public lands.....	564.86	2,500.00									
Division of public lands—	33.64				33.64					33.64	
Traveling expenses.....		2,000.00			2,000.00		986.92			986.92	1,013.08
Purchase and repair of instruments.....		500.00			500.00						500.00
Field work.....		5,500.00		527.87	6,027.87		3,695.92			3,695.92	2,331.95
Compensation to pilots acting as captains of ports.....	785.09	1,500.00		53.86	2,338.95		803.11			353.33	1,182.51
Total.....	3,543.97	172,145.00	342.04	1,436.98	177,467.99		154,540.16	343.04	739.23	155,622.43	21,846.56
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges:											
Construction, maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	14,317.66	807,000.00	142,049.04	25,360.71	988,727.41		808,909.54	175,436.00	942.29	985,287.83	3,439.58
Repair and maintenance of roads, island of Culebra.....			300.00		300.00			300.00		300.00	
Maintenance of roads, experimental station.....			300.00		300.00		299.93			299.93	.07
Total.....	14,317.66	807,000.00	142,649.04	25,360.71	989,327.41		809,209.47	175,736.00	942.29	985,887.76	3,439.65

Maintenance, repairs and reconstruction of public buildings.....	3,398.35	50,000.00	3,000.00	2,170.84	58,569.19	54,285.03	5.00	408.24	54,698.27	3,870.92
Maintenance, repair and reconstruction of public buildings.....	195.48	1,000.00	5.00		1,200.48	1,098.72	8.08	46.42	1,153.22	47.26
Electric light for public buildings.....	131.62	3,000.00	8.08	.60	3,140.30	2,965.29		98.25	3,063.54	76.76
Repairs to Institute of Tropical Medicine building.....	598.12				598.12			598.12		
Maintenance, repair, construction of buildings and improvements of lands, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	506.43				506.43	247.51			247.51	258.92
Reconstruction and repair of buildings, reform school.....			8,000.00		8,000.00	3,214.91			3,214.91	4,785.09
Maintenance of buildings, experimental station.....			300.00		300.00					300.00
Repair to high school, Stop No. 4, Puerta de Tierra.....			255.00	19.14	274.14	260.74			260.74	13.40
Repairs to building for anemia hospital at Utuado.....			3,000.00	229.23	3,229.23	3,227.39			3,227.39	1.84
Construction and repair of building, quarantine hospital.....			8,000.00	256.26	8,256.26	4,655.85			4,655.85	3,600.41
Improvement to building, insane asylum.....			1,200.00	302.72	1,502.72	1,353.19			1,353.19	149.53
Total.....	4,830.00	54,000.00	23,768.08	2,978.79	85,576.87	71,308.63	13.08	1,151.03	72,472.74	13,104.13
Construction of public buildings and improvements:										
Construction of a model penitentiary.....	117,508.89				117,508.89					117,508.89
Erection of an insular capital building.....	287,161.46				287,161.46			287,161.46		
Construction of a district jail in Aguadilla.....	20,000.00				20,000.00					20,000.00
Construction of an insular building in the city of Guayama.....	50,000.00				50,000.00					50,000.00
Construction of a pier in the city of Aguadilla.....	12,000.00				12,000.00					12,000.00
Construction of addition to building at experimental station, Rio Piedras.....	13,913.47				13,913.47					13,913.47
Special fund for the construction of hospital in Cabo Rojo.....	2,000.00				2,000.00			2,000.00		
Rural School building fund.....	97,900.00				97,900.00					97,900.00
Construction of rural school building in Ceiba.....	1,000.00				1,000.00					1,000.00

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>Department of the Interior—Con.</i>											
Construction of public buildings and improvements—Contd.											
Construction of new houses for care of tuberculosis patients			\$15,000.00	\$527.87	\$15,527.87		\$15,127.61			\$15,127.61	\$400.26
Construction of dormitories, Girls' and Boys' Charity Schools	\$4,645.04				4,645.04		4,298.51		\$106.12	4,404.63	240.41
Construction of artesian well at Playa Naguabo	700.00				700.00						700.00
Construction of aqueduct in Juana Diaz	10,000.00				10,000.00				10,000.00	10,000.00	
Acquisition of land and construction of insane asylum	300,000.00				300,000.00				300,000.00	300,000.00	
Construction of new houses to be leased to artisans and laborers in accordance with act No. 67, laws of 1919		\$30,000.00		\$1,110.46	31,110.46		6,172.61			6,172.61	24,937.85
Erection of building at insular experimental station			2,200.00	429.27	2,629.27		2,246.49			2,246.49	382.78
Total	916,828.86	30,000.00	17,200.00	2,067.60	966,096.46		27,845.22		599,267.58	627,112.80	338,983.66
Donation for construction of educational buildings (Exclusive of University of Porto Rico):											
Construction of school building, Morovis	19,338.38				19,338.38						19,338.38
Construction of high schools, San Juan	65,611.21				65,611.21						65,611.21
Construction of school building in Jayuya and Guaynabo	25,000.00				25,000.00				25,000.00	25,000.00	
Total	109,949.59				109,949.59				25,000.00	25,000.00	84,949.59

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Reversions to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>Department of the Interior—Con.</i>											
Miscellaneous—Continued.											
Survey, sale or lease of certain Government lands at Boqueron, Cabo-Roto.....	\$284.13				\$284.13		\$11.23			\$11.23	\$272.90
Plans for construction of public service railroads.....	596.28				596.28				\$596.28		
Construction of tank for eradication of ticks, experimental station and field force.....			\$6,500.00	\$293.19	6,793.19		4,494.94			4,494.94	2,288.25
Irrigation system at Isabela and Aguadilla.....			1,284.57	732.32	2,016.89		2,016.89			2,016.89	
Equipment of the Historical Archive of Porto Rico.....			430.00	3.78	433.78		378.71			378.71	57.07
Installation of water supply system, insular sanatorium.			6,500.00		6,500.00		5,607.97			5,607.97	892.03
Special construction work for municipalities and school boards.....	3,581.59			28,540.36	32,121.95		22,887.74	\$213.25		23,100.99	9,020.96
Forestry plantings and nurseries, District of Ponce.			2,800.00	8.25	2,808.25		1,647.12			1,647.12	1,161.13
Aiding the victims of the Archipelago relief fund.....		\$15,000.00		180.75	15,180.75		300.00			300.00	14,880.75
Earthquake relief fund.....											
Repair and partial reconstruction of the building, Arecibo District Court.....	7,905.85			215.61	8,121.46		8,101.05		20.41	8,121.46	
Repairs to the reform school building.....	3,805.54			220.74	4,026.28		3,666.98			3,666.98	359.30
Repairs and reconstruction of the building for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	15,000.00			185.14	15,185.14		560.25			560.25	14,624.89
Repairs to the Ponce District Court building.....	23,271.62			327.85	23,599.47		22,813.99			22,813.99	785.48

Repairs to the building of the Girls' Charity School, in Sancti Spiritus.....	8,306.83	49.66	8,356.49	8,123.59	.....	8,123.59	232.90
Repairs to the building for the Boys' Charity School, Sancti Spiritus.....	5,242.65	91.81	5,334.46	5,121.52	212.94	5,334.46	.....
Repairs to the building of the blind asylum at Ponce.....	8,492.11	574.04	9,066.15	9,011.32	54.83	9,066.15	.....
Repairs to the building for the office of the captain of the port in Ponce. Repair of Caminero houses, at not to exceed \$300 each.....	1,177.10	478.06	1,655.16	1,518.70	.....	1,518.70	136.46
Repairing bridges and culverts.....	5,226.79	107.03	5,333.82	5,055.76	.....	5,055.76	278.06
Repair of the municipal buildings of Caguas.....	24,583.89	95.19	24,679.08	21,648.22	.....	21,648.22	3,030.86
Relief of Josefa Alvarez, widow of Frizary, for the death of her daughter Emilia Frizary.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Aiding the municipality of Aguadilla in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Aiding the municipality of Aguadilla in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	30,000.00	203.92	30,203.92	2,632.75	.....	2,632.75	27,571.17
Aiding the municipality of Aguada in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	4,999.87	39.35	5,039.22	4,793.06	.....	4,793.06	246.16
Aiding the municipality of Anasco in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
Aiding the municipality of Isabela in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	3.09	.....	3.09	4,996.91
Aiding the municipality of Mayaguez in the reconstruction and repair of municipal buildings.....	60,000.00	524.72	60,524.72	9,039.77	.50	9,040.27	51,484.45
Aiding poor persons who by reason of the earthquake shall have lost either partially or totally their homes.....	59,559.11	20,579.53	141,138.64	92,723.53	31,000.00	123,723.53	17,415.11
School board of Aguadilla for repair of La Fayette School Building.....	302.88	211.32	514.20	486.11	28.09	514.20	.....

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>Department of the Interior—Con.</i>											
Miscellaneous—Continued.											
Earthquake relief fund—Con.											
School board of Aguadilla for the reconstruction of a 6-room schoolhouse.	\$18,000.00			\$473.78	\$18,473.78		\$13,423.85			\$13,423.85	\$5,049.93
School board of Anasco for repairs of the Rumirez de Arellano and De Hostos School Buildings, at \$2,000 each.	3,734.52			127.90	3,862.42		3,480.04		\$382.38	3,862.42	
School board of Mayaguez for the reconstruction of an 8-room school building.	24,000.00				24,000.00		50.00			50.00	23,950.00
School board of Moca for the repair of the Quinones School Building.	6,478.72		\$0.50	278.46	6,757.68		2,438.78		278.46	2,737.24	4,020.44
School board of San German for the repair and reconstruction of Antonio Martinez School Building.	5,958.66			40.41	5,999.07		5,861.25		137.82	5,999.07	
School board of San German for the reconstruction of a 6-room school building.	18,000.00				18,000.00		641.34			641.34	17,358.66
School board of San Sebastian for the repair and reconstruction of Whittier School Building.	2,477.10		75.43		2,552.53		2,516.92		36.61	2,553.53	
School board of San Sebastian for construction of a 4-room school building.	12,000.00				12,000.00		50.00			50.00	11,950.00
School board of Lares for the repair of the Clay School Building.	2,474.91		136.82	4.20	2,615.93		2,305.21			2,305.21	310.72

School board of Sabana Grande for the repair and reconstruction of the Cooper School Building.....	3,975.00	298.69	4,273.69	162.27	4,273.69	66,950.00	133,050.00
Mortgage loans to persons whose houses, by virtue of the recent earthquakes, have suffered damages of such import as to make them uninhabitable and whose owners have absolutely no means for the repair or reconstruction thereof.	200,000.00						
Total.....	689,056.30	86,728.32	200,000.00		16,950.00	\$50,000.00	372,734.78
Bureau of insular telegraph:							
Salaries.....	20.43	101,595.50	860,899.41		302,023.62	81,000.50	1,830.69
Lines between San Juan and Cayey and Pisenada in connection with wireless service.....			101,787.61		99,956.92		
Extension of telegraph and telephone lines.....		192.74	5,192.74		5,172.53		20.21
Rent of offices.....		188.78	2,188.78		2,124.86		43.92
Lighting.....		39.00	4,239.00		4,229.80		9.20
Stationery and printing.....			1,500.00		1,443.91		56.09
Purchase of material.....			8,128.98		4,147.53	300.00	32.47
Traveling expenses.....		128.98	8,128.98		7,638.13	200.00	290.85
Transportation of material.....		500.00	3,500.00		3,475.26		24.74
Telephone rentals and tolls.....		1.75	1,000.75		966.19		33.56
Extra compensation for extraordinary work.....			400.00		340.04		59.96
Additional employees to relieve the sick or absent.....			5,000.00		2,096.44	2,096.44	2,903.56
Repayment to Port Rico Telephone Co. of 25 per cent on telegraph business.....	48.48		3,003.00		2,997.63		5.37
Wages of linemen and laborers.....		114.66	1,163.14		1,110.63		52.51
Incidentals.....	843.71	239.49	2,239.49		2,023.75		216.74
Rent of new quarters where free quarters were destroyed.....		68.65	912.36		678.81	114.66	116.40
Construction of frame building, Aguadilla.....	56.88		56.88				56.88
Salaries additional employees during epidemic.....	2.97		2.97				2.97
Total.....	2.75		2.75				2.75
Total.....	975.22	614.66	144,799.45		138,402.43	614.66	5,781.87
Total, department of the interior.....	1,847,384.60	271,802.14	3,569,567.39		1,658,719.48	259,830.57	918,879.23

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
Department of Education.											
Office of the commissioner:											
Salaries.....	\$5,816.76	\$40,425.00			\$55,241.76		\$46,534.24		\$4,159.55	\$50,993.79	\$4,547.97
Printing.....		2,500.00			2,500.00		2,499.81			2,499.81	30.19
Office supplies.....		2,000.00			2,000.00		1,397.97	\$150.00		1,547.97	452.03
Telegraph and telephone.....		1,200.00			1,200.00		1,196.70			1,196.70	153.30
Traveling expenses.....		3,000.00			3,023.68		3,023.68			3,023.68	28.88
Transportation.....		1,500.00	\$32.13		1,500.00		999.90	61.55		1,061.45	438.55
Incidentals.....	2,491.26	600.00			3,091.26		1,484.98		921.55	2,096.53	684.73
Furniture.....		300.00			300.00		287.95			287.95	12.05
Postage.....	207.87	1,500.00			1,707.87		1,500.00			1,500.00	207.87
Total.....	8,515.89	62,025.00	211.55	32.13	70,784.57		58,936.35	211.55	5,081.10	64,229.00	6,555.57
Public schools:											
Salaries, common schools.....	110,471.62	2,055,628.25		3,332.68	2,169,432.55		1,967,888.56		20,204.68	1,988,093.24	181,339.31
Night schools.....	332.00	5,000.00		3.00	5,385.00		4,641.75			4,641.75	743.25
Contingent expenses, common schools.....	994.77	8,000.00			8,994.77		8,047.65		66.25	8,113.90	880.87
Aiding school boards in the maintenance of school lunch rooms.....		10,000.00			10,000.00						
Text books and school supplies.....	6,876.07	75,000.00		90.76	81,966.83						
Text books for high-school students unable to pay for same.....		5,000.00			5,000.00						
Salaries, high schools.....	12,269.35	130,000.00			142,269.35		122,791.09		5,387.11	128,178.20	5,000.00
Contingent expenses, high schools.....	8,204.37	15,000.00		8.64	23,213.01		15,007.30	255.00	3.08	15,265.38	7,947.63
Summer schools and institutes.....	139.72	2,000.00			2,139.72		1,730.50		86.02	1,816.52	323.20
Extension and development of common and industrial schools.....											
Total.....	2,103.60			17,146.99	2,103.60		22,540.89		2,103.60	2,103.60	12,897.09
Common-school equipment.....	18,290.99				35,437.98					22,540.89	

Rent, equipment, and supplies for rural schools.	8.00			8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00
Total.....	159,740.49	2,305,928.25		20,582.07	2,485,950.81		255.00	30,312.09	2,261,315.49	224,935.32
Total, department of education.....	168,256.38	2,367,653.25	211.55	20,614.20	2,556,735.38		466.55	35,393.19	2,325,544.49	231,190.89
<i>University of Porto Rico.</i>										
Expenses.....	2.02	84,200.00		632.39	84,834.41			19,200.00	84,831.19	3.22
Purchase and maintenance of supplies in the laboratories, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....		25,000.00		31.31	25,031.31				7,969.17	17,062.14
University fund, indefinite.....		1,311.50			1,311.50				1,311.50	
Total, University of Porto Rico.....	2.02	110,511.50		663.70	111,177.22					
<i>Carnegie Library.</i>										
Salaries.....	1,626.85	8,709.00			10,335.85			472.25	7,729.42	2,606.43
Incidentals.....	7,066.84	8,000.00			15,066.84			3,925.92	14,858.70	208.14
Total, Carnegie Library.....	8,693.69	16,709.00			25,402.69			4,398.17	22,588.12	2,814.57
<i>Government of the Island of Culebra.</i>										
Salaries.....	446.64	4,794.00			5,240.64			368.64	5,161.81	78.83
Stationery and printing.....		50.00			50.00				7.77	42.23
Postage and freight.....		30.00			30.00				16.61	13.39
Medicines for poor.....		100.00			100.00				84.61	15.39
Rent.....		60.00			60.00				60.00	
Public lighting.....		420.00			420.00				420.00	
Street cleaning.....		300.00			300.00				300.00	
Repair and maintenance of roads.....		300.00			300.00				538.50	61.50
Incidentals.....		50.00			50.00				37.53	
Office supplies and medicines.....	60.94				60.94				12.47	60.94
Total, government of the Island of Culebra.....	507.58	6,104.00	300.00		6,911.58			368.64	6,601.77	309.81
<i>Department of Agriculture and Labor.</i>										
Office of the commissioner:										
Salaries.....	21.32	26,235.00			26,256.32					8,107.80
Travelling expenses.....	158.95	300.00			458.95					135.32
Lighting and printing.....	60.00	200.00			260.00					6.35
Stationery and printing.....	30.49	200.00			230.49					35.46
Postage and freight.....	12.03	100.00	15.00		115.00					82.22
Telephone and telegraph.....	52.00	60.00	10.00		112.00					39.81
Incidentals.....	813.69	300.00	110.00		1,223.69					49.36
Total.....	1,094.27	27,255.00	135.00		28,484.27			96.94	19,980.92	8,503.35

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
Department of Agriculture and Labor—Continued.											
Bureau of agriculture:											
Salaries.....	\$386.32	\$34,744.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$35,130.32		\$33,136.63	\$110.00	\$188.61	\$33,435.24	\$1,695.08
Traveling expenses.....	227.27	9,000.00			11,227.27		9,415.85	1,000.00	65.97	10,481.82	745.45
Printing and stationery.....	72.16	500.00			572.16		482.87		34.69	517.56	54.60
Telephone and telegraph.....	13.40	100.00			113.40		105.02		6.49	111.51	1.89
Exhibition supplies.....	2.19	200.00		12.00	214.19		211.05		2.19	213.84	.35
Incidentals.....	1,910.38	800.00			2,710.38		2,079.03		120.72	2,196.75	510.63
Lighting and water.....	31.56	50.00			81.56		35.76		30.32	66.08	15.48
Postage and freight.....	127.31	300.00			427.31		297.45		103.10	400.55	26.76
Industrial and agricultural exhibition in the city of Ponce.....		2,000.00			2,000.00		1,999.99			1,999.99	.01
Total.....	2,770.59	47,694.00	1,000.00	1,012.00	52,476.59		47,764.25	1,110.00	552.09	49,426.34	3,050.25
Experimental station and field force:											
Salaries.....	508.84	44,252.00			44,760.84		37,575.48	30.00	407.70	38,013.18	6,747.66
Farming expenses.....	24.65	6,000.00		400.00	6,424.65		6,371.30		21.66	6,392.96	31.69
Traveling expenses.....	229.15	2,500.00		50.00	2,779.15		2,344.94	110.00	102.95	2,557.89	221.26
Printing and stationery.....	672.85	1,500.00	250.00		2,422.85		1,770.05		9.43	1,779.48	643.37
Incidentals.....	2,605.94	1,000.00		207.83	3,813.77		3,813.32		19.17	3,333.49	480.28
Equipment and accessories.....		4,500.00			4,500.00		2,902.08			2,902.08	1,597.92
Postage and freight.....	12.05	400.00	20.00		432.05		416.93		2.72	419.65	12.40
Telegraph and telegraph.....	36.39	250.00			286.39		142.41		23.99	166.40	119.99
Lighting and water.....	66.59	800.00			866.59		327.48		18.44	345.92	520.67
Motor-cycle supplies.....	53.40	100.00			153.40		10.13		3.40	13.53	139.87
Supplies.....	974.53		130.00		1,105.38		1,063.99		4.87	1,068.86	6.52
Care of cattle.....		1,000.00		.85	1,000.85		651.85			651.85	398.15
Eradication of ticks.....		15,000.00		50.00	15,050.00		2,835.42	6,500.00		9,335.42	5,714.58
Purchase of specimens of caprine, ovine, and porcine cattle.....		5,000.00			5,000.00		1,129.16			1,129.16	3,870.84

Maintenance of buildings.....	243.09	300.00	.....	.....	543.32	.....	.....	4.05	.....	.....
Maintenance of roads.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,427.48	82,902.00	400.13	758.68	89,488.29	61,114.58	7,250.13	618.38	68,983.09	20,505.20
DIVISION OF forestry:										
Salaries.....	.....	13,100.00	.....	.....	13,100.00	10,285.83	.....	.....	10,285.83	2,814.17
Traveling expenses.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	1,961.47	.....	.....	1,961.47	38.53
Equipment.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	930.15	.....	.....	930.15	69.85
Maintenance of motor vehicles.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	434.34	25.00	.....	434.34	40.66
Stationery and printing.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	113.73	.....	.....	113.73	86.27
Telegraph and telephone.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	9.73	90.00	.....	99.73	.....
Forestry plantings and nurseries.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Incidentals.....	.....	500.00	25.00	.....	525.00	207.42	310.00	.....	317.42	7.58
Insular forest fund.....	3,429.46	.....	.....	.....	3,429.46	2,747.18	.....	.....	2,747.18	682.28
Total.....	3,429.46	18,400.00	25.00	.....	21,854.46	16,689.85	1,425.00	.....	18,114.85	3,739.61
Bureau of labor:										
Salaries.....	304.24	18,460.00	.....	.....	18,764.24	17,318.51	.....	188.14	17,506.65	1,257.69
Stationery and printing.....	856.73	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,856.73	927.51	.....	345.12	1,272.63	1,584.40
Telegraph and telephone.....	250.82	3,000.00	.....	.....	550.82	181.73	.....	176.12	377.83	1,622.97
Traveling expenses.....	651.62	3,500.00	.....	316.75	4,468.37	3,331.30	300.00	106.33	3,736.63	731.74
Postage and freight.....	292.60	500.00	.....	.....	792.60	423.21	.....	284.30	707.51	83.69
Incidentals.....	280.92	500.00	50.00	.....	830.92	666.96	.....	50.00	717.36	113.56
Total.....	2,636.93	25,260.00	50.00	316.75	28,263.68	22,849.22	300.00	1,149.61	24,298.83	3,964.85
Total, department of agriculture and labor.....	15,358.73	201,511.00	1,610.13	2,087.43	220,567.29	168,276.88	10,110.13	2,417.02	180,804.03	39,763.26
Insular police:										
Salaries.....	6,044.15	535,518.50	12,300.00	236.97	554,099.62	541,071.18	1,558.00	1,080.18	543,709.36	10,390.76
Pay for reenlistments.....	538.06	13,200.00	.....	23.94	13,762.00	11,892.08	.....	400.30	11,992.38	1,769.62
Stationery and printing.....	64.33	2,500.00	1,025.00	.....	3,589.33	3,413.09	.....	.....	3,413.09	170.24
Lighting and water.....	99.30	3,800.00	678.00	.....	4,577.30	4,439.81	.....	92.33	4,552.14	23.15
Telegraph and telephone.....	16.44	3,400.00	175.00	.....	3,591.44	3,448.28	.....	9.75	3,558.03	37.11
Rent of quarters.....	93.68	14,500.00	500.96	21.00	15,115.64	15,133.86	.....	16.48	15,108.44	37.20
Transportation.....	48.32	22,000.00	115.00	1,000.00	23,163.32	23,133.82	.....	6.48	23,140.30	23.02
Traveling expenses of guardsmen and their families in cases of transfers.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	1,830.64	1,300.96	.....	3,131.60	1,868.40
Care of animals.....	737.54	8,000.00	.....	.....	8,737.54	6,772.97	.....	.....	6,172.97	2,564.57
Automobile supplies and repairs.....	682.00	8,500.00	.....	.....	9,182.00	9,156.14	.....	10.00	9,166.14	11.86
Bicycle repairs and supplies.....	340.74	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,340.74	841.26	180.00	.....	1,500.00	1,319.48
Unexpended property.....	1,626.54	2,000.00	4,225.00	.....	7,851.54	6,559.57	.....	1,217.10	7,776.67	719.87
Postage and freight.....	13.10	1,150.00	100.00	.....	1,263.10	1,084.62	.....	.01	1,084.63	178.47
Incidentals.....	57.89	3,500.00	1,050.00	.....	4,607.89	3,823.65	.....	.....	3,823.65	784.24
Secret and confidential services.....	52.33	2,500.00	.....	10	2,552.33	1,550.00	4,830.00	52.33	1,602.33	950.10
Purchase of horses.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	4,830.00	170.00

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—Continued.											
<i>Insular police—Continued.</i>											
Insular police uniform fund.....	\$103.19			\$15,200.25	\$15,303.44		\$2,607.92	\$12,300.00		\$14,907.92	\$395.50
Special guardsmen for elections.....	2.57				2.57				\$2.57	2.57	
Compensation for the lives of members of the insular police, indefinite.....		\$3,000.00			3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00	
Total, insular police.....	10,520.18	635,568.50	\$20,108.96	16,482.26	682,739.90		638,944.99	20,168.96	2,885.53	661,999.48	20,740.42
<i>Department of Health.</i>											
Office of the commissioner:											
Salaries.....	1,381.57	85,034.00		26.25	86,442.82		81,796.82	1,380.00	.83	83,177.65	3,264.17
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	628.77	500.00			1,128.77		33.20		589.68	622.88	505.89
Killing and burying animals.....	42.50	150.00			192.50		7.00	185.50		192.50	
Lighting and water.....	123.20	800.00			923.20		444.93	300.00	95.77	840.70	82.50
Purchase of vaccine, virus, and serums.....	946.09	8,000.00			8,946.09		4,823.90		866.84	5,690.74	3,255.35
Labor.....	420.40	4,000.00	200.00	68.50	4,688.90		4,181.59	447.20	59.91	4,628.99	59.91
Postage and freight.....	1,191.05	2,500.00	21.00		3,712.05		1,423.09	1,100.00	1,179.86	3,702.95	9.10
Supplies and equipment, bacteriological laboratory.....	890.85	2,500.00	175.00		3,565.85		1,834.36		547.87	2,382.23	1,183.62
Supplies and equipment, chemical laboratory.....	393.23	2,000.00		2.77	2,396.00		1,464.83		183.52	1,648.35	747.65
Stationery, printing and publication of medical bulletin.....	649.21	1,500.00			2,149.21		1,512.66		399.24	1,911.80	237.41
Rent.....	311.41	7,000.00			7,311.41		3,124.66	4,178.00	.82	7,303.48	7.83
Telegraph and telephone.....	763.80	1,200.00	25.00		1,988.80		590.00		762.94	1,957.83	30.87
Traveling expenses.....	1,400.78	4,000.00	3,000.00		8,400.78		5,368.88	62.30	704.24	6,135.42	2,265.36
Care and maintenance of animals.....		4,000.00			4,000.00		2,396.13			2,396.13	1,603.87
Automobile supplies and repairs.....	227.40	4,000.00	2,118.00		6,345.40		5,788.92		227.40	6,015.92	329.48
Unexpendable property.....	274.87	500.00			814.87		586.13		249.13	3,362.90	47.87
Incidentals.....	740.79	1,000.00	600.00	24.75	2,371.54		1,565.12	45.00	559.13	2,168.80	202.24

EXHIBIT No. 27—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919–20, 1918–19, 1917–18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>Department of Health—Continued.</i>											
Blind asylum—Continued.											
Unexpended property.	\$267.30	\$500.00			\$767.30		\$335.35		\$102.70	\$438.05	\$329.25
Medicine and supplies.	582.57	1,200.00			1,782.57		737.43		307.08	1,104.51	678.06
Fuel.	685.60	1,800.00			2,485.60		854.40		253.10	1,137.50	1,328.10
Incidentals.	208.59	600.00	\$600.00		1,408.59		1,252.74		123.06	1,375.80	32.79
Water and lighting.	683.00	500.00		\$14.00	1,197.00		173.18	\$300.00	327.73	802.91	394.09
Transportation of patients.	235.56	500.00			735.56		173.48	300.00	183.91	659.39	76.17
Total.	13,625.18	34,129.50	600.00	14.00	48,368.68		25,052.17	600.00	8,045.18	33,697.35	14,671.33
Insane asylum:											
Salaries.	906.26	36,280.00			37,186.26		34,918.27	908.00	34	35,826.61	1,362.05
Subsistence.	18,906.02	56,940.00		8,375.15	94,224.17		61,329.91	12,000.00	13,261.49	86,591.40	7,632.77
(Clothing and bedding.	9,831.30	5,000.00	10,000.00	8,375.12	23,206.42		7,536.26	1,000.00	3,918.57	12,454.83	10,751.59
Fuel.	690.90	2,500.00			3,190.90		2,308.72		301.71	2,610.43	580.47
Incidentals.	1,310.85	1,500.00	1,200.00		4,010.85		2,710.01		780.80	3,490.81	520.04
Water and lighting.	1,263.31	2,000.00			3,263.31		2,153.01		948.92	3,101.93	411.38
Medicines and supplies.	458.57	2,000.00	250.00		2,458.57		1,367.70		383.62	1,751.32	707.25
Transportation of patients.	2,540.56	2,000.00			4,540.56		389.04	2,050.00	1,610.94	4,049.98	490.58
Unexpended property.	372.93	2,000.00			2,372.93		1,945.69		153.28	2,098.97	273.96
Improvements to buildings.		1,200.00			1,200.00			1,200.00		1,200.00	
Total.	36,286.70	111,420.00	11,450.00	16,750.27	175,906.97		114,658.61	17,158.00	21,359.67	153,176.28	22,730.69
Girls' Charity School:											
Salaries.	1,298.84	21,974.00			23,272.84		21,307.63		95.34	21,402.97	1,869.87
Subsistence.	6,592.18	42,705.00	5,000.00		54,297.18		28,208.33	5,000.00	381.19	33,589.52	20,707.66
Contingent expenses.	10,745.14	8,500.00		450.61	19,695.75		18,339.14		642.30	18,981.44	714.31
Purchase of typewriters and supplies.		1,000.00			1,000.00		603.03			603.03	396.97
Construction of an iron fence in front of the building.		5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00	
Total.	18,636.16	79,179.00	5,000.00	450.61	103,265.77		68,458.13	10,000.00	1,118.83	79,576.96	23,688.81

Boys' Charity School:	Salaries.....	724.47	36,341.00			37,065.47	34,310.65	2,754.82
	Subsistence.....	6,976.01	52,000.00	2.00		68,978.01	46,996.80	21,981.21
	Contingent expenses.....	4,804.69	17,000.00	700.00		22,504.69	22,404.99	99.70
	Total.....	12,505.17	105,341.00	10,700.00	2.00	128,548.17	103,712.44	24,835.73
Miscellaneous:	Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics.....	469.99	10,000.00		1,611.55	12,081.54	6,811.05	5,270.49
	Rat extermination.....	322.82		600.00		922.82	922.82	
	Suppression of influenza.....	27,243.70			52.05	27,295.75	11,272.89	16,022.86
	Total.....	28,036.51	10,000.00	600.00	1,663.60	40,300.11	19,008.76	21,293.35
Total, department of health.		164,232.95	717,116.00	46,489.00	21,021.07	951,859.02	802,576.07	149,282.95
<i>Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.</i>								
Salaries.....	Stationery and printing.....	157.00	19,360.00			19,517.00	19,362.01	154.99
	Lighting, gas, and water.....	94.65	300.00			394.65	287.85	106.80
	Telegraph and telephone.....	8.20	200.00	300.00		508.20	424.10	84.10
	Traveling expenses.....	21.08	100.00			121.08	75.31	45.77
	Care of experimental animals.....		500.00	75.00		500.00	406.00	94.00
	Unexpended property.....	21.29	260.00			281.29	297.27	59.02
	Postage and freight.....	331.83	200.00		2.25	534.08	64.83	134.83
	Incidentals.....	90.25	100.00			190.25	5.12	128.19
	Purchase of experimental animals.....	45.18	200.00	75.00		320.18	4.30	285.21
	Instruments, reagents, apparatus.....	49.34	200.00			249.34	38.84	114.09
	Library.....	318.51	500.00	208.03		1,026.54	913.24	113.30
	Culture media and ice.....	81.70	100.00	125.00		306.70	272.45	34.25
	Medicines.....	87.02	300.00			387.02	53.07	52.82
	Miscellaneous expenses.....	135.24	100.00	50.00		285.24	32.42	70.87
		123.37	1,500.00			1,623.37	75.20	486.96
	Total, Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.....	1,564.66	23,920.00	833.03	2.25	26,319.94	24,647.95	1,671.99
<i>Civil Service Commission.</i>								
Salaries.....	Stationery, printing, and additional personnel.....	1,113.46	7,044.00			8,157.46	7,080.59	1,076.87
	Telegraph and telephone.....	297.89	850.00			1,147.89	841.15	306.74
	Postage and freight.....	26.50	25.00			51.50	41.61	9.89
	Incidentals.....	53.32	175.00			228.32	103.30	125.02
		293.66	50.00			343.66	283.48	3.04
Total, Civil Service Commission.....		1,787.03	81,144.00			9,981.03	8,409.33	1,571.70

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
EXECUTIVE—continued.											
<i>General miscellaneous.</i>											
Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor.....	\$2,255.87	\$20,000.00	\$10,220.60	\$841.13	\$33,317.60		\$18,992.59	\$10,309.52	\$1,683.13	\$30,985.24	\$2,332.36
Translation bureau:											
Salaries.....	2,093.31	11,210.00			13,303.31		11,209.99		2,093.21	13,303.30	.01
Temporary employees.....		1,900.00			1,900.00		523.80			523.80	1,376.20
Incidental.....	511.97	750.00			1,261.97		596.73			596.73	665.24
Insular board of elections:											
Salaries.....		4,000.00			4,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00	1,000.00
Contingent expenses, 1919-20.....											
National Guard of Porto Rico, miscellaneous expenses.....		50,000.00			50,000.00		26,035.72			26,035.72	23,964.28
Relief of municipalities.....	3,034.43	10,000.00		9.42	13,043.85		10,398.93			10,398.93	3,556.92
Relief of school boards.....		75,824.75		87,781.78	163,606.53	\$135,849.64	27,756.89			163,606.53	
Reimbursing the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor" with amount expended in the relief of victims of the Arechivo fire.....		5,000.00			5,000.00			2,756.00		2,756.00	2,244.00
Salary of historian.....		1,650.00			1,650.00		1,650.00			1,650.00	
Board of medical examiners.....	710.20	1,500.00			2,210.20		1,027.19			1,027.19	1,183.10
Board of pharmaceutical examiners.....		1,500.00			1,500.00		704.59			704.59	945.01
Board of dental examiners.....		500.00			500.00		423.42			423.42	295.31
Typewriter for boards of examiners.....	218.73	1,100.00			1,318.73		1,081.67			1,081.67	18.33
Relief of victims Yaguez theater fire in Mayaguez.....		4,000.00			4,000.00		3,800.00			3,800.00	200.00
Repayment of loans made to the insular government during emergency due to earthquakes:											
Banco Comercial.....	5,147.17				5,147.17						5,147.17
Royal Bank of Canada.....	1.96				1.96						1.96
American Colonial Bank.....	161.55				161.55						161.55
Banco Territorial y Agrícola.....	.37				.37						.37

Women's relief commission, salaries.....	583.34	466.67	116.67	583.34	.....
Expenses, Insular Bank of Porto Rico.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Provide for the transfer of the remains of Dr. Ramon Emeterio Belances.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Settlement of claims of Sabas Honore against The People of Porto Rico.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Reimbursing Pedro Alfonso Rosso amount paid for nonexisting property sold for collection of taxes.....	38.54	32.29	6.25	38.54	.....
Reimbursing Jose Limon de Arce amount paid for nonexisting property sold for collection of taxes.....	42.20	24.69	17.51	42.20	.....
Scholarship for Eufemio Bocanegra.....	400.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Botanical expert.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....
Reimbursing the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor".....	6,464.60	10.92	.....	6,464.60	.....
Board of veterinary examiners.....	10.92	.....	.....	10.92	.....
Board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.....	617.97	617.97	.....	617.97	.....
Irrigation service advances (Ind.).....	50,000.00	190,000.00	.....	190,000.00	.....
Special fund San Antonio-Martin Pena Road (Ind.).....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....
Repayment of fees, fines, and moneys improperly collected by secretaries and marshals of insular courts (Ind.).....	31.09	51.18	.....	51.18	.....
Total, general miscellaneous.....	39,790.25	247,390.07	186,649.63	51,094.86	65,091.81
Total, executive.....	2,363,478.61	947,194.71	1,270,163.05	10,366,966.23	1,616,340.58
JUDICIAL.					
<i>Insular courts.</i>					
Supreme court:					
Salaries.....	1,509.98	.....	95.78	59,187.45	2,742.53
Miscellaneous expenses.....	.....	61,999.98	.....	928.27	7,471.83
Purchase of law books.....	242.29	8,400.10	.....	557.50	158.00
Water.....	8.55	742.29	26.79	40.45	47.67
Lighting.....	15.22	25.00	8.96	7.22	10.88
		75.00		80.72	7.76

ExHIBIT No. 27.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, no-fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
JUDICIAL.—continued.											
Insular courts.—Continued.											
Supreme court.—Continued.											
Publication of advance sheets of the decisions of the supreme court.		\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00		\$838.02	\$25.00	\$259.14	\$858.02	\$141.98
Incidentals.	\$372.34				372.34		37.41			296.55	75.79
Publication of decisions of the supreme court—											
Salaries.	774.17				774.17				692.50	692.50	81.67
Incidentals.	12,049.69				12,049.69		4,226.34		2,966.17	7,192.51	4,857.18
Digest of the "Decisiones de P. R."	942.57				942.57						942.57
Advance sheets.	695.85				695.85				193.94	303.27	392.58
Total.	16,610.66	70,400.00	\$32.22	\$0.10	87,042.98		65,884.71	32.22	4,243.28	70,160.21	16,882.77
District courts:											
Salaries—											
San Juan.	803.39	36,525.00		83.38	37,411.77		36,212.00		763.62	36,975.62	436.15
Ponce.	117.22	18,044.00			18,161.22		17,985.67			175.55	175.55
Mayaguez.	18.67	15,854.00			15,872.67		15,831.48		5.33	15,836.81	35.86
Arecibo.	2.67	15,404.00			15,406.67		15,075.27			15,075.27	331.40
Humacao.	4.00	17,118.00			17,122.00		16,692.26			16,692.26	429.74
Guayama.	632.50	15,404.00			16,036.50		15,259.00		632.50	15,891.50	145.00
Aguadilla.	203.50	15,404.00			15,607.50		15,202.35		94.72	15,297.07	310.43
Purchase of law books.	363.20	500.00	600.00		1,463.20		988.82		132.25	1,121.07	342.13
Postage.	27.95	750.00			777.95		670.59		2.54	673.13	104.82
Incidentals.	903.31	5,000.00	2,627.00	30.25	8,560.56		7,463.07		57.68	7,520.75	1,039.81
Lighting.	212.44	250.00			462.44		157.50		67.23	224.73	237.71
Rent.	35.56	250.00	195.00		480.56		343.27		12.74	356.01	121.55
Traveling expenses, judges and clerks.	215.00	4,500.00			4,715.00		3,891.00	600.00		4,491.00	221.00
Care of horses.	967.22	2,000.00	1,200.00		4,167.22		3,216.36		173.16	3,389.52	777.80
Traveling expenses, marshals.	9.66	1,440.00			1,449.66		1,337.72		2.50	1,440.22	9.44
Autopsies and examinations.	136.68	150.00	30.00		316.68		168.32		117.78	296.11	30.57
Feet of witnesses.	830.00	1,250.00			2,080.00		803.00			1,042.00	1,038.00
	4,943.95	20,000.00		3,650.26	28,594.21		21,351.77		2,306.63	23,658.40	4,935.81

Fees of jurors.....	12,517.43	20,000.00	.....	4,850.00	37,107.43	21,577.67	.....	6,982.87	25,860.54	8,608.89
Fees of jurors, grand jury.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	2,275.00	22,275.00	5,578.50	.....	.....	16,517.14	5,757.86
Fees of defense witnesses in criminal cases.....	10,079.60	10,000.00	.....	.....	20,079.60	28.80	.....	10,000.00	19,203.80	875.80
Fees of witnesses in cases of lunacy.....	203.00	1,000.00	418.98	.....	1,619.98	1,341.98	.....	124.00	1,465.98	154.00
Total.....	33,227.05	220,843.00	5,088.98	10,688.89	249,827.92	201,579.41	20,413.61	21,714.55	243,707.60	26,120.32
Municipal courts:										
Salaries.....	982.28	105,180.00	.....	10.00	105,192.28	103,252.49	151.03	709.83	104,113.35	2,038.91
Incidentals.....	1,272.34	5,000.00	.....	6.65	6,083.99	3,963.58	.....	331.10	6,314.65	1,685.31
Rent.....	1,577.77	9,000.00	151.03	.....	9,728.80	8,408.00	560.00	548.80	9,316.80	1,212.00
Traveling expenses, court officials.....	739.94	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,739.94	3,757.52	.....	289.41	4,039.93	700.01
Care of horses.....	24.88	3,316.00	.....	.....	3,370.88	3,327.60	.....	24.46	3,362.08	8.80
Traveling expenses, marshals.....	505.10	1,800.00	.....	.....	2,305.10	1,539.65	.....	57.42	1,597.07	738.03
Fees of witnesses.....	647.97	2,000.00	1,260.00	.....	3,907.97	3,319.87	.....	311.79	3,631.66	276.31
Total.....	4,731.24	130,326.00	3,141.03	16.65	135,214.92	129,598.71	711.03	2,235.81	132,845.55	5,669.37
Total, insular courts.....	54,568.95	421,569.00	8,242.23	10,705.64	495,085.92	397,062.83	21,156.89	28,193.64	446,413.36	48,672.46
Registrars of property:										
Salaries:										
San Juan.....	440.13	15,875.00	.....	.....	16,315.13	15,220.27	.....	221.12	15,441.39	873.74
Ponce.....	10.00	6,802.50	.....	.....	6,812.50	6,756.50	.....	.....	6,756.50	56.00
Mayaguez.....	1.67	6,082.50	.....	.....	6,084.17	6,066.48	.....	.....	6,066.48	17.69
Arecibo.....	3.33	6,802.50	.....	.....	6,805.83	6,802.49	.....	.....	6,802.50	3.33
San German.....	.....	4,929.00	.....	.....	4,929.00	4,929.00	.....	.....	4,929.00	.....
Humacao.....	130.27	4,929.00	.....	.....	5,059.27	4,691.67	.....	130.27	4,821.94	237.33
Caguas.....	38.66	4,929.00	.....	.....	4,967.66	4,905.00	.....	.....	4,905.00	62.66
Guayama.....	86.33	4,929.00	.....	.....	5,015.33	4,025.00	.....	35.00	4,060.00	955.33
Aguadilla.....	.....	4,208.00	.....	.....	4,208.00	4,209.00	.....	.....	4,209.00	.....
Clerk at large for registries of property.....	48.33	720.00	.....	.....	768.33	714.00	.....	48.33	762.33	6.00
Incidentals.....	1,263.06	2,800.00	1,600.00	60	5,663.66	3,918.32	.....	170.29	4,118.61	1,545.05
Rent.....	18.97	3,300.00	.....	.....	3,318.97	3,276.00	.....	.....	3,276.00	42.97
Total, registries of property.....	2,046.75	66,307.50	1,600.00	60	69,948.85	65,513.73	.....	605.02	66,148.75	3,800.10
Total, judicial.....	56,809.70	487,876.50	9,842.23	10,706.24	565,031.67	462,606.56	21,156.89	28,798.66	512,562.11	52,472.56
RECAPITULATION.										
Legislative.....	24,089.88	90,836.40	1,380.81	.....	116,307.09	52,538.63	1,380.81	43,113.71	97,053.15	19,253.94
Executive.....	2,363,478.61	7,165,833.34	947,194.71	1,508,800.15	11,983,306.81	8,261,311.77	698,841.78	1,270,163.05	10,360,966.23	1,616,340.56
Judicial.....	56,609.70	487,876.50	9,842.23	10,706.24	565,031.67	462,606.56	21,156.89	28,798.66	512,562.11	52,472.56
Grand total.....	2,444,178.19	7,744,546.24	958,417.75	1,517,506.39	12,664,648.57	8,776,478.96	721,379.48	1,342,075.42	10,976,581.49	1,688,087.08

EXHIBIT No. 28.—Recapitulation by departments.

Department.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919.	Transfers from other appropriations.	Repayments to appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
LEGISLATIVE.											
Senate of Porto Rico.....	\$13,270.43	\$40,990.00	\$1,330.81	.....	\$55,591.24	.....	\$26,617.63	\$1,330.81	\$18,182.26	\$46,130.70	\$9,460.54
House of representatives.....	10,819.45	49,846.40	50.00	.....	60,715.85	.....	25,941.45	50.00	24,931.45	50,922.45	9,793.40
Total, legislative.....	24,089.88	90,836.40	1,380.81	.....	116,307.09	.....	52,558.63	1,380.81	43,113.71	97,053.15	19,273.94
EXECUTIVE.											
Office of the governor.....	3,913.57	34,875.00	3,811.73	\$500.00	43,100.30	.....	35,544.58	3,737.78	1,753.62	41,035.98	2,064.32
Executive secretary.....	5,140.20	113,621.00	135,917.00	1,246,769.17	1,500,847.46	.....	1,403,781.91	79,585.00	1,856.41	1,485,223.32	15,624.14
University of Porto Rico.....	2.02	110,511.50	.....	663.70	111,177.22	.....	73,600.36	1,311.50	19,200.00	94,111.86	17,065.36
Public-service commission.....	4,569.81	17,445.00	447.16	.....	22,461.97	.....	14,567.51	447.16	975.27	15,989.94	6,472.03
Office of the attorney general.....	55,062.74	338,201.00	18,154.66	2,222.75	413,641.15	.....	311,907.78	15,878.40	7,400.28	335,186.46	78,454.69
Office of the treasurer.....	25,993.53	868,621.52	243,414.75	12,575.87	1,150,575.17	.....	828,773.53	10,414.75	256,703.15	1,093,891.43	56,684.24
Office of the auditor.....	10,730.60	93,502.00	3,814.00	35.55	108,082.15	.....	91,205.14	1,695.00	8,479.55	101,379.59	6,702.46
Department of the interior.....	1,847,384.60	1,358,340.50	271,802.14	92,040.15	3,569,567.39	.....	1,638,719.48	259,330.57	732,638.11	2,650,688.16	918,879.23
Department of education.....	168,256.38	2,367,653.25	211.55	20,611.20	2,556,735.38	.....	2,489,684.75	466.53	35,393.19	2,325,544.49	231,150.89
Carnegie Library.....	8,693.69	16,709.00	.....	.....	25,402.69	.....	18,189.95	.....	4,398.17	22,588.12	2,814.57
Historical Archive of Porto Rico.....	.....	7,200.00	.....	.....	7,200.00	.....	4,763.29	430.00	.....	5,193.29	2,006.71
Government of the island of Culebra.....	507.58	6,104.00	300.00	.....	6,911.58	.....	5,933.13	300.00	368.64	6,601.77	309.81
Department of agriculture and labor.....	15,358.73	201,511.00	1,610.13	2,087.43	220,567.29	.....	168,276.88	10,110.13	2,417.02	180,804.03	39,763.26
Insular police.....	10,520.18	635,568.50	20,168.96	16,482.26	682,739.90	.....	578,921.92	20,168.96	2,885.53	681,999.48	20,740.42
Department of health.....	164,232.95	717,116.00	46,489.00	24,021.07	951,859.02	.....	578,921.92	84,602.83	139,051.32	802,576.07	149,282.95
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.....	1,564.66	23,920.00	833.03	2.25	26,319.94	.....	23,262.11	833.03	552.81	24,647.95	1,671.99
Civil-service commission.....	1,787.03	8,144.00	.....	.....	9,931.03	.....	7,841.22	.....	568.11	8,409.33	1,521.70
General miscellaneous.....	39,790.25	247,390.07	200,220.60	88,785.75	576,186.67	\$136,649.63	109,393.24	209,530.12	55,521.87	511,094.86	65,091.81
Total, executive.....	2,363,478.61	7,165,883.34	947,194.71	1,506,800.15	11,983,306.81	136,649.63	8,261,311.77	698,841.78	1,270,163.05	10,366,966.23	1,616,340.58

JUDICIAL.

Injunct. courts.....	54,568.95	421,569.00	8,242.23	10,705.64	495,085.82	397,062.83	21,156.89	28,193.64	446,413.36	48,672.46
Registrars of property.....	2,040.75	66,307.50	1,600.00	.60	69,948.85	65,543.73	.....	605.02	66,148.75	3,800.10
Total, judicial.....	56,609.70	487,876.50	9,842.23	10,706.24	565,034.67	462,606.56	21,156.89	28,798.66	512,562.11	52,472.56
Grand total.....	2,444,178.19	7,744,546.24	958,417.75	1,517,508.39	12,664,648.57	8,776,476.96	721,379.48	1,342,075.42	10,976,581.49	1,688,067.08

EXHIBIT No. 29.—*Recapitulation by fiscal years.*

Appropriation.	Balance unexpended June 1, 1919.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1919. ¹	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1919.	Cash disbursements. ²	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.
Fiscal year 1919-20.....	.....	\$7,165,860.09	\$255,357.45	\$7,421,217.54	.....	\$6,499,349.68	\$203,835.40	\$140,970.35	\$6,844,155.43	\$577,062.11
Fiscal year 1918-19.....	\$341,235.99	4,774.85	4,774.85	346,010.84	.....	130,883.84	.....	.....	130,883.84	219,127.00
Fiscal year 1917-18.....	196,202.61	126.20	126.20	196,328.81	.....	11,527.48	.....	.....	196,328.81	.....
No fiscal year.....	1,906,739.59	1,444,656.09	1,444,656.09	3,494,476.42	.....	1,786,781.98	78,624.87	738,191.60	2,388,358.45	895,877.97
Indefinite.....	.....	143,080.74	435,886.73	794,700.73	.....	327,277.69	191,311.50	283,112.14	794,700.73	.....
Relief of municipalities.....	.....	3,359,114.00	87,781.73	163,606.53	\$135,849.64	27,756.89	.....	.....	27,756.89	.....
Relief of school boards.....	.....	75,824.75	133.33	799.99	799.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,444,178.19	7,644,546.24	2,228,416.43	12,417,140.86	136,649.63	8,776,576.96	473,771.77	1,342,075.42	10,592,424.15	1,688,067.08

¹ This column covers appropriations made during the first session of the ninth legislature and subsequently, for the fiscal year 1919-20, to cover deficiencies of that year and other years, for no definite fiscal year, and in addition appropriation authorized during past and present years to meet expenditures from indefinite appropriations.

² Cash disbursements include advances to disbursing officers and not their net disbursements. They are required to repay all unexpended balances at the close of the year, and the amounts are included in the column for repayments. This is done to agree with the total of cash repayments and disbursements of Exhibit No. 25.

³ Includes balance of \$50,000, which is money loaned to irrigation service.

⁴ No appropriation warrants are necessary for these two appropriations, representing loans to municipalities and school boards, because they are indefinite no fiscal year appropriations, and the repayment of the loans would close them. The credits by appropriation are given here to offset the debit balances in the accounts, which would otherwise falsely reduce the combined balances of all classes unexpended June 30, 1920.

EXHIBIT No. 30.—*Insular revenues—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920, by years.*

[Not to be confused with accrued revenues, Exhibit No. 4, and accrued expenses, Exhibit No. 5.]

RECEIPTS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Balance on hand beginning of period.....	\$575,310.54	\$159,767.10	\$581,476.17	\$708,540.31	\$838,385.93
Excess over legal municipal and school board maxima (Law No. 70 of 1916).....			426,278.19	571,071.32	249,255.76
United States Internal revenues.....			1,039,685.40	929,571.03	286,503.63
Customs.....	285,500.00	375,000.00	370,000.00	355,000.00	300,000.00
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	184,423.37	635,754.38	229,024.24	257,327.12	347,025.54
Excise taxes:					
Tobacco stamps.....	945,840.82	1,650,244.74	1,051,300.09	1,225,700.59	1,493,219.53
Inheritance taxes.....	1,731,769.69	1,840,742.21	1,086,445.69	1,135,510.17	1,492,019.58
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	17,390.52	34,660.27	52,706.06	42,564.68	41,933.43
Court fines and fees.....	71,836.21	87,110.52	96,961.79	109,591.26	141,560.45
Harbor and dock fees.....	168,098.39	147,415.74	41,879.34	40,678.16	49,644.60
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	25,418.61	28,134.64	24,376.77	22,890.24	24,474.30
Income tax.....	125,884.52	141,335.67	215,015.33	169,012.87	180,391.53
Proprietor of municipal income for sanitation.....	1.25	93.75			
Miscellaneous.....	136,353.26	410,107.52	566,831.93	802,123.80	2,458,575.63
Total insular revenues.....	108,096.67	121,694.31	119,726.05	122,494.81	46,683.45
Repayments on loans by municipalities and school boards:	492,321.07	434,124.46	165,848.40	427,838.25	361,782.84
Cash.....	4,202,934.38	5,259,418.21	5,426,079.28	6,211,374.30	7,473,070.17
Bonds.....	69,560.38	135,189.59	14,210.63	16,679.83	35,415.17
Miscellaneous repayments and transfers.....	435,500.00	473,000.00		46,500.00	52,500.00
Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, repayments.....	311,345.09	296,133.22	198,917.06	420,516.64	716,437.10
Total revenues and repayments.....	342,041.05	604,327.72	898,461.69	1,202,397.90	1,246,744.47
Total.....	5,361,380.90	6,768,068.74	6,537,668.66	7,897,463.67	9,524,166.91
Total.....	5,936,691.44	6,927,835.84	7,119,144.53	8,606,008.98	10,362,552.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Executive Council.....	\$33,767.00	\$31,924.15	\$2,885.84	\$50.00	\$26,617.63
House of Delegates.....	33,775.00	31,091.49	1,834.60	35,851.25	25,941.00
Senate of Porto Rico.....			36,484.48	49,768.18	25,941.00
House of Representatives.....			23,662.17		
Miscellaneous legislative: Printing and publication of laws, etc.....	4,016.23	458.98			

LEGISLATIVE.

EXECUTIVE.

Office of the governor and secretary (exclusive of bureau of supplies, printing and transportation).....	86, 273. 87	83, 255. 64	83, 420. 75	82, 572. 84	90, 485. 90
Public service commission.....				12, 962. 96	14, 567. 51
Historical Archive of Porto Rico.....					4, 763. 29
Office of the attorney general.....					57, 723. 68
Penal institutions.....	37, 067. 50	43, 001. 22	56, 712. 30	56, 780. 87	244, 361. 67
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....			216, 068. 03	264, 762. 81	9, 796. 43
Office of the treasurer.....	15, 298. 71	13, 466. 89	13, 752. 44	9, 326. 44	926, 773. 53
Office of the auditor.....	217, 271. 85	257, 575. 39	276, 788. 53	614, 773. 53	91, 205. 14
Department of the interior.....	59, 747. 86	58, 034. 45	76, 554. 63	84, 746. 08	
Office of the commissioner.....					154, 540. 16
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	85, 648. 53	96, 619. 42	114, 984. 27	119, 630. 49	899, 208. 47
Maintenance, repair, and reconstruction of public buildings.....	441, 760. 09	676, 465. 74	736, 911. 45	672, 384. 62	71, 308. 63
Construction and improvements of roads and bridges.....	39, 706. 62	65, 985. 36	89, 416. 44	87, 535. 39	15, 366. 43
Insular telegraph.....					138, 462. 43
Construction of public buildings and improvements.....	71, 679. 29	83, 948. 19	99, 763. 09	111, 447. 30	27, 843. 22
Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements.....					302, 023. 62
Miscellaneous.....	492. 74	4, 649. 32	3, 004. 75	939. 15	
Department of education.....	40, 513. 06	59, 069. 21	49, 321. 54	202, 843. 38	
Office of the commissioner.....					58, 936. 35
Public schools.....	43, 546. 87	48, 606. 98	51, 641. 69	53, 712. 75	2, 230, 748. 40
Miscellaneous.....	1, 163, 249. 53	1, 341, 538. 96	1, 422, 886. 48	1, 581, 090. 57	
University of Porto Rico.....	46, 762. 04	34, 905. 22	10, 331. 94	2, 240. 68	
Insular library.....	35, 380. 71	50, 545. 98	50, 205. 63	51, 365. 95	73, 600. 36
(Government of the island of Culebra.....)	9, 213. 17	9, 209. 58	11, 325. 26	15, 265. 90	18, 189. 95
Department of labor, charities, and correction: General.....	3, 736. 87	3, 603. 70	3, 748. 38	4, 986. 18	5, 833. 13
Department of Agriculture and labor.....	385, 282. 74	349, 071. 90			
Insular police.....					168, 276. 88
Department of Health.....	441, 205. 53	431, 146. 37	476, 621. 72	524, 651. 04	638, 944. 99
General.....					578, 921. 92
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene *.....	200, 536. 44	224, 923. 01	473, 323. 81	838, 707. 42	
Commercial and agricultural development.....	6, 860. 55	7, 626. 86	9, 151. 83	21, 612. 13	23, 262. 11
Civil service commission.....					6, 638. 46
Loans to municipalities (under Miscellaneous).....	37, 563. 87	42, 245. 46	7, 035. 42	29, 996. 61	27, 756. 89
Loans to school boards (under Miscellaneous).....	7, 013. 33	6, 734. 28	59, 826. 79	26, 996. 61	
Purchase and expenses, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	372, 950. 00	150, 748. 96	25, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	1, 343, 840. 59
Election expenses.....	76, 000. 00	324, 000. 00	972, 480. 31	1, 324, 402. 53	29, 035. 72
Miscellaneous (see also loans to municipalities and school boards): General.....	343, 766. 00	706, 199. 79	23, 481. 21	364. 08	52, 600. 63
Other disbursements.....	8, 587. 33	23, 481. 21	25, 068. 03	130, 543. 79	234, 500. 00
Transfers.....	181, 486. 07	180, 320. 64	244, 956. 03	114, 500. 00	295, 161. 73
	28, 500. 00	119, 000. 00	85, 000. 00	127, 872. 90	
	733, 415. 86	324, 779. 18	72, 896. 27		

The decrease in these amounts is due to the charge in the law requiring that amounts received as fees in civil cases be paid in internal revenues stamps. Such payments are included in the item "Excise taxes, other stamps."

* This amount includes \$500.27 interest paid by irrigation service on account of loan of \$55,000 made during fiscal year 1917-18.

† This amount includes \$100,000 repaid by irrigation service on account of loan made during fiscal year 1914-15; \$299,556.67, proceeds from sale of \$300,000 refunding bonds.

‡ This amount includes \$301,733.33, proceeds from sale of \$300,000 refunding bonds.

§ Suppression of anemia included in "General."

¶ Disbursements for previous years carried under "General miscellaneous."

‡ Municipal and school board bonds redeemed.

EXHIBIT No. 30.—*Insular revenues—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920, by years—Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
JUDICIAL.					
General.....	\$460,779.08	\$428,076.16	\$421,188.48	\$415,357.77	\$462,600.56
Total disbursements, loans, and transfers.....	5,776,924.34	6,346,359.67	6,410,604.62	7,767,623.50	9,306,138.89
Balance on hand, June 30.....	159,767.10	581,476.17	708,540.31	838,385.93	1,066,414.15
Total.....	5,936,691.44	6,927,835.84	7,119,144.93	8,606,008.98	10,362,552.84

NOTE.—This statement is stated in the form of previous years for comparison, and the classifications do not exactly agree with the statements of the current year. This and the following statement are not for income and expenses, but for cash receipts and disbursements vastly different in their nature.

EXHIBIT NO. 31.—*Trust fund—Statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920, by years.*

[Not to be confused with expense accounts of Exhibit No. 5.]

RECEIPTS.

Description.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Balance June 30, 1920.
Balance on hand at the beginning of period.	\$2,097,185.24	\$2,741,881.03	\$3,524,369.38	\$3,752,908.12	\$4,183,930.43	
Municipal bond redemption tax:						
San Juan.	31,948.63	88,322.44	96,029.00	111,895.70	123,109.66	
Mayaguez.	78.79	19.09			22,153.42	
Ponce.	15,569.89	99.59	2.37	2.42	22,625.44	
Arecibo.	7,114.33	3,718.95			3.27	
Barranquitas.	7,707.60	882.79	860.51	919.97	906.76	
Guayama.	9,509.45	5,550.30	4,915.67	12,419.06	11,548.36	
Manabo.	1,298.38	1,382.50	1,681.09	1,686.16	1,805.99	
Arroyo.		1,990.00	1,641.17	3,108.32	3,374.03	
Rio Piedras.					13,445.00	
Pajardo.					11,953.23	
Lares.					5,309.91	
Special municipal bond redemption tax, San Juan.			27,633.37	62,656.14	70,954.35	
Municipal property tax.					1,487,234.05	
General fund.	1,113,500.43	1,110,933.25	1,375,499.00	1,537,892.25	572,599.89	
Road fund.	123,040.93	123,295.20	153,002.09	170,664.59	63,069.85	
School fund.	411,358.28	411,426.21	509,500.41	568,859.32	211,890.05	
Special fund, San Antonio-Martin Pena Road, San Juan.					64,382.20	
Special school building redemption tax, Juncos.					4,757.87	
Special school building redemption tax, San Lorenzo.					2,428.07	
School tax.					281,463.15	
Public improvement fund.	170,246.28	178,943.70	221,477.77	249,082.39		
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.	1,752.31	3,787.62	100,290.00	138.60	146.27	
San Juan harbor fund.	23,990.91	27,777.56	25,763.31	23,820.41	30,209.70	
Insular bond redemption tax.	182,591.10	182,807.94	226,403.10	233,022.59	284,941.49	
Taxes paid under protest.	41,622.38	104,815.12	248,487.45	213,733.63	402,600.93	
Irrigation fund.	654,734.21	526,162.84	429,566.07	595,231.91	78,836.52	
University fund.	8,556.76	48,611.03	53,801.14	55,866.51	50,558.88	
University agricultural fund.	50,407.84	50,089.77	50,664.70	50,801.23	50,358.88	
University income fund.	320.62	520.62	540.64	549.32	138.51	
Permanent university fund.	106.88	106.88	113.55	116.45		
Funds for insular fair.	3.00					
School building fund.						
School extension in Porto Rico.	11,017.00	10,675.13	10,894.41	9,081.81	7,137.49	
General fund.						
Miscellaneous.						
Sanitation fund for the suppression of epidemics.	4,513.00	2,895.50	2,338.25	2,731.38	1,139.63	

EXHIBIT No. 31.—*Trust fund—Statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920, by years—Continued.*

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Description.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Balance June 30, 1920.
Municipal bond funds.....	\$52,684.25	\$50,198.56	\$68,063.64	\$71,893.89	\$67,794.55	.....
School board bond funds.....	10,777.38	14,475.50	28,088.13	22,992.50	20,182.50	.....
Industrial and commercial licenses.....	10,777.38	14,475.50	28,088.13	22,992.50	20,182.50	.....
Redemption of municipal bonds.....	63,123.24	70,130.77	70,000.00	71,293.78	65,456.22	.....
Redemption of school board bonds.....	30,500.00	30,933.33	62,006.67	62,500.00	62,500.00	.....
Proceeds of sale of municipal bonds for road construction.....	2,075.51	7,871.70	2,333.76	4,000.14	2,631.64	.....
Cash bonding liabilities.....	1,710.00	2,100.00	4,743.65	3,808.00	2,946.52	.....
Teachers' deposits.....	961.71	697.38	633.18	1,436.25	2,662.87	.....
Teachers' wages fund.....	.....	.....	.....	15,630.88	36,095.66	.....
Unclaimed wages fund.....	.....	3,477.03	2,145.02	1,823.62	1,368.46	.....
Wharf and harbor fund.....	3,439.78	2,771.57	7,810.28	36,623.72	40,959.07	.....
Road bond funds of 1916.....	.....	322,723.35	1,758.63	499,625.15	961,541.20	.....
Food commission fund.....	.....	200,000.00	1,820,000.00	650,000.00	.....	.....
Construction of rural school building.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	341,916.04	.....
Capitol construction fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4276,699.24	.....
Workmen's relief, trust fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626,116.20	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....	10,311.92	41,175.99	60,138.87	187,598.65	626,116.20	.....
Transfers.....	3,047,555.34	3,845,099.79	5,676,812.62	5,553,261.16	6,866,453.82	.....
Total revenues and transfers.....	733,415.86	324,779.18	72,896.27	127,872.90	295,161.73	.....
Total debits.....	3,780,971.20	4,169,878.97	5,749,708.89	5,681,134.06	7,161,615.55	.....
	5,878,156.44	6,911,760.00	9,274,078.27	9,434,042.18	11,345,545.98	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Municipal bond redemption tax:	\$31,473.11	\$67,403.49	\$48,327.19	\$45,775.66	\$45,790.25	\$212,528.73
San Juan.....	74.36	23.96	.....	.....	11.57	22,141.85
Mayaguez.....	.....	307.67	2.37	2.42	69.80	455.64
Ponce.....	15,361.81	3,769.19	12.72	3.27	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	7,064.09	8,050.69	6,133.11	17,286.35	7,740.98	4,050.02
Guayama.....	681.77	382.50	837.71	1,273.54	315.00	6,186.79
Manabo.....	298.38	882.79	.....	983.75	.....	69.95
Barraquitas.....	229.29	990.00	1,472.50	3,464.67	1,856.91	2,229.44
Arroco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,416.04	28.90
Rio Piedras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,117.50	835.73
Fajardo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,160.00	149.91
Lares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Special municipal bond redemption tax, San Juan						
Municipal property tax						
General fund				9, 014. 19	47, 107. 74	46, 279. 32
Road fund	1, 102, 605. 70	1, 121, 847. 91	1, 375, 000. 00		1, 322, 015. 95	1, 444, 317. 18
School fund	122, 689. 45	124, 660. 42	503, 002. 09		168, 998. 73	387, 576. 19
School tax	406, 720. 07	414, 050. 42	503, 002. 09		503, 002. 09	94, 785. 11
School fund	178, 214. 28	180, 975. 70	221, 177. 71		293, 612. 38	217, 481. 34
Irrigation fund	640, 878. 55	537, 024. 55	541, 170. 21		531, 385. 37	276, 985. 46
Special deposit, irrigation bond issue of 1918.						6, 952. 70
University fund	35, 332. 97	40, 848. 28	55, 287. 07		59, 441. 83	127, 773. 54
University income fund					1, 477. 22	16, 116. 00
University agricultural fund	51, 286. 49	49, 719. 51	52, 948. 44		51, 243. 14	51, 031. 37
Permanent university fund		300. 00	520. 00			538. 15
Funds for insular fair	575. 46				50, 500. 00	289. 67
School building fund		18. 43				
School extension in Porto Rico						32, 208. 13
Construction of rural school buildings						2, 600. 00
Workman's relief trust fund						2, 600. 00
Escheated inheritance fund	1, 025. 32	11, 402. 82	55, 513. 84		97, 677. 66	143, 048. 26
Road bond fund of 1916						
Road bond fund of 1916						486, 528. 14
Comerio-Cidra Road						30, 945. 53
Comerio-Aguas Buenas Road	3, 010. 49	2, 073. 47				10, 582. 88
Lares-Adjuntas Road	3, 051. 45	193. 15				
Lares-Juncos Road		7, 226. 98	43, 191. 78		76, 436. 67	24, 072. 00
Loiza-Juana Diaz Road		6, 423. 30	38, 620. 95		2, 499. 59	146, 165. 96
Barros-Corozal Road		11, 974. 69	62, 230. 53		59, 401. 27	13, 361. 54
Utuaedo-Lares Road		3, 648. 18	9. 60		17, 507. 14	85, 910. 54
Maguey-Maricao Road		2, 862. 74	23, 265. 15		21, 182. 51	315, 450. 00
Yauco-Lares Road			34, 301. 57		55, 313. 84	15, 729. 14
Vieques Road			8, 420. 44		15, 438. 05	4, 489. 74
Arecibo-Lares Road			64, 244. 79		74, 438. 96	38, 226. 62
Las Marias-San Sebastian Road						8, 802. 16
Jayuya-Barros Road						21, 314. 31
La Mudea-Cuaynabo Road						1, 987. 06
Naguabo-Juncos Road						13, 034. 44
Morovis-Corozal Road						4, 953. 50
Yabucca-Humacao bridges						27, 619. 37
Fajardo-Celba bridges						1, 638. 46
Celba-Naguabo bridges						35, 363. 29
Maricao-Indiera Road						10, 786. 20
Purchase and repair of instruments and machinery						1, 381. 90
Wharf and harbor fund						
Food commission fund						
Ponce school board debt to municipality						
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction						
Taxes paid under protest						
Outstanding liabilities						
Cash bond deposits						
Franchise deposits						
Special deposits						
General Income of the insular experiment station						

EXHIBIT No. 31.—*Trust fund—Statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920 by years—Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Description.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Balance June 30, 1920.
Insular bond redemption tax:						
Payment on principal.....	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	
Payment on interest.....	31,500.00	38,000.00	36,000.00	34,000.00	52,000.00	\$1,304,318.91
Refunds.....	204.16	404.47	69.62	226.29	144.51	
Retains.....	1.25	82.50				
Individual and commercial licenses.....	600.00	600.00	300.00			2,786.13
Sanitation fund for the suppression of epidemics.....	20,000.00	72,130.77	50,711.68	95,500.00	69,500.00	62,000.00
Suppression of tuberculosis.....	52,664.25	59,198.56	68,063.64	71,893.89	65,314.72	2,479.83
Redemption of municipal bonds.....	6,590.00	30,590.00	30,500.00	125,000.00	62,500.00	
Redemption school-board bonds.....	10,777.38	14,675.50	25,098.13	22,992.50	20,182.50	
School-board bond funds.....	1,642.22	3,860.22	2,389.19	2,377.37	1,194.16	1,649.93
Unclaimed wages.....	20,325.00	20,156.80	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	138,102.92
San Juan Harbor fund.....	135,869.87	62,592.94	21,452.19	59,070.01	29,226.72	11,893.99
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....				347.38	1,806.11	59,438.58
Teachers' pension fund.....				819.71	2,304.07	11,593.14
Fund for the protection of coffee.....					1,845.68	362,400.56
Capitol construction fund.....						1,127,500.00
Securities, refunding bonds.....						301,000.00
Securities, loans to insular government.....						
Transfers.....						
Miscellaneous.....	173,415.73	134,975.23	300.00	145,871.86	533,590.35	43,922.72
	15,596.86	23,060.84	18,697.52	43,343.60	23,340.54	
Total.....	3,136,275.41	3,387,390.62	5,521,170.15	5,260,111.75	6,315,824.53	5,029,721.45
Balance as of June 30.....	2,741,871.03	3,524,369.38	3,752,908.12	4,153,930.43	5,029,721.45	
Total.....	5,878,156.44	6,911,760.00	9,274,078.27	9,414,042.18	11,345,545.98	

EXHIBIT No. 32.—*Estimated insular revenue cash income, appropriation assets, and appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.*

ESTIMATED CASH INCOME AND APPROPRIATION ASSETS.

Treasurer's estimate of cash income:

Customs.....	\$300,000.00	
Excise taxes.....	2,650,000.00	
Property taxes.....	375,000.00	
Income tax.....	2,500,000.00	
Inheritance tax.....	40,000.00	
United States internal revenues.....	1,000,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	100,000.00	
Court fees and fines.....	40,000.00	
Harbor and dock fees.....	20,000.00	
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	140,000.00	
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	70,000.00	
Miscellaneous income.....	120,000.00	
Deferred revenues.....	1,660,000.00	
Total.....	9,015,000.00	
Less reserve for income billed.....	12,559.68	
		\$9,002,440.32
Appropriation assets at July 1, 1920:		
Loans to Irrigation Service.....	1 50,000.00	
Loans to municipalities and school boards.....	\$576,491.41	
Less reserve for municipal loan account.....	1,000.00	
		75,491.41
Cash available for insular expenditures with:		
Depositories.....	1,056,414.15	
Disbursing officers.....	1,000.00	
Excess of securities hypothecated.....	1 6,500.00	
		1,063,914.15
Bills for collection:		
Repayable to appropriations.....	11,764.22	
Income billed.....	12,559.68	
		24,323.90
		1,213,729.46
		10,216,169.78

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation balances at July 1, 1920:

Fiscal year 1920-21.....		8,079,252.15
Fiscal year 1919-20—		
Unexpended balance.....	\$577,062.11	
Bills for collection.....	1,246.65	
		578,308.76
Fiscal year 1918-19—		
Unexpended balance.....	215,127.00	
Bills for collection.....	16.08	
		215,143.08
No fiscal year:		
Unexpended balance.....	895,877.97	
Bills for collection.....	10,501.49	
Disbursing officers.....	1,000.00	
		907,379.46
Estimated nonreimbursable indefinite appropriation.....	30,000.00	
		9,810,083.45
Estimated surplus, June 30, 1921.....		406,086.33
		10,216,169.78

¹ See June report.

22	Las Cruces-Cidra.....	131.17	8.20	41.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	160.57	75.89	324.45	19.12	.....
23	Ramal Trujillo-Alto.....	3,240.59	6.00	1,293.75	662.73	.....	.....	.....	29.00	12.84	255.24	.....	.....
	Ramal Lotza.....	987.82	7.00	2,963.35	2,063.45	6.32	374.25	.....	.50	1.25	231.71	9.00	126.00
	Ramal Guayanilla.....	288.12	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.12	.....	.....
	Ramal Cabo Rojo-San German.....	363.65	7.00	552.72	614.21	.....	.....	.....	339.74	154.00	440.96	4.00	9.00
	Ramal Anasco-San Sebastian.....	189.61	6.00	381.64	185.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.95	296.96	10.30	.....
	Ramal Mayaguez-Maricao.....	221.08	21.20	1,362.69	715.38	.....	.....	.....	594.13	348.70	999.58	25.56	.....
	Ramal Mayaguez-Correcional.....	286.50	3.80	685.45	140.29	.....	30.96	.....	124.24	42.96	92.40	.....	.....
	Ramal Florida.....	149.00	10.00	.....	316.75	.....	12.50	.....	259.42	67.87	384.95	2.10	.....
	Ramal Naguabo-Juncos.....	299.38	12.00	.....	130.50	.....	37.22	.....	184.68	98.24	553.52	89.88	3.00
	Ramal Catano-Guainabo.....	374.91	9.00	1,694.00	345.04	.....	67.05	.....	36.16	192.82	210.35	.....	.....
	Ramal Catano-Bayamon.....	474.79	7.00	2,438.31	763.80	.....	.....	.....	331.65	182.35	282.80	.....	.....
	Ramal Vega Baja-Morovis.....	617.23	12.00	30.00	7.36	227.04	.....	.....	.....	87.67	436.58	2.66	.....
	Ramal Bayamon-Foa Alta.....	57.65	4.30	1,564.04	1,504.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.92	.....	.....	.....
	Ramal Pajardo-Paya.....	323.67	4.00	247.89	.....	822.20	146.55	.....	66.60	46.92	123.94	6.96	.....
	Ramal San Sebastian-Las Marias.....	105.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.74	44.35	2.34	14.04	.....
	Ramal Vieques.....	303.46	8.00	.....	1,921.17	.....	.....	.....	40.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	620.56	1,239.43	135,469.15	100,708.88	32,723,864.61	3,471,715.50	708.32	17,276.14	50,731,523,894.91	3,567.40	366.65	2,233.51

Fiscal year.	Kilometers main-tained.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.	Fiscal year.	Kilometers main-tained.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.
1902-3.....	445.1	\$176,780.00	\$397.00	1911-12.....	991.5	\$301,870.00	\$304.42
1903-4.....	518.2	193,740.00	374.00	1912-13.....	1,060.0	332,055.00	313.26
1904-5.....	662.0	193,021.00	292.00	1913-14.....	1,067.0	374,725.00	331.50
1905-6.....	680.0	137,200.00	201.50	1914-15.....	1,017.2	289,989.00	261.91
1906-7.....	790.0	206,574.00	261.50	1915-16.....	1,126.9	297,721.00	264.19
1907-8.....	813.0	246,367.00	303.00	1916-17.....	1,138.3	516,581.00	453.81
1908-9.....	900.0	298,852.00	331.84	1917-18.....	1,154.0	608,886.00	527.63
1909-10.....	971.0	278,152.00	286.49	1918-19.....	1,202.2	647,575.07	538.65
1910-11.....	974.0	296,943.00	304.86	1919-20.....	1,239.43	769,145.82	620.56

EXHIBIT No. 35.—*Collections at the several ports of the island during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

CAPTAINS OF THE PORTS.

	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Arroyo.	Fajardo.	Guanica.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	San Juan.	Vieques.	Total.
1919.												
July.....	\$151.27	\$19.15	\$88.94	\$181.15	\$339.63	\$74.44	\$276.39	\$512.99	\$692.06	\$1,755.28	\$223.29	\$4,314.59
August.....	35.36	135.28	128.63	66.70	212.21	13.19	91.86	309.89	574.20	1,899.37	15.75	3,313.44
September.....	39.92	56.54	105.64	51.80	273.43	.....	39.81	230.75	574.52	2,253.02	64.71	3,690.45
October.....	59.08	25.80	171.61	.....	118.57	.....	87.07	135.58	397.92	1,474.94	.....	2,470.57
November.....	48.91	.....	.....	103.02	91.82	.....	9.30	102.81	357.74	1,754.44	.....	2,488.04
December.....	116.03	33.98	49.88	29.68	316.73	61.25	83.91	286.24	977.04	2,690.60	.....	4,631.43
1920.												
January.....	200.75	55.90	329.79	217.47	686.49	17.08	208.30	589.75	992.02	2,833.53	.....	6,131.08
February.....	88.86	16.50	116.49	140.89	645.15	17.08	175.67	377.84	780.77	2,670.04	.....	5,021.29
March.....	164.76	50.52	90.02	89.98	870.54	.....	48.02	401.23	871.41	3,266.80	178.50	5,031.90
April.....	115.46	206.72	140.12	54.18	870.54	36.92	216.22	265.40	738.56	2,759.38	108.41	5,438.75
May.....	58.02	.....	111.35	99.48	229.67	.....	144.49	114.49	590.70	2,394.03	17.86	3,735.04
June.....	150.68	46.87	148.74	102.73	415.40	61.25	83.67	368.06	850.75	4,377.83	55.84	6,061.92
Total.....	1,229.10	647.26	1,481.21	1,137.08	5,019.22	281.21	1,460.26	3,695.03	8,397.72	30,065.35	662.36	54,075.30

EXHIBIT No. 36.—*Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1920.*

TELEGRAPH.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
July.....	24,881	\$7,799.09	\$5,667.75	\$2,131.34	.....
August.....	25,237	7,970.32	7,095.91	874.41	.....
September.....	25,734	8,237.10	3,649.53	4,587.57	.....
October.....	27,606	9,086.97	7,438.37	1,648.60	.....
November.....	26,927	8,579.77	7,244.97	1,334.80	.....
December.....	33,871	11,490.72	10,962.26	528.46	.....
January.....	28,823	9,445.45	3,810.24	5,635.21	.....
February.....	24,806	8,116.59	7,022.98	1,093.61	.....
March.....	25,152	8,198.77	6,642.18	1,556.59	.....
April.....	25,360	8,265.06	7,653.06	602.00	.....
May.....	24,948	8,326.23	6,435.93	1,890.30	.....
June.....	26,415	8,483.93	10,486.60	.....	\$2,002.67
Total.....	319,760	104,000.00	84,119.78	21,882.89	2,002.67

TELEPHONE.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Tolls.	Rentals.	Total.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
July.....	9,161	\$1,263.53	\$898.88	\$2,162.41	\$2,833.88	.....	\$671.47
August.....	9,818	2,385.91	902.88	3,288.79	3,547.95	.....	259.16
September.....	8,914	2,139.81	907.38	3,047.19	1,824.77	\$1,222.42	.....
October.....	7,928	2,091.58	937.54	3,029.12	3,719.18	.....	690.06
November.....	8,136	2,166.44	949.54	3,115.98	3,622.49	.....	506.51
December.....	9,162	2,182.88	966.54	3,149.42	5,481.13	.....	2,331.71
January.....	8,642	2,195.63	979.69	3,175.32	1,905.12	1,270.20	.....
February.....	7,556	2,053.60	991.04	3,044.64	3,511.49	.....	466.85
March.....	9,741	2,250.35	995.04	3,245.39	3,321.08	.....	75.69
April.....	8,900	2,241.02	1,043.04	3,284.06	3,831.54	.....	547.48
May.....	10,018	2,154.84	1,057.04	3,211.88	3,217.96	.....	6.08
June.....	14,954	2,744.21	1,062.04	3,806.25	5,243.30	.....	1,437.05
Total.....	112,930	25,869.80	11,690.65	37,560.45	42,059.89	2,492.62	6,992.06

COMBINED.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Total number of messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.	Deficit and surplus.
July.....	492	34,534	\$9,961.50	\$8,501.63	\$2,131.34	\$671.47	\$1,459.87
August.....	359	35,414	11,259.11	10,643.86	874.41	259.16	615.25
September.....	433	35,081	11,284.29	5,474.30	5,809.99	.....	5,809.99
October.....	805	36,339	12,116.09	11,157.55	1,648.60	690.06	958.4
November.....	412	35,475	11,695.75	10,867.46	1,334.80	506.51	828.29
December.....	515	43,548	14,640.14	16,443.39	528.46	2,331.71	1,803.25
January.....	778	38,243	12,620.77	5,715.36	6,905.41	.....	6,905.41
February.....	1,526	33,888	11,161.23	10,534.47	1,093.61	466.85	626.76
March.....	1,033	35,926	11,444.16	9,963.26	1,556.59	75.69	1,480.90
April.....	1,341	35,601	11,549.12	11,494.60	602.00	547.48	54.52
May.....	1,425	36,391	11,538.11	9,653.89	1,890.30	6.08	1,884.22
June.....	1,423	42,792	12,290.18	15,729.90	.....	3,439.72	3,439.72
Total.....	10,542	443,232	141,560.45	126,179.67	24,375.51	8,994.73	15,380.78

EXHIBIT No. 37.—Statement, by stations, showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1920.

Stations.	I line récépits.				Expenditures.				Profits.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, travelling expenses, postage, etc.	Total.	
Adjuntas.....	\$415.15	\$8.02	\$0.35	\$423.52	\$750.00			\$95.85	\$845.85	\$423.33
Aguada.....	66.12			66.12				73.44	73.44	7.32
Aguadilla.....	1,637.68	28.26		1,665.94	1,888.50		\$16.45	173.30	1,904.25	414.51
Agua's Buenas.....	725.48	1.79		727.27	450.00		9.00	140.20	547.97	\$179.30
Albionito.....	2,419.63	17.85	1.85	2,439.33	1,170.00	\$120.00	3.20	112.82	1,282.82	1,027.80
Anasco.....	325.37	8.10		333.69	1,586.33	\$120.00		73.82	1,700.15	445.66
Arequito.....	2,303.10	25.63	5.12	2,333.91	1,596.47	198.00	26.46	228.60	2,046.53	287.38
Arroyo.....	654.75	1.79		656.54	749.58	72.00		68.82	896.20	
Barceloneta.....	275.56			275.56	670.00		28.80	76.04	775.41	233.87
Barranquitas.....	723.02	9.73	.29	733.04	750.00		9.50	76.04	826.01	502.19
Barros.....	547.39	10.02		557.41	750.00	60.00	12.70	98.89	926.01	199.07
Bayamon.....	747.75	21.22		768.97	750.00	60.00	6.00	76.84	892.54	364.18
Cabo Rojo.....	478.78	6.29	1.00	486.07	725.84		12.00	63.48	801.32	123.57
Caguas.....	12,688.52	12.81		12,701.33	3,499.58	330.00	57.60	315.71	4,202.89	315.25
Camuy.....	308.11		10.34	318.45	750.00	72.00	9.90	65.83	897.73	
Carolina.....	197.85	1.50		199.35	750.00	60.00	1.20	50.37	861.77	
Catano.....	180.43			180.43				138.59	138.59	
Caye.....	6,612.27	18.02	1,685.51	8,315.80	1,791.66	120.00	34.20	158.19	2,104.05	570.28
Cebal.....	91.64	1.83		93.47	1,153.32	96.00	7.70	98.86	1,355.88	622.42
Ciales.....	341.73	8.28		350.01	750.00		5.40	66.88	822.08	1,262.41
Cidra.....	848.47	1.79		850.26	454.17		8.75	93.43	556.35	293.91
Coamo.....	643.45	5.40		648.85	750.00	60.00	7.00	88.04	905.04	256.19
Comerio.....	516.14	9.48		525.62	448.17	60.00	6.00	89.69	603.86	78.24
Corozal.....	682.28			682.28	382.90	60.00	9.60	91.61	544.11	138.17
P. Orado.....	76.25			76.25				77.76	77.76	1.51
Ensenada.....	1,373.12	3.03	2.37	1,378.52	746.67	60.00		86.51	893.18	485.34
Fajardo.....	1,181.79	19.78	1.33	1,202.90	1,014.00	84.00	17.10	87.75	1,202.85	
Guayama.....	1,705.91	78.21		1,784.12	865.60	132.00	10.80	165.21	1,173.61	610.51
Guayanilla.....	248.64		36.63	285.27				150.87	150.87	134.40
Guaynabo.....	371.59			371.59	390.28	60.00	6.75	64.48	521.51	149.92
Gurabo.....	1,769.03	2.71		1,771.74	999.16		16.60	93.44	1,109.20	662.54
Hatillo.....	174.40			174.40				103.49	103.49	70.91
Hormigueros.....	61.06			61.06				63.93	63.93	
Huacaya.....	1,216.09	98.12		1,314.21	1,034.79		10.50	88.69	1,133.98	2.87
Isabela.....	448.40			448.40	728.17			49.13	777.30	328.90
Jayuya.....	273.51	11.37		284.88	450.00		7.10	63.97	521.07	236.19
Juana Diaz.....	312.00	10.93		322.93	750.00	60.00	6.55	71.43	887.98	565.05

EXHIBIT No. 37.—Statement, by stations, showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1920—Con.

Stations.	Line receipts.				Expenditures.				Profits.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, traveling expenses, postage, etc.	Total.	
Juncos.....	\$3,376.77	\$5.72	\$36.02	\$3,778.51	\$1,500.00	\$75.46	\$20.45	\$203.33	\$1,799.24	\$1,979.27
Lajas.....	84.87	7.33	1.27	84.87	750.00	96.00	15.60	90.65	90.65	\$5.78
Lares.....	699.90	3.38	.25	708.50	400.00			65.00	926.60	218.10
Las Marias.....	186.27	1.17		189.90	250.00	72.00	9.10	65.32	472.42	282.52
Las Piedras.....	522.84		.25	524.01	400.00			43.42	375.32	148.69
Loiza.....	167.24			167.49	416.00			63.80	479.80	312.31
Loiza Aldea.....	228.43			228.43	246.55			33.97	280.52	52.09
Luquillo.....	37.61	13.49	11.84	37.61	750.00	120.00	7.20	62.35	62.35	24.14
Manati.....	687.09	8.11		712.42	400.00			67.19	944.39	271.07
Martes.....	270.08			278.19	749.58	48.00	8.20	62.24	453.82	171.03
Mamabo.....	266.16		38.05	304.21	4,204.56		41.94	243.82	4,486.62	562.41
Mayaguez.....	4,598.36	71.02	2.45	4,641.83	230.00		3.25	65.54	293.77	148.51
Moca.....	71.58	2.33	28.96	103.87	250.00			18.00	475.54	192.50
Morovis.....	239.90	3.45	.90	243.25	750.00	48.00	8.00	61.88	868.68	232.19
Naguabo.....	394.96	.82		395.78	750.00			42.33	472.00	472.00
Naranjito.....	337.85			337.85	398.01			55.49	447.93	310.08
Pedillas.....	334.97			334.97	750.00		8.55	86.20	814.04	499.07
Penuelas.....	158.00			158.00						
Ponce.....	16,558.90	92.17	3.67	16,658.97	9,054.81	440.00	107.34	1,405.15	11,007.30	51.80
Quebradillas.....	288.11			288.11	441.00	47.72	3.49	94.74	586.95	295.17
Rincon.....	178.71			178.71				107.51	107.51	71.20
Rio Grande.....	218.35	8.26	42.99	269.60	750.00	36.00	7.80	58.80	852.60	583.00
Rio Piedras.....	885.11	36.24	1.43	922.78	746.24	132.00		75.16	953.40	30.62
Saona Grande.....	282.19			282.19				168.03	108.03	466.13
Salina.....	339.15	9.86	4.77	353.78	746.67			73.24	819.91	223.51
San German.....	693.08	5.47	4.64	703.19	750.00	96.00	16.74	63.96	926.70	
San Juan.....	49,305.31	4,821.08	7,763.82	61,890.21	21,090.39	396.00	746.13	2,484.20	24,716.72	37,173.49
San Lorenzo.....	1,497.25	8.32		1,505.57	21,862.24	107.16	8.55	106.80	1,084.75	420.82
San Sebastian.....	542.22	6.88	3.37	552.47	740.00	91.46	12.90	72.66	917.02	384.55
Santa Isabel.....	273.40			273.40	746.66	48.00	13.20	47.73	855.59	582.19
Tea Alta.....	104.61			104.61				99.49	99.49	5.12
Tea Baja.....	158.47			158.47				104.74	104.74	53.73
Trujillo Alto.....	54.74			54.74				73.60	73.60	18.86
Utuado.....	818.38	3.95		822.33	750.00	96.00	19.20	86.05	951.25	128.92
Vega Alta.....	196.67			196.67				124.60	124.60	
Vega Baja.....	462.61	5.38		467.99	750.00	60.00	6.00	64.42	880.42	412.43
Vieques.....	1,283.58	.20		1,283.78	1,014.00	72.00	6.35	434.69	1,527.04	243.26

[illegible]

Poles, line, wire, insulation, instruments, miscellaneous, etc.....	\$11,592.21
Salaries, rent, light, stationery, traveling expenses, etc.....	114,587.46
Reconstruction and extension.....	11,625.07
Total expenditures.....	137,804.74
Total earnings.....	156,803.48
Difference.....	18,998.74

EXHIBIT No. 38.—*Porto Rico irrigation service—Financial statement June 30, 1920.*

ASSETS.

Investment accounts:		
Construction expenditures.....		\$4, 167, 702. 93
Construction equipment.....	\$56, 835. 94	
Less depreciation charged off.....	32, 249. 75	
	<hr/>	
Supplies construction.....	24, 586. 19	
Total value equipment and supplies on hand.....	47, 909. 19	72, 495. 38
	<hr/>	
		4, 240, 198. 31
Less items in suspense.....		488. 11
		<hr/>
Total expenditures on construction to date.....		4, 239, 710. 20
Interest on bonds to June 30, 1920.....		1, 897, 226. 72
Interest payable on temporary loan, insular government.....		5, 996. 64
Discount on bonds.....		48, 260. 50
Depreciation reserve, irrigation system.....		422. 19
Depreciation reserve, hydroelectric system.....		1. 50
Bond amortization.....		225, 000. 00
Operation during construction:		
Eastern division.....	5, 886. 38	
Western division.....	9, 939. 28	
	<hr/>	15, 825. 66
Plant:		
Irrigation system—		
Guamani Canal.....	1, 129. 72	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	1, 420. 39	
Pumping stations.....	1, 231. 80	
Hydroelectric system—		
Power plant.....	1, 047. 15	
Substations.....	4, 940. 41	
Transmission lines.....	7, 483. 40	
Distribution lines.....	51, 805. 82	
General headquarters—		
Guayama office.....	958. 84	
Juana Diaz office.....	889. 06	
Telephone lines.....	10. 85	
Corral.....	892. 48	
Garage.....	2, 340. 82	
Construction division.....	3. 75	
	<hr/>	74, 244. 49
Maintenance repairs:		
Irrigation system—		
Patillas Reservoir.....	2, 861. 76	
Carlite Dam.....	3, 598. 62	
Melania Reservoir.....	137. 43	
Guamani Canal.....	18, 972. 53	
Carlite Tunnel.....	25. 95	
Patillas Canal.....	57, 734. 52	
Coamo Reservoir.....	1, 119. 23	
Toro Negro diversion.....	18. 62	
Guayabal Reservoir.....	1, 654. 74	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	34, 488. 49	
Hydroelectric system—		
Power plant.....	9, 901. 46	
Substations.....	1, 230. 95	
Transmission lines.....	781. 72	
Distribution lines.....	3, 021. 71	
General headquarters—		
Guayama office.....	1, 655. 64	
Juana Diaz office.....	1, 021. 55	
Telephone lines.....	15. 09	
	<hr/>	138, 240. 01
Maintenance improvements:		
Irrigation system—		
Patillas Dam.....	1, 153. 80	
Guamani Canal.....	12, 415. 19	
Patillas Canal.....	17, 708. 76	
Coamo Reservoir.....	924. 53	
Guayabal Reservoir.....	160. 87	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	7, 407. 91	
Hydroelectric system—		
Power plant.....	1, 437. 16	
Substations.....	175. 05	
Transmission lines.....	117. 85	
Distribution lines.....	87. 25	
General headquarters—		
Guayama office.....	112. 62	
Juana Diaz office.....	866. 69	
Garage.....	937. 87	
	<hr/>	43, 505. 55

Operation:

Irrigation system—			
Eastern Division.....	\$100,242.75		
Western Division.....	51,523.24		
		\$152,765.99	
Hydroelectric system—			
Power plant.....	54,872.83		
Substations.....	11,189.86		
Transmission lines.....	5,254.14		
Distribution lines.....	5,113.59		
		76,430.42	
General headquarters.....		34,774.00	
Administration.....		150,760.26	
Stores.....		28,252.09	
Total expenditures.....			\$7,131,416.22
Working accounts:			
Cash in hand of treasurer, San Juan.....	129,704.55		
Accounts collectible.....	18,318.75		
Tax levy.....	\$362,231.59		
Less taxes collected.....	360,920.53		
	1,311.06	149,334.36	
Less:			
Voucher payable.....	6,232.85		
Unpaid labor.....	135.05		
Accrued expenses.....	699.54		
		7,067.44	
Total balances available for expenditures:			
Construction fund.....		20,833.24	
Construction of auxiliary electric plant.....		59,295.51	
Operation and maintenance fund.....		49,808.21	
Development and extension of water-power fund.....		12,329.96	
		142,266.92	
		7,273,683.14	

LIABILITIES.

Investment accounts:

Bond issue—			
Series of 1909.....	\$3,000,000.00		
Series of 1913.....	1,000,000.00		
Series of 1914.....	1,100,000.00		
Series of 1915.....	400,000.00		
Series of 1916.....	200,000.00		
Series of 1918.....	117,000.00		
		5,817,000.00	
Bonds paid—			
Jan. 1, 1914.....	150,000.00		
Jan. 1, 1915.....	150,000.00		
Jan. 1, 1916.....	150,000.00		
Jan. 1, 1917.....	150,000.00		
Jan. 1, 1918.....	150,000.00		
Jan. 1, 1919.....	150,000.00		
Jan. 1, 1920.....	150,000.00		
		1,050,000.00	
Premium on bonds.....	17,965.46	4,767,000.00	
Interest on bank balance.....	233,509.04		
Receipt during construction:			
Eastern division.....	55,887.75		
Western division.....	34,662.20		
Irrigation revenues.....	1,564,708.35		
Miscellaneous irrigation revenues.....	4,409.75		
Hydroelectric current revenues.....	314,329.94		
Miscellaneous hydroelectric current revenues.....	3,388.61		
Donation by M. Gonzalez and Martinez.....	2,821.20		
Treasury fund advanced.....	50,000.00		
Surplus irrigation system.....	.84		
Invested surplus.....	225,000.00		
		2,506,683.14	
Total.....		7,273,683.14	

EXHIBIT No. 39.—Porto Rico irrigation service—Statement of net charges to features during the fiscal year July 1, 1919–June 30, 1920.

Features.	Total to June 30, 1919.	Total July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.	Total to June 30, 1920.
Construction:			
Patillas Dam.....	\$1,127,023.12	\$35,467.71	\$1,162,490.83
Patillas Canal.....	385,871.09	8.57	385,879.66
Patillas lateral, canals, and outlets.....	27,655.48		27,655.48
Carite Dam.....	271,842.89	110.80	271,832.09
Carite Tunnel.....	66,853.19		66,853.19
Carite water power.....	326,293.11	636.15	326,929.26
Guamani Canal.....	112,415.91		112,415.91
Toro Negro diversion.....	130,442.28		130,442.28
Guayabal Dam.....	642,053.99	13,000.00	639,003.99
Juana Diaz laterals, canals, and outlets.....	39,930.08		39,930.08
General administration.....	338,126.56	1237.83	337,888.73
Juana Diaz Canal.....	324,963.31	1,865.40	326,828.71
Melania Reservoir.....	43,279.17		43,279.17
Hydrographic division.....	74,305.49		74,305.49
Coamo Dam.....	295,897.15	11,921.82	293,975.33
Plant:			
Irrigation system—			
Guamani Canal.....	1,129.72		1,129.72
Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,345.06	75.33	1,420.39
Pumping stations.....	450.00	781.80	1,231.80
Hydroelectric system—			
Power plant.....	681.89	365.26	1,047.15
Substations.....	484.33	4,456.08	4,940.41
Transmission lines.....	3,645.89	3,837.51	7,483.40
Distribution lines.....	37,929.37	13,876.45	51,805.82
General headquarters—			
Guayama office.....	512.60	446.24	958.84
Juana Diaz office.....	292.99	596.07	889.06
Telephone lines.....	8.55	2.30	10.85
Corral.....	1,002.33	119.85	982.48
Garage.....	507.51	1,833.31	2,340.82
Construction division.....	3.75		3.75
Maintenance repairs:			
Irrigation system—			
Patillas Reservoir.....	2,105.85	755.91	2,861.76
Carite Reservoir.....	3,598.62		3,598.62
Melania Reservoir.....	137.43		137.43
Guamani Canal.....	14,871.29	4,101.24	18,972.53
Carite Tunnel.....	25.95		25.95
Patillas Canal.....	45,796.37	11,938.15	57,734.52
Coamo Reservoir.....	1,109.21	10.02	1,119.23
Toro Negro Diversion.....	15.62		15.62
Guayabal Reservoir.....	1,497.48	157.26	1,654.74
Juana Diaz Canal.....	28,133.31	6,355.18	34,488.49
Hydroelectric system—			
Power plant.....	7,127.44	2,774.02	9,901.46
Substations.....	238.37	992.58	1,230.95
Transmission lines.....	713.37	68.35	781.72
Distribution lines.....	2,146.74	874.97	3,021.71
General headquarters—			
Guayama office.....	457.76	1,197.88	1,655.64
Juana Diaz office.....	271.89	749.66	1,021.85
Telephone lines.....		15.09	15.09
Maintenance improvements:			
Irrigation system—			
Patillas Dam.....	1,659.70	1505.90	1,153.80
Guamani Canal.....	10,545.71	1,869.48	12,415.19
Patillas Canal.....	17,708.76		17,708.76
Coamo Reservoir.....	924.53		924.53
Guayabal Reservoir.....	160.87		160.87
Juana Diaz Canal.....	5,937.81	1,470.10	7,407.91
Hydroelectric system—			
Power plant.....	833.60	603.56	1,437.16
Substations.....	175.05		175.05
Transmission lines.....	117.85		117.85
Distribution lines.....	87.25		87.25
General headquarters—			
Guayama office.....	112.62		112.62
Juana Diaz office.....	866.69		866.69
Garage.....	937.87		937.87
Operation:			
Irrigation system—			
Eastern division.....	81,977.27	18,865.48	100,842.75
Western division.....	41,727.49	10,195.75	51,923.24
Hydroelectric system—			
Power plant.....	41,275.79	13,597.04	54,872.83
Substations.....	8,060.15	3,129.71	11,189.86
Transmission lines.....	3,834.77	1,419.37	5,254.14
Distribution lines.....	3,293.75	1,310.84	6,113.80

EXHIBIT No. 39.—*Porto Rico irrigation service—Statement of net charges to features during the fiscal year July 1, 1919–June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Features.	Total to June 30, 1919.	Total July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.	Total to June 30, 1920.
Operation—Continued.			
General headquarters—			
Telephone lines.....	\$6,207.30	\$1,460.11	\$7,667.41
Corral.....	6,087.75	16,087.75	
Garage.....	2,673.34	12,673.34	
Construction division.....	20,355.45	6,751.14	27,106.59
Administration—General headquarters:			
Executive division.....	91,229.61	21,055.15	112,284.76
Engineering division.....	20,866.01	2,098.68	22,964.69
Accounting division.....	9,583.29	1,096.45	10,679.74
Property division.....	4,095.80	735.27	4,831.07
Total.....	4,744,532.59	165,898.33	4,910,430.92

¹ Credit balances.

EXHIBIT No. 40.—*Porto Rico irrigation service—General balance sheet—Summary of accounts to June 30, 1920.*

	Debits.	Credits.
Construction:		
Patillas Dam.....	\$1,162,490.83	
Patillas Canal.....	385,879.66	
Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	27,655.48	
Carite Dam.....	271,832.09	
Carite Tunnel.....	66,853.19	
Carite Water Power.....	328,929.26	
Guanmani Canals.....	112,415.91	
Toro Negro diversion.....	130,442.28	
Guayabal Dam.....	639,003.99	
Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	39,930.08	
General administration.....	337,888.73	
Juana Diaz Canals.....	326,828.71	
Melania Reservoir.....	43,279.17	
Hydrographic division.....	74,305.49	
Coamo Dam.....	293,975.33	
Premium on bonds.....		\$8,559.50
Interest on bonds.....	901,777.78	
Interest on bank balances.....		219,484.78
Treasurer, San Juan.....	20,837.24	
Treasurer, San Juan, construction of auxiliary electric plant.....	59,345.76	
Vouchers payable.....		146.71
Treasurer, accounts collectible.....	100.56	
Accrued expenses.....		8.10
Operation during construction—		
Eastern division.....	5,886.38	
Western division.....	9,939.28	
Receipts from operation during construction—		
Eastern division.....		55,887.75
Western division.....		34,662.20
Discount on bonds.....	38,612.50	
Interest payable on temporary loan, insular government.....	955.55	
Operation:		
Irrigation system—		
Guanmani Canal.....	1,129.72	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,420.39	
Pumping stations.....	1,231.80	
Hydroelectric system—		
Power plant.....	1,047.15	
Substations.....	4,940.41	
Transmission lines.....	7,483.40	
Distribution lines.....	51,805.82	
General headquarters—		
Guayama office.....	958.84	
Juana Diaz office.....	889.06	
Telephone lines.....	10.85	
Corral.....	982.48	
Garage.....	2,340.82	
Construction division.....	3.75	

EXHIBIT No. 40.—*Porto Rico irrigation service—General balance sheet—Summary of accounts to June 30, 1920—Continued.*

	Debits.	Credits.
Maintenance repairs:		
Irrigation system—		
Patillas Reservoir.....	\$2,861.76	
Carite Reservoir.....	3,598.62	
Melania Reservoir.....	137.43	
Guamani Canal.....	18,972.53	
Carite Tunnel.....	25.95	
Patillas Canal.....	57,734.52	
Coamo Reservoir.....	1,119.23	
Toro Negro diversion.....	18.62	
Guayabal Reservoir.....	1,654.74	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	34,488.49	
Hydroelectric system—		
Power plant.....	9,901.46	
Substations.....	1,230.95	
Transmission lines.....	781.72	
Distribution lines.....	3,021.71	
General headquarters—		
Guayama office.....	1,655.64	
Juana Diaz office.....	1,021.95	
Telephone lines.....	15.00	
Maintenance improvements:		
Irrigation system—		
Patillas Dam.....	1,153.80	
Guamani Canal.....	12,415.19	
Patillas Canal.....	17,708.76	
Coamo Reservoir.....	924.53	
Guayabal Reservoir.....	160.87	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	7,407.91	
Hydroelectric system—		
Power plant.....	1,437.16	
Substations.....	175.05	
Transmission lines.....	117.85	
Distribution lines.....	87.25	
General headquarters—		
Guayama office.....	112.62	
Juana Diaz office.....	866.69	
Garage.....	937.87	
Operation:		
Irrigation system—		
Eastern division.....	100,842.75	
Western division.....	51,923.24	
Hydroelectric system—		
Power plant.....	54,872.83	
Substations.....	11,189.86	
Transmission lines.....	5,254.14	
Distribution lines.....	5,113.59	
General headquarters—		
Telephone lines.....	7,667.41	
Construction division.....	27,106.59	
Administration, general headquarters:		
Executive division.....	112,284.76	
Engineering division.....	22,964.69	
Accounting division.....	10,679.74	
Property division.....	4,831.07	
Tax levy.....	1,311.06	
Treasury.....	35,460.17	
Treasury, development and extension of water power.....	14,061.38	
Accounts receivable.....	18,218.19	
Stores.....	7,872.31	
Stores, Carite water power.....	20,379.78	
Unpaid labor.....		\$135.05
Accounts payable.....		6,086.14
Accrued expenses.....		691.44
Bonded debt.....		4,767,000.00
Invested surplus.....		225,000.00
Depreciation reserve, irrigation system.....	122.19	
Depreciation reserve, hydroelectric system.....	1.50	
Surplus, irrigation system.....		.84
Treasury funds advanced.....		50,000.00
Irrigation revenue.....		1,564,708.35
Miscellaneous, irrigation revenue.....		4,409.75
Hydroelectric current revenue.....		314,329.94
Miscellaneous hydroelectric revenue.....		3,388.61
Interest on daily bank balances.....		14,024.26
Donation by M. Gonzalez and Martinez.....		2,821.20
Bond amortization.....	225,000.00	
Interest on bonds.....	995,448.94	
Other interest.....	5,041.09	
Discount on bonds.....	9,648.00	
Premium on bonds.....		9,405.96
Total.....	7,280,750.58	7,280,750.58

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
San Juan, P. R., August 18, 1920.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 12, 1920, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, covering the activities of the Department of Finance.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The conditions of this department during the fiscal year which expired June 30, 1920, have been quite normal. The estimated income for the fiscal year amounted to \$7,121,347, and the total collections aggregated \$7,238,570.17.

The receipts from excise taxes were estimated at \$3,426,000, which sum included \$1,025,000 of estimated collections from United States internal revenue taxes assessed on goods shipped from Porto Rico into the United States. The actual revenue collected from this source by the United States deputy collector of internal revenue in this island amounted to \$1,660,215.91, which sum has not as yet been deposited to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico, hence all expenditures of the insular government during the fiscal year had to be met out of revenues accruing from other sources and the cash balance available at the close of the preceding year.

The delay in receiving the United States internal revenues in due time, as pointed out, created a feeling of uneasiness in the department, by reason of the impending menace of a shortage of funds; fortunately, as actual collections from other sources of revenue exceeded the total amount estimated, we were able to carry on our activities unhindered. The difficulties under which we have labored in the past, brought about by the delay in receiving the proceeds of United States internal revenue collections, will be solved by the recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, directing that such revenues be turned over directly by the deputy collector of internal revenue of the United States to the treasurer of Porto Rico.

The operations of the fiscal year 1919-20 have been closed with a surplus of \$1,056,414.15 of insular revenues, this being the largest available cash balance obtained in any fiscal year since 1914-15. The next larger balance at the close of any fiscal year after 1914-15 was that for 1918-19, amounting to \$838,385.93.

Due to the high cost of living, the legislature at its last special session increased the salaries of all the employees of The People of Porto Rico, which measure will involve a total outlay of about \$1,200,000. The legislature did not provide for additional revenues to meet this expenditure, relying upon the admitted fact that there was available in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States a considerable sum of money from United States internal revenue collections, which was forthcoming.

Attention has been called in two previous reports to the fact that the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico had been for many years enacting laws for the construction of public works, and for other purposes, and making no fiscal year appropriations therefor. As all such appropriations constituted obligations against the treasury and the regular receipts have not been sufficient to meet them, the accounts of the government have been for that reason showing an annual deficit in the public treasury. This matter was taken up at different times by the legislature, without arriving at any practical conclusion; however, during the last special session, and upon the recommendation of the acting governor, a joint resolution was approved, staying the execution of all public works theretofore authorized by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, and for which no fiscal year appropriations had been made. For the purpose of carrying out said public works a trust fund was created under the designation of "Trust fund for the construction of public works." One of the great advantages to be derived from this resolution is that all public works decided upon by the legislature will be carried out within no prescribed limit of time, and out of such funds, as may from year to year accumulate in said trust fund, and further, that the legislature will be at liberty to enact new laws creating appropriations for other essential purposes of the administration, and the provisions of section 34 of the organic act will not be an obstacle thereto.

New legislation.—Due to the new legislation on income tax and excise taxes, several lawsuits were filed against the treasurer of Porto Rico in the course of the present fiscal year. This situation quite embarrassed the work of the department, as the legal questions involved required thorough study, so that adequate rulings could be made governing the points in controversy. Unfortunately, in some instances, the law was so specific that no other construction than its own wording could be placed, and this rendered the situation more complex. Finally, the legislature at its last special session in May, 1920, through adequate legislation corrected the deficiencies noted in certain sections of the income tax and excise tax laws, thereby affording the relief sought for, in a way which will evince its good results in the work of the ensuing fiscal year.

There was also another important law enacted in connection with taxes paid under protest. This new law provides that taxes paid under protest should be covered into the insular treasury in the same manner as if no protest had been made, and further, outlines the method of procedure by the complainants, by the collecting officers, and by the courts of justice in disposing of such claims.

The recommendation made by the undersigned in his last annual report dwelling upon the manifold duties imposed upon the treasurer of Porto Rico, outside of the official business of the department of finance, was embodied in the message of the Acting Governor of Porto Rico to the legislature, which caused the enactment of a law withdrawing the treasurer of Porto Rico as a member of the workmen relief commission, to the advantage of both the commission and the treasury department.

The act establishing a system of local government and reorganizing municipal services, approved July 31, 1919, was also the subject of amendments, the details whereof are dealt with under the proper heading.

Several other laws were enacted by the Legislature of Porto Rico, during the fiscal year under review, more or less related to this department, all of which laws have been very fruitful for the general conduct of the Government affairs.

Personnel.—There occurred an important change in the personnel of this department during the past fiscal year. Upon the resignation of Mr. Luis Venegas Castro, as assistant treasurer of Porto Rico, to accept a more remunerative position with a local banking institution, Mr. Emilio M. Vassallo, formerly the executive secretary of the Porto Rico Food Commission, was appointed to fill the vacancy on August 1, 1919.

During the protracted absence from office of the treasurer of Porto Rico, owing to his designation as acting governor of the island, Mr. Vassallo was appointed acting treasurer of Porto Rico, in which capacity he has served for the past seven months, with the greatest ability and efficiency.

Earthquakes.—Mortgage loans: Under section 4, of act No. 80, of the Legislature of Porto Rico, approved December 12, 1918, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated for making mortgage loans to persons whose houses, in consequence of the recent earthquakes had suffered damages of such import as to make them uninhabitable and whose owners had absolutely no means for the repair or reconstruction thereof.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions referred to, as well as other features of the law, a board was created consisting of the Governor of Porto Rico, the treasurer of Porto Rico and the commissioner of the interior.

At a meeting of the board held on March 24, 1920, all the applications for mortgage loans, theretofore filed, were passed upon, with the following result:

Thirty-two petitions were approved, the applicants having fulfilled the requirements of the law.

Twenty-six were denied on the ground that the properties affected were subject to previous liens, wherefore a first mortgage could not be laid in favor of The People of Porto Rico. Out of this number, one was subsequently granted, the petitioner having shown that he had lifted the encumbrance.

Fourteen other petitions were denied because the properties did not appear recorded in the registry of property, thus rendering impossible to record a first mortgage in favor of The People of Porto Rico, as required by the law; three others, because the properties did not appear recorded in favor of the petitioners.

Another ground for denial which disposed of six applications was that the properties offered as security did not answer for the amounts of the loans requested. Finally, two petitions filed by the same party were denied because the board had knowledge that this petitioner owned other properties and could afford to undertake the repairs out of his own pocket.

After the meeting of March 24, 1920, when the board met for the purpose just noted, other meetings have been held, for the approval of deeds and documents submitted in connection with each loan.

The treasurer of Porto Rico, drafted a special set of conditions to be inserted in the mortgage deeds, besides the general conditions governing mortgage contracts.

All of the loans granted bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and the principal is reimbursable in 10 yearly installments.

Up to June 30, 1920, the amount of \$16,950 has been paid out on account of mortgage loans.

Earthquake donations.—The relief work under this heading has been in charge of the commissioner of the interior, who is also a member of the earthquake board, and undoubtedly will be the subject of comment in his report for the present fiscal year.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS AND OF THE PAYMASTER.

Financial condition of the insular treasury for the fiscal year 1919-20.—The gross receipts during the year amounted to \$9,524,166.91, and the gross expenditures aggregated \$9,306,138.69—that is to say, an excess of the receipts over the expenditures amounting to \$218,028.22. Adding to this sum the balance of \$838,385.93 in the treasury, there was available at the close of business on June 30, 1920, a total balance of \$1,056,414.15, as shown in Exhibit No. 22.

There is a considerable amount of revenue accrued during the year, which had not been deposited prior to June 30, 1920. This is represented by the following items:

The sum of \$74,824.75, due by municipalities, and \$666.66 due by school boards.

The sum of \$24,323.90, due from leases of public lands and other sources.

The sum of \$50,000, advanced to the "Irrigation fund, trust fund," which will be reimbursed to the insular treasury out of irrigation revenues for the year 1920-21.

The amount of \$1,660,215.91, from taxes collected in the United States on articles produced or manufactured in the island and shipped to the United States.

These various items of revenue which might be called "deferred and in transit" make a total of \$1,810,031.22.

The total amount of cash available and revenues in transit at the close of business on June 30, 1920, is therefore, \$2,866,445.37.

In addition to the balance of \$1,056,414.15 from the insular revenues above recited, there is a balance in trust funds of \$5,029,721.45 for specific purposes, making up a total of \$6,086,135.60 in the insular treasury, distributed as follows:

Insular revenues:		
Cash.....	\$1,047,414.15	
Bonds unpledged.....	9,000.00	
		\$1,056,414.15
Trust funds:		
Cash.....	3,600,721.45	
Bonds pledged.....	1,429,000.00	
		5,029,721.45
Total.....		6,086,135.60

The amount of bonds pledged is distributed as follows:

Deposited in the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, as collateral security loan of \$300,000, made by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, to The People of Porto Rico:		
Municipal bonds.....	193,000.00	
School board bonds.....	108,000.00	
		301,000.00
Held in trust and deposited in safety deposit vault of the Royal Bank of Canada, as collateral security \$1,122,000 refunding bonds:		
Municipal bonds.....	859,000.00	
School board bonds.....	269,000.00	
		1,128,000.00
Total.....		1,429,000.00

Exhibit No. 31, under the heading "Disbursements," shows a distribution of the trust funds on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

Estimated financial condition of the insular treasury for the fiscal year 1920-21.—A conservative estimate of the insular revenues for the year 1920-21 is given in the following statement (see also Table No. 1, of this report):

Customs.....	\$300,000.00
United States Internal revenues.....	1,000,000.00
Property taxes.....	375,000.00
Income taxes.....	2,500,000.00
Excise taxes.....	2,650,000.00
Inheritance taxes.....	40,000.00
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	70,000.00
Interest on bank deposits.....	100,000.00
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	140,000.00
Court fees and fines.....	40,000.00
Harbor and dock fees.....	20,000.00
Miscellaneous income.....	120,000.00
Deferred revenues.....	1,660,000.00
	9,015,000.00

The total assets and liabilities for the fiscal year 1920-21 are as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, insular revenues, June 30, 1920	\$1,047,414.15
Unpledged bonds	9,000.00
Miscellaneous deferred revenues not taken up in Table No. 1	131,991.41
Estimated income for 1919-20	9,015,000.00
	\$10,203,405.56
LIABILITIES.	
Unexpended balances of fiscal year 1918-19	215,127.00
Fiscal year 1919-20	577,062.11
Budgetary appropriation, fiscal year 1920-21	8,079,252.15
No-fiscal-year appropriations	885,877.97
Estimated amount required for indefinite appropriations	30,000.00
	9,797,319.23
Estimated surplus June 30, 1921	106,086.33

The foregoing figures show that at the close of operations for the fiscal year 1920-21 there will be a cash surplus in the treasury amounting to \$406,086.33, provided that the different sources of revenue return the estimated income.

Various sources of revenue.—The estimated income for the year 1920, the revenue actually collected during said year, and the estimated income for the fiscal year 1920-21 are set forth in detail in the following statement:

Sources.	Estimate for 1919-20.	Actual collections during 1920.	Estimate for 1920-21.
Customs	\$370,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00
United States internal revenues	1,025,000.00	286,503.53	1,000,000.00
Property taxes	295,347.00	596,281.30	375,000.00
Income taxes	2,625,000.00	2,458,575.63	2,500,000.00
Excise taxes	2,401,000.00	2,985,239.11	2,650,000.00
Inheritance taxes	45,000.00	41,933.43	40,000.00
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards	80,000.00	73,250.91	70,000.00
Interest on bank deposits	70,000.00	107,140.62	100,000.00
Telegraph and telephone receipts	100,000.00	141,560.45	140,000.00
Court fees and fines	30,000.00	49,644.60	40,000.00
Harbor and dock fees	20,000.00	24,474.30	20,000.00
Miscellaneous income	60,000.00	127,282.84	120,000.00
Sanitation, 6 per cent.		46,683.45	
Deferred revenues			1,660,000.00
Total	7,121,347.00	7,238,570.17	9,015,000.00

As shown in the preceding statement, the total collections during the fiscal year amounted to \$7,238,570.17, or \$117,223.17 in excess of the total estimated income, notwithstanding the fact that none of the United States internal-revenue collections, amounting to \$1,660,215.91, had been covered into the insular treasury. The sum of \$286,503.53, under the heading "Actual collections during 1920," corresponds to collections from previous years. The delay so far experienced in this respect will be avoided in the future as the United States deputy collector of internal revenues at San Juan has been instructed to deposit his collections with the local Government depository to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico, which measure will be very helpful to the department of finance.

Further detailed data in connection with excise and income taxes will be found under the captions "Bureau of excise taxes" and "Bureau of income tax" elsewhere in this report. The various sources of revenue are also listed in Exhibit No. 30.

Indebtedness of the insular government.—The total bonded indebtedness of the Government of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year, as shown in Exhibit No. 14, amounts to \$10,264,000, or \$748,000 more than the preceding year. This difference is explained as follows:

Bonds issued during the fiscal year: Public improvement bonds	\$1,000,000
Paid out during the fiscal year:	
On account road loan, 1907	\$50,000
On account irrigation loan, 1909	150,000
On account refunding bonds, 1915	22,000
On account refunding bonds, 1916	30,000
	252,000
Difference	748,000

As above set forth, the total bonded indebtedness of the insular government has been increased during the year by the amount of \$1,000,000, while it has been decreased by the amount of \$252,000 by reason of payments made; therefore the difference, \$748,000, represents the actual increase in the bonded indebtedness of The People of Porto Rico.

There is still a balance of \$300,000 on a note due to the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, which brings the total indebtedness of The People of Porto Rico to the aggregate sum of \$10,564,000.

The sum of \$240,000, pertaining to six temporary loans contracted with the local banks to provide funds for the purpose of reconstructing the insular buildings and aiding the municipalities, school boards, and private persons in the reconstruction of buildings that were damaged or destroyed by the earthquakes of the year 1918 has been paid during the fiscal year under review.

An examination of the figures appearing under the heading, "Balance in sinking fund, June 30, 1920," Exhibit No. 14, shows that the necessary funds are now available for the redemption of the first bond issue, 1907, and the issue of 1910 for roads and bridges, and that the sum of \$369,818.91 is already accumulated for the redemption of the issue of 1914. The accruals to the sinking fund from collections for 1920-21 have been estimated in the sum of \$275,000.

Steps have already been taken leading toward the redemption of the bond issues of 1907 and 1910 for roads and bridges.

The issue of \$300,000 of high-school bonds was advertised by this department during the year, but due to the fact that the law authorizing the issuance of these bonds limited their sale at no less than par, no bids could be obtained, whereupon the department decided to offer them for sale privately, together with \$150,000 homestead bonds. The sale of these two bond issues had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year, although considerable progress had been made in that direction.

Banking.—The accompanying Table No. 2 shows that the island has increased its banking activities with the opening of three new banks. These are the Banco de Yabucoa, with a capital stock of \$100,000; the Banco Agricola de Aguadilla, with a capital stock of \$100,000; and the Banco de San Juan, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

An examination of the consolidated report of the banks in operation at the close of business on June 30, 1920, as compared with the report for the preceding year, shows the following differences:

RESOURCES.	
On loans, an increase of.....	\$13,532,910.81
On bonds and stock investments, a decrease of.....	311,832.07
On reserve cash funds in banks, an increase of.....	6,036,125.60
On balances with other banks, an increase of.....	4,686,383.69
On real estate, an increase of.....	84,347.86
LIABILITIES.	
On capital stock paid in, an increase of.....	867,113.17
On reserve funds, a decrease of.....	31,191.54
On undivided profits, an increase of.....	487,153.32
On individual and Government deposits, an increase of.....	18,722,408.19
On balance due other banks, an increase of.....	3,426,023.17
On profit accounts, pending general balance, a decrease of.....	69,404.86
On mortgage bonds issued, an increase of.....	306,700.00

The financial condition of the banks in Porto Rico is highly satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that a similar situation will prevail during the ensuing fiscal year.

The extension to Porto Rico of the rural credits act has been the subject of comment in previous reports, and we repeat again that the benefits to be derived thereby are of such import that no effort should be spared by the insular authorities toward its attainment.

Insurance.—The past calendar year 1919 and the first six months of the present year have been conspicuous in the development of insurance business in this island, not only as regards the increased volume of business under each kind of insurance as compared with the preceding year, but also because of the marked tendency on the part of companies lawfully authorized to do business in the country to widen their scope by writing insurance on a variety of risks, which, although authorized by their charters, had not been heretofore ventured on, or at least actively undertaken. Among these new activities, reference should be made to earthquake insurance; the writing of policies against accidents by inland transportation in connection with motor vehicles; and other features of insurance appearing for the first time in the statistics of 1919.

The purpose of this department in endeavoring to convince insurance agents of the benefits to be derived by extending in the island the business of their companies was twofold: First, to afford the public a lawful, easy, and sure means of protection for their properties, thus narrowing the range of action of certain foreign corporations devoid of legal standing and guaranties in the country which had been doing unlawful business to the detriment of The People of Porto Rico, and of the companies which had registered in the island; and second, to secure to the treasury the collection of taxes upon those businesses. Both of these purposes have been accomplished, if not in their entirety, at least to a great extent.

The effort of this department to induce agricultural insurance companies to establish here have not been so fruitful. Most of the fire insurance companies registered

in Porto Rico are legally authorized to insure plantations and crops against fire, lightning, cyclones, accidents on inland transportation, riots, etc., nevertheless, either through lack of experience in many of these features of insurance or for other reasons they very seldom issue policies on these risks; in any event, never to the extent assumed by companies engaged exclusively in agricultural insurance. There are companies which insure against loss or damage to plantations or crops, arising from the causes above recited, and also from diseases or insects, droughts, excessive rain, floods, and freshets, as well as against death or disability of live stock.

Judging from the number of applications received in this department for permits to do business with foreign corporations of said character, it is manifest that the country is in great need of a kind of insurance such as will protect its main sources of wealth, and it is to be desired that agricultural insurance should establish in Porto Rico immediately.

A comparison of the statistics of 1918 with those for 1919 will show a marked increase in all insurance activities. The increase obtained in the total amount of life insurance policies issued during 1919 represents in round figures 102 per cent over the same amount for the year 1918; next in order of importance come liability insurance and accident insurance, with an increase of 82 per cent; then marine insurance, with 65 per cent; tornado insurance, with 40 per cent; fidelity insurance, with 10 per cent; and fire insurance, with 3 per cent. Policies were written also on earthquake insurance aggregating \$2,860,851 and insurance on inland transportation amounting to \$215,000. Upon the aggregate of these policies the insurance companies have collected during 1919 \$1,370,774.95 of premiums, on which amount there accrued to the insular treasury on account of the 3 per cent franchise tax and internal-revenue stamps the sum of \$45,551.13.

During the year 1919 three new corporations have established in the country: The Great American Insurance Co., of New York; the Insurance Co. of North America, of Pennsylvania; and the Reliance Marine Insurance Co., of Liverpool; and during the months elapsed of 1920 there have registered the London Assurance Corporation, of London; the Niagara Fire Insurance Co., of New York; and the Pan American Life Insurance Co., of Louisiana. Besides the Royal Insurance Co., which had already been authorized to issue policies on fire and marine insurance, has opened recently a new department on accidents, which has taken up for the present automobile insurance exclusively.

Also there have been organized lately in this country two insurance companies, to wit, the Porto Rican & American Insurance Co. and the Porto Rican Lloyds, both in San Juan, with a capital stock of \$250,000 each. The organization of these companies was authorized by virtue of an amendment introduced in 1912 to our law of private corporations, authorizing the incorporation of insurance companies in this island, and within the conditions which the executive council of Porto Rico in the exercise of its power as derived from said law considered that it had a right to prescribe. In this connection let it be said that this law is not as complete as it should be.

In order to overcome this deficiency and in general to regulate the insurance business in Porto Rico, this department drafted a bill early in the year with the idea of submitting it to the legislature at its last special session, but owing to the limited period of time for which it had been convened and to other urgent legislation which demanded preference, our purpose could not be accomplished.

We propose to introduce this same bill at the next regular session of the legislature with such amendments as may be necessary to conform with the progressive trend of kindred legislation in the United States, and it is expected that it will go through.

For further information in connection with insurance in Porto Rico, Table No. 3 should be examined.

BUREAU OF PROPERTY TAXES.

Assessment.—The total assessed valuation for taxation purposes of all corporation and individual property, revised to June 30, 1920, aggregated \$264,235,686. Of this total valuation the sum of \$190,676,552 corresponds to individual property owners, on which taxes were levied amounting to \$2,487,655.68; the balance represents the assessed valuation of properties owned by corporations doing business in the island, on which there has been levied a tax of \$1,002,196.36.

This total assessed valuation shows an increase of \$10,066,444 over the valuation revised to June 30, 1919, amounting to \$254,169,242, or \$167,804,692 more than the first general assessment of all real and personal property in Porto Rico, made during the fiscal year 1901-2, which amounted to \$96,430,994—that is to say, that the present assessment of all property in the island shows an increased valuation of approximately 174 per cent as compared with the first general assessment of 1901-2.

The result of the assessment, revised to December 31, 1919, is found in detail in the tables appended to this report, which are self-explanatory and show:

(a) Total assessment value of real and personal property, by municipalities, Table No. 4.

(b) Tabulation of assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes, Table No. 5.

(c) Number of acres, by municipalities and classes, Table No. 6.

(d) Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes, Table No. 7.

(e) Total assessed value of personal property, by municipalities and classes, Table No. 8.

(f) Number of head of live stock and vehicles and average value per unit, Table No. 9.

All these tables are corrected to December 31, 1919.

The total amount of taxes levied on individual property owners and corporations during the fiscal year 1919-20 aggregated \$3,489,852.04, as shown in Exhibit No. 20, distributed as follows:

Insular tax, two-tenths of 1 per cent in municipalities of the first class and one-tenth of 1 per cent in municipalities of the second and third classes.....	\$354,303.08
Municipal tax, eight-tenths of 1 per cent in municipalities of the first class and nine-tenths of 1 per cent in other municipalities.....	2,288,177.92
School tax, at different rates not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent.....	261,124.14
Insular bond redemption tax, one-tenth of 1 per cent.....	264,029.28
Municipal bond redemption tax, at different rates, according to municipality.....	322,217.53
	3,489,852.04

For the fiscal year 1918-19 property taxes were levied to the amount of \$889,961.86 for general expenditures, as against \$354,303.08 for 1919-20 for the same purpose, thus showing a decrease of \$535,658.78 compared with the preceding year. This decrease is due to the repeal of act No. 70, of the Legislature of Porto Rico, approved April 13, 1916, which limited the apportionment of receipts from property taxes to municipalities to an amount equal to the collection made during the previous year, the balance to remain in the insular treasury for its use and benefit.

Uncollected taxes.—Of the total amount of taxes assessed and levied for the fiscal year 1919-20, the sum of \$3,461,252.75 has been actually collected during the year, exclusive of surcharges, leaving a total amount of taxes pending collection on June 30, 1920, of \$28,599.29.

The accumulation of taxes uncollected from the beginning of the present tax system, shows an amount of \$38,112.74, thus making a grand total of \$66,712.03 of uncollected taxes, as appear in Exhibit No. 19. This total is distributed as follows:

Pending judicial action.....	\$41,584.52
Payments extended.....	8,853.82
Probably uncollectible.....	15,687.23
In claims.....	586.46
	66,712.03

The item "pending judicial action, \$41,584.52" includes \$35,924.32 of property taxes owed by the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico, which was the subject of litigation before the Federal court and is now on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States. The balance is still in litigation before the insular courts.

The amount of \$8,853.82, appearing in Exhibit No. 19 as "Payments extended," is now under summary proceedings for collection, and it is expected that most of it will be collected through the sale at public action of the properties involved.

The amount of \$15,687.23, "Probably uncollectible," represents taxes on personal property which has disappeared and whose owners are insolvent.

The amount of \$586.46, "In claims," is now under investigation by this office.

Inheritance taxes.—The total amount of inheritance taxes collected during the present fiscal year is less than the amount collected from the same source during the previous fiscal year, although the value of the estate of decedents in 1919-20 exceeded that of 1918-19. This is easily explained by the fact that the inheritance tax rates are progressive, and further, because exemptions vary according to the number of heirs and other circumstances.

The statement of inheritance taxes collected in 1919-20, as compared with 1918-19, is as follows:

	1918-19	1919-20	Difference, plus (+) or minus (-).
Amount of tax-exempt inheritance.....	\$1,796,919.11	\$1,512,447.98	— \$284,471.13
Inheritance liquidated.....	1,913,945.29	2,004,767.41	— 90,822.12
Total.....	3,710,864.40	3,517,215.39	193,649.01
Taxes collected.....	42,004.82	31,891.00	— 10,113.82
Taxes pending.....	643.89	3,705.89	+ 3,062.00
Total.....	42,648.71	35,596.89	7,051.82

Sugar statistics.—One of the great drawbacks for purposes of comparison of statistical data, is the lack of complete statistics in the various departments of the insular government. A bureau should be created for the exclusive purpose of compiling all such data so that the same may be available for the use and information of all government officials and the public at large. The department of finance has for some years devoted special attention to the compilation of sugar statistics, showing the number of mills in the Island, the owners thereof, and the quantity of sugar produced each crop as compared with previous crops.

As a matter of information such a statistic is appended hereto, as Table No. 20.

BUREAU OF INCOME TAX.

As stated under the caption of "General remarks," act No. 80, of June 26, 1919, gave rise to many controversies which, indeed, hindered and delayed the collection of income taxes for the first three months of the fiscal year.

The sudden change from the old to the new legislation on the subject, with increased rates of taxation, created a tendency on the part of taxpayers to scrutinize the law with a view to escaping the payment of large sums of money for taxes on income. As a result, consultations began to deluge the department, calling for specific rulings, new forms had to be prepared in a rush, etc., while the personnel of the bureau could not be increased in proportion to meet this vast amount of extra work for lack of funds. The appropriation made by the legislature, amounting only to \$25,000, was inadequate for the work to be carried out thereunder, as it developed later. Neither did it permit us to pay the right salary to the right kind of trained accountants needed. In spite of all this, the bureau has done a marvelous amount of work, as shown by the following figures:

Taxes on income collected during the fiscal year 1919-20.

1913.....	\$30.42	1917.....	\$22,921.64
1914.....	132.47	1917-18.....	76,508.25
1915.....	279.13	1918.....	1,606,064.23
1916.....	2,278.08	1919.....	708,267.80

As shown by Table No. 10, hereto annexed, there are still pending collection taxes on income, actually levied for the taxable years 1918 and 1919, amounting to \$1,177,800.65, of which the payment of \$210,694.74 has been contested, and has been the subject of claims and appeals to be considered and decided by the board of review and equalization. Besides this amount, a conservative estimate would show over \$1,000,000 of taxes not appearing in this table, corresponding to returns not yet approved by the department, and which will be the subject of further examination before the tax is definitely levied.

Act No. 18, of May 13, 1920, has introduced very important amendments into the income tax law, especially with reference to the time of payments and method of procedure for levying the taxes in all cases where the returns of the taxpayers have been accepted as originally filed. These changes simplify the procedure, and inferentially the collection of taxes will be easier hereafter.

The estimate of collections on account of income tax, made at the commencement of the fiscal year, amounted to \$2,625,000, while the total sum actually collected amounted to \$2,458,575.63. This latter sum includes \$41,801.11 which had been paid under protest and kept in a trust fund until converted into insular revenues during the present fiscal year. The difference between the sum of \$2,458,575.63, actually collected, and the estimate of \$2,625,000, or \$166,424.37, will be covered by the amount of taxes levied on those cases now on appeal before the board of review and equalization, aggregating the sum of \$210,694.74, which exceeds by far the difference above noted. This fact will prove that our calculation was not only right but very conservative.

In closing it is only pertinent to repeat what was stated in the last annual report on the subject of income taxes. It is not unreasonable to anticipate that in the near future income taxes will constitute the main source of revenue of the insular treasury, provided that the law, as it now stands, be reenacted at the coming session of the legislature, in view of the fact that the present income tax law is limited to the incomes returnable during the fiscal year 1919-20.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Receipts.—The receipts of the municipalities of the island from all sources during the year, excluding the proceeds of loans and bond redemption taxes, amounted to \$3,391,189.25, consisting of \$2,735,399.77 in "ordinary funds," \$63,069.85 in "road funds," \$410,585.15 in "school funds," and \$182,134.48 in "school tax." Receipts from taxes increased from \$1,490,280.21 in 1918-19 to \$2,148,517.39 in 1919-20, this

increase being due mainly to the change in the apportionment of receipts from property taxes, by virtue of an act of the legislature approved July, 1919, establishing a system of local government and reorganizing municipal services. Pursuant to this law first-class municipalities, such as San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo, are allotted from said source eighty one-hundredths of 1 per cent upon the assessed valuation of property, and those of the second and third class, that is to say, the remaining municipalities, receive ninety one-hundredths of 1 per cent upon said valuation. Receipts on account of school fund and school tax since October 30, 1919, when said act became operative, are received directly by the municipal treasurers instead of the school boards, as formerly, the latter having been abolished by the act referred to.

Receipts from public-service enterprises, including water-supply systems, electric-light plants, and piers increased \$5,565.95, this being due mainly to the increase in the proceeds from electric-light plants.

From the use of municipal property the municipalities derived during the past year the sum of \$129,755.15, or \$4,564.82 more than the preceding year. While almost all the sources of revenue included in this classification showed increases, there were some slight decreases in the receipts from meat shops, pounds, cemeteries, theaters, and other property.

A comparative statement of the amounts received from the several sources of municipal income in 1918-19 and 1919-20 will be found in Table No. 11. A detailed statement of receipts for the fiscal year is given in Table No. 12.

Expenditures.—Expenditures chargeable against the total current receipts of the municipalities amounted to \$3,025,243.27, an increase of \$831,948.35 over the preceding year. Disbursements on account of current expenses, as distinguished from outlays and payments on indebtedness, were \$674,375.51 greater than in 1918-19, distributed among the items under that heading, viz, an increase of \$256,199.83 in salaries, \$166,844.80 in repairs and maintenance, and \$251,330.88 in supplies, materials, and incidentals. This increase is due to the continued rise in the prices of materials and supplies in the market and to the high cost of living, which have been considerably higher during the past year than those for 1918-19, and also to the establishment of the new municipal régime, which necessarily must be more expensive than the old one, in that it adds to the municipalities new services hitherto in charge of the insular government.

Expenditures from current receipts for construction and improvements showed an increase of \$6,931.78 compared with the preceding year. The total expenditures on country roads amounted to \$153,412.74, or \$35,977.84 more than in the preceding year.

Expenditures from loans show a decrease of \$54,025.07, as compared with the previous year.

The expenditures are itemized in Table No. 13, and a comparison with similar tables in previous reports is a credit to the administration.

Available funds for general expenditures.—The cash balance in "ordinary funds"—that is, funds available for general expenditures as distinguished from "road funds," "loan funds," "school funds," "school tax," and others, the use of which is circumscribed to specific purposes—was \$471,702.17, an increase of \$317,619.53 over the preceding year. Deducting from this balance the amount of floating and current indebtedness carried over to the next fiscal year there remains a surplus of \$408,247.63.

Municipal indebtedness.—In addition to the funded indebtedness amounting to \$2,473,292.45, Table No. 14, the municipalities closed the year with a reported current indebtedness to the amount of \$18,284.58, which indebtedness while incurred within budgetary appropriations, had not been paid before the close of the fiscal year, and reported a floating indebtedness amounting to \$45,169.96, incurred in excess of the budgetary appropriations.

General remarks.—During the past fiscal year a noteworthy change was introduced in the government of the municipalities of the island. This change was effected by the Legislature of Porto Rico through the enactment of a law establishing a system of local government and reorganizing municipal services, approved July 31, 1919. Pursuant to this law the municipalities have been allowed a free hand in the management of their local affairs, thus being able to develop and carry on their activities practically independent from the control of the central government, for the only supervision which the latter exercises over municipal corporations is confined to the examination and auditing of their accounts by the auditor of Porto Rico, as per section 20 of the organic act, and to the approval by the commissioner of education of expenditures in connection with public education, as provided by section 17 of the act aforesaid.

The most salient features of the new municipal law, which constitute the essence of the change in the system, are the following:

(a) Organization of a municipal assembly and of a council of administration, the former by the direct vote of the people, and the latter by appointment by said assembly. The municipal assembly and the council of administration are vested with full

legislative and administrative powers, with certain limitations, in all matters of a purely local nature and connected with public works, education, charity, order, police, safety, jails, asylums, health, hygiene, alignment of streets, opening of parks, building regulations, properties and municipal revenues, public roads, water supply, public lighting, sewers, city traffic, cemeteries, markets, slaughterhouses, meat shops, as well as all kinds of institutions, services, and other activities for the benefit and development of the municipality at large. The council of administration, which is constituted by the executive officers of the municipal government, such as the commissioner of public service, police and prisons, the commissioner of health and charities, the commissioner of finance, the commissioner of public works, and the commissioner of education, attend to the administrative matters of the municipality and also to legislative matters while the assembly is not in session, with the same restrictions as are imposed upon the heads of executive departments of the insular government.

(b) Classification of municipalities into three categories, to wit: First class, to which there belong all municipalities whose last assessment reached or exceeded \$8,000,000; second class, all municipalities whose assessment reached or exceeded \$3,000,000, but did not reach \$8,000,000; and, third class, the remaining municipalities. This classification bears upon the revenues derived from property taxes and the number of members of the municipal assembly, which varies according to the category of each municipality.

(c) New apportionment of receipts from property taxes, whereby all municipalities have obtained and will obtain in the future a substantial increase in their income.

(d) Abolishment of the school boards whose duties and powers have devolved upon the municipalities.

(e) Direct intervention in local sanitary matters formerly in charge of the insular government.

Inasmuch as the new municipal law became effective in the month of November, 1919—that is to say, four months after the commencement of the fiscal year—it has been impossible to make an accurate comparative statement of cost between the two systems. Nevertheless, and in spite of the increase in the receipts from property taxes obtained during the past fiscal year, the municipalities have confined their disbursements strictly to meet actual public necessities, and it is the consensus of opinion that the organizations created under the new law are rendering the community better services than their predecessors.

BUREAU OF EXCISE TAXES.

Excise-tax receipts.—The revenues derived from excise taxes during the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$2,959,308.63, which, compared with the returns from the same source during the previous year, show an increase of \$680,104.46. This increase was obtained mostly from taxes on cigarettes, patent medicines, internal-revenue licenses, and miscellaneous receipts.

The amount of excise taxes actually covered into the treasury during the fiscal year is \$2,985,239.11, which includes \$41,117.50 of protested taxes which had been paid during previous years and held in a trust fund until distribution was made as above stated.

Of all the items covered by the excise-tax laws, shown in Table No. 15 appended hereto, the most important one is that covering the sale of cigarette stamps, which returned the sum of \$1,152,849.94, or an increase of \$235,296.65 over the preceding year. It is gratifying to note that this source of revenue has increased steadily during the past four years.

The increase in the receipts from internal-revenue licenses ranks next in order of importance. Receipts from this source would have yielded a larger sum had it not been for the fact that the Federal prohibition law superseded that part of the insular law which authorized the sale of near beer, of 2½ per cent per volume, under a license fee.

The revenues accrued from patent medicines and miscellaneous receipts also show an increase amounting to \$57,202.45 over the preceding year.

Tobacco guarantee stamps for cigars and for leaf tobacco show a large decrease amounting to \$55,122.50, due to the decision rendered by the First Circuit Court of Appeals of Boston, holding that the law which imposed such taxes was null and void.

Leaf tobacco.—The crop for the present fiscal year was much larger than that for the previous year. This probably accounts for the increase in the exportation of cigars. As the quantity of leaf tobacco imported into Porto Rico during 1919-20 has been greater than in the previous year, it is to be presumed that some of this imported tobacco was mixed with the native product in the manufacture of cigars for export, in view of the fact that the use of tobacco guaranty stamps has been discontinued in pursuance of the judicial decision above mentioned.

Distilleries.—There were five distilleries in operation during the year. These distilleries only worked at intervals, for short periods of time, and yielded about 1,685,631 liters of commercial alcohol, which was released for consumption as follows:

	Liters.
For medicinal and scientific purposes.....	128,498
For industrial purposes.....	121,359
For exportation.....	1,340,889
Denatured, for fuel.....	94,885

There were 233 cases brought before the courts for violations of the excise-tax law, in connection with clandestine stills, reported by the police and internal-revenue agents and submitted to this department as provided by law. Of these complaints 128 were disposed of by the courts, securing 91 convictions and 21 acquittals. The remaining cases are still pending in the courts.

Table references.—Detailed statistics in connection with excise taxation are annexed and show:

1. Comparative statement showing sources of excise taxation in Porto Rico, the quantity of merchandise in the case of the specific and the value thereof, in the case of the ad valorem tax levied, tax paid during the past four fiscal years, and the amount of such tax collected, including licenses and miscellaneous. (Table No. 15.)

2. Average number of licenses during the past six fiscal years, with revenue received therefrom. (Table No. 16.)

3. Taxable articles exported from Porto Rico during the past five fiscal years free of tax. (Table No. 17.)

4. Comparative statement of excise-tax cases submitted by the internal-revenue agents during the fiscal years 1918-19 and 1919-20. (Table No. 18.)

5. Comparative statement of leaf tobacco imported and grown in Porto Rico, and of exportations of leaf tobacco and elaboration of cigars for exportation and consumption in Porto Rico during the fiscal years 1918-19 and 1919-20. (Table No. 19.)

Inspection of coffee.—The inspection of coffee has been intrusted to this department by legislative enactment. An internal-revenue agent, expert on coffee, has been detached for said work.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSÉ E. BENEDICTO,
Treasurer of Porto Rico.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Estimate of insular revenues cash receipts for year ending June 30, 1921.*

Customs.....	\$300,000
United States internal-revenue receipts.....	1,000,000
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	375,000
Excise taxes:	
Distilled spirits—	
Domestic.....	\$125,000
Imported.....	20,000
Still wines.....	500
Cigars, domestic.....	300,000
Cigarettes—	
Domestic.....	1,000,000
Imported.....	75,000
Prepared chewing tobacco.....	1,000
Prepared cut tobacco.....	2,500
Perfumery—	
Domestic.....	25,000
Imported.....	50,000
Patent medicines:	
Domestic.....	7,000
Imported.....	150,000
Playing cards.....	19,000
Arms and ammunition.....	9,000
Matches, imported.....	45,000
Motor vehicles, tires, and accessories.....	120,500
Phonographs and accessories.....	3,500
Pianos, pianolas, and accessories.....	3,500
Moving-picture films.....	15,000
Gems and precious stones.....	60,000
Billiard tables and accessories.....	1,000
Photographic cameras and accessories.....	2,500
Internal-revenue licenses.....	245,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	370,000
	<hr/> 2,650,000
Inheritance taxes.....	40,000
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	140,000
Court fees and fines.....	40,000
Harbor and dock fees.....	20,000
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	70,000
Interest on bank's deposits.....	100,000
Income tax.....	2,500,000
Miscellaneous.....	120,000
Deferred revenues.....	1,650,000
Total.....	<hr/> 9,015,000

TABLE No. 2.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1920.

	The Royal Bank of Canada.	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Banco Comercial de Porto Rico.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	The National City Bank of New York, San Juan.	Credito y Ahorro Ponceno.	Banco de Ponce.	Banco Popular de San Juan.
RESOURCES.									
Bonds (pledged to secure insular and Federal deposits).			\$158,000.00	\$275,000.00			\$223,889.80	\$50,000.00	
Bonds (unpledged).			81,300.00	50.00		\$426.95	52,094.12	35,000.00	\$30,000.00
Stock investments.			300,506.85	800.00			50,000.00		
Bills, legal tender.	\$1,418,731.00	1,836,471.00	975,821.00	1,158,642.00	\$361,466.00	\$53,157.00	585,097.00	362,818.00	10,902.00
Bills, Spanish bank.	98.50			445.00					
Immediately available assets:									
Reserve fund in bank—									
Gold coin.	83,109.77	19,996.72	77,265.00	9,922.50	1,040.00	2,327.50	585.00	1,077.00	4,270.00
Silver dollars.	17,619.00	57,829.00	46,465.25	55,403.75	876.00	41,502.00	5,147.91	2,258.00	76.00
Fractional coin.	58,593.07	46,085.52	29,799.73	17,793.92	16,797.99	2,214.77		24,131.07	1,499.00
Coining-house items.	150,118.52	152,682.61	487,384.37	186,900.08	651,549.02	211,946.82	272,417.37	64,867.94	2,799.26
Other checks and cash items.	2,702.80	240,473.32	196,963.40	477,031.84	45,015.90	123,668.22	98,030.41	536,380.95	2,055.36
Balance with banks and bankers—									
In Porto Rico.	195,657.13	465,359.81			44,520.02	179,867.51	198,502.68	162,910.14	259,429.72
In the United States.	29,013.01	1,803,554.25	1,864,178.01	872,205.19		93,533.99	688,931.44	47,820.30	
In foreign countries.	1,470.82	30,425.12	224,546.49	271,653.47	199,145.31		14,506.05	16,546.73	
Balance with other correspondents.									
Porto Rico.		134,778.12	13,032.08	282,185.79					
In the United States.				23,738.18			2,849.34		
In foreign countries.							45,700.23		
Loans:									
Secured by collateral.	1,462,643.17	1,378,844.95	1,487,603.99	947,055.77	2,247,284.00	1,964,773.65	197,701.36	100,000.00	107,164.02
Secured by real estate.	35,000.00	12,250.00	1,285,191.88	86,053.03					177,451.88
Personal securities.	9,055,243.64	3,448,562.69	2,816,801.47	4,129,598.77	1,647,944.16	1,671,433.76	1,266,733.64	1,367,976.78	238,279.54
Overdrafts.	353,054.31	24,222.75		156,608.67		552.86			
Real estate:									
Bank building.		119,637.93	90,100.20	82,500.00			65,604.39		
Other real estate.			1,951.30	82,87.19			131.80		23,040.88
Furniture and fixtures.		76,428.39	52,826.42	42,597.91			8,475.12	14,190.29	984.08
Current expenses.		41,182.42		12,506.93	410.36		15,551.57	37.87	9,121.96
Taxes paid.	17,831.21		1,114.00				4,688.73		1,479.17
Interest paid.		16,747.31					53.11		
Cash short account.		280.03							
Other assets (not included under the foregoing heads).		76,309.09	13,162.97	76,054.86		39,363.64	4,200.00	40,334.02	6,798.79
Total.	12,880,886.95	11,430,897.47	10,199,903.41	9,165,466.85	5,216,048.76	5,189,331.72	3,834,837.96	2,846,402.20	875,351.66

TABLE No. 2.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1930—Continued.

	Banco de San German.	Caja de Economias y Prestamos German.	Caja de Economias y Prestamos San German.	Caja de Economias y Prestamos Cabo Rojo.	Banco Mesonico de Porto Rico.	Banco de Yabucoa.	Credito y Ahorro Popular de Yauco.	Banco Agricola de Aguadilla.	Banco de San Juan.	Banco de Puerto Rico en liquidacion.	Total.
RESOURCES.											
Bonds pledged to secure insular and Federal deposits.											
Bonds unpledged.	\$40,200.00	\$20,000.00			\$10,000.00	\$1,400.49	\$2,500.00		\$1,121.79		\$1,838,925.04
Stock investments.					1,750.00						573,135.55
U. S. Government bonds.											419,644.85
Bills, legal tender.	34,598.00	35,215.00		\$64,316.00	45,111.00	29,553.00	26,365.00	\$22,846.00	5,380.00		7,833,489.00
Bills, Spanish Bank.											544.50
Immediate available assets:											
Reserve fund in bank—											
Gold coin.	60.00										
Silver dollars.				4,035.00	815.00	20.00		60.00		\$500.00	205,083.49
Fractional coin.	1,050.00			1,710.00	7,601.25	600.00		3,018.25	8.00		235,689.41
Clearing-house items.	7,969.74	1,396.25		10,748.66	1,484.67	2,911.41	2,736.03	551.62	.77		224,714.22
Other checks and cash items.											2,180,665.99
Balances with banks and bankers—											
In Porto Rico.	13,095.62	21,900.20		10,160.47	16,432.59	5,252.74	2,359.18	1,086.10		2,150.00	1,796,779.10
In the United States.											
In foreign countries.											
Balances with other correspondents—											
In Porto Rico.	243,872.55	197,155.13		270,318.79	107,044.35	95,848.13	40,534.39	1,028.54	3,475.80	14,968.00	2,236,620.14
In the United States.					5,000.00	12,645.38	7,000.00				5,330,347.58
In foreign countries.											1,095,700.53
Loans:											
Secured by collateral.	2,847.83	11,395.02			7,802.70	3,000.00	29,961.08				9,747,986.18
Secured by real estate.	42,665.34	26,849.89			5,466.64	99,951.13	1,400.00		2,145.00		1,875,175.06
Personal securities.	182,365.11	114,663.74		85,770.83	190,089.10	4.88	93,159.65	91,138.18	16,281.46		26,516,014.65
Overdrafts.							211.75				534,656.22
Real estate:											
Bank building.		2,797.40									
Other real estate.		1,730.00									
Furniture and fixtures.	1,769.11	2,432.98		1,033.93	2,283.69	1,636.89	628.30	1,523.11	802.62	60.00	71,737.64
Current expenses.	5,665.34	2,439.34		2,801.28			2,071.02	3,484.16	197.65		60,958.50
Taxes paid.	1,576.88	2,008.37		432.80			363.14				209,300.89
Interest paid.		2,349.43					1,294.94	104.15			113,381.71
Cash short account.				9.31							10,683.09
Other assets (not included under the foregoing heads).	24,467.95	50,367.00		2,700.00	934.55	565.00					20,548.94
										60,000.00	289.34
Total.	602,203.51	490,820.35		454,122.07	410,181.03	253,389.05	211,109.48	128,778.16	74,650.71	77,678.00	64,342,059.34

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to shareholders:

Capital stock paid in.....	99,910.00	45,630.00	46,000.00	50,000.00	21,760.00	30,000.00	32,130.00	9,940.00	13,274.13	3,970,626.80
Reserve fund.....	3,419.36	19,776.91	3,960.00	2,390.64	5,964.61	5,964.61	.....	369.53	8,102.00	837,083.05
Undivided profits.....	.....	251.98	1,452.16	4,966.18	4,019.22	393.47	.....	.....	.....	883,183.35
Dividends unpaid.....	152.00	886.75	240.80	.....	.....	5.60	.....	.....	789.60	36,838.44
Deposits:										
Liabilities to the public—										
Deposits subject to check.....	279,812.07	282,942.54	221,033.08	256,743.93	206,897.26	87,267.61	77,608.21	9,789.49	11,307.94	29,261,554.91
Demand certificates of deposits.....	7,261.79	2,075.00	.....	3,232.75	.....	10,873.92	3,643.31	.....	1,616.77	728,568.03
Time certificates of deposits.....	17,816.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650.00	53.00	.....	.....	749,342.74
Certified checks.....	82.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	183.14	.....	.....	189,077.73
Cashier's checks.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617.50	1,026.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	813,413.55
Savings deposits.....	160,402.71	126,977.65	160,637.54	57,788.84	19,061.07	67,596.97	9,945.42	20,776.29	.....	11,551,256.84
Government deposits—										
Insular government deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,362,956.14
Federal government deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377,644.94
Due to other banks and bankers:										
In Porto Rico.....	386.61	.....	7,701.85	22,834.19	.....	.....	1,657.08	.....	.....	1,974,951.07
In the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	2,077,921.92
In foreign countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,542,740.88
Due to other correspondents:										
In Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,324.79
In the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659.17
In foreign countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424.41
Profit accounts:										
Bank rents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406.40
Interest account.....	19,975.08	11,490.89	13,096.64	.....	.....	6,014.68	3,535.78	.....	.....	214,103.67
Exchange account.....	.....	10.19	.....	.....	.....	152.47	.....	.....	.....	34,963.98
Commission account.....	517.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,534.67
Premium account.....	.....	1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,597.29
Others.....	716.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	413.15	20.32	.....	.....	69,217.65
Notes issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888,731.65
Mortgage bonds issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,792.00	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,103,905.00
Taxes accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,357.00	.....	1,866,722.52
Interest accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash over account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities (not included under the foregoing heads).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,627.35
Total.....	11,750.00	776.65	.....	.....	625.00	.....	.....	4,418.40	3,795.56	139,131.21
Total.....	602,233.51	490,820.35	454,122.07	410,181.03	253,389.05	211,109.48	128,778.16	74,650.71	77,678.00	64,342,059.34

TABLE NO. 3.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1919.*

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of the company.	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1919.	Losses incurred in 1919.
A.—FIRE RISKS.				
Balaise Fire Insurance Co, Bale, Switzerland.	\$2,921,023.81	\$15,034.60	\$25,791.84	\$25,791.84
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	2,340,473.34	16,079.03	7,187.32	7,187.32
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	7,633,980.05	34,038.35	4,959.00	7,659.00
Great American Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	374,085.00	5,689.14	.....	.....
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	7,095,001.00	24,575.02	6,284.48	6,284.48
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	7,037,626.09	46,244.57	8,609.07	8,609.07
Home Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	12,857,920.58	52,167.14	44,442.63	44,442.63
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.....	967,848.00	5,626.06	.....	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	13,650,499.42	31,402.49	10,484.31	10,484.31
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	16,219,480.46	70,443.00	165,426.82	165,426.82
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	41,994,086.96	75,713.86	4,631.67	4,631.67
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England.....	21,219,041.16	55,441.09	7,499.00	7,499.00
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	2,053,635.53	17,346.00	.....	2,000.00
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	4,813,035.64	18,001.07	1,221.57	1,221.57
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, London, England.....	32,194,686.96	42,971.29	4,643.58	4,643.58
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	14,241,359.20	63,835.59	123,394.27	148,894.27
L'Union de Paris, Paris, France.....	6,246,336.67	19,147.01	.....	.....
Union Hispano-Americana de Seguros, Habana, Cuba.....	2,577,860.00	1,666.74	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	4,441,302.91	33,864.36	6,924.91	6,924.91
Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), York, England.....	3,013,385.00	25,377.61	36,057.35	36,057.35
Total, fire risks.....	203,892,667.78	654,664.02	457,557.82	487,757.82
B.—HURRICANE RISKS.				
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	37,500.00	309.38	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,500.00	12.38	.....	.....
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	5,042,278.00	37,276.16	.....	.....
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	1,587,276.72	15,467.62	.....	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	35,000.00	288.75	.....	.....
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, London, England.....	1,901,176.72	18,569.44	.....	.....
Total, hurricane risks.....	8,604,731.44	71,923.73	.....	.....
C.—EARTHQUAKE RISKS.				
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	177,250.00	594.40	.....	.....
Home Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	412,591.00	1,378.70	.....	.....
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	2,082,700.00	5,693.32	.....	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	188,310.00	633.10	.....	.....
Total, earthquake risks.....	2,860,851.00	8,299.52	.....	.....
D.—INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS.				
Great American Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	5,000.00	10.00	.....	.....
Home Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	210,000.00	420.00	41.38	41.38
Total, inland transportation risks.....	215,000.00	430.00	41.38	41.38

TABLE NO. 3.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1919—Continued.*

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of the company	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1919.	Losses incurred in 1919.
A.—MARINE RISKS.				
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	\$3,969,162.00	\$14,611.38	\$5,789.14	\$5,789.14
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	1,731,412.39	5,383.61	5,987.83	5,987.83
Great American Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	70,037.00	288.24	-----	-----
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	15,228,381.30	29,277.22	45,967.52	46,967.52
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.....	495,862.00	1,974.35	445.18	448.18
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England.....	2,521,696.00	7,345.73	70.36	70.36
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	196,829.52	447.60	-----	-----
Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	12,212.00	44.55	-----	-----
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, London, England.....	11,075,942.00	39,528.08	24,492.00	24,492.00
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	9,799,066.35	40,053.38	11,593.43	17,574.45
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	8,657,760.00	28,386.91	36,558.18	36,558.18
Union Hispano-Americana de Seguros, Habana, Cuba.....	3,243,900.00	11,064.25	472.15	472.15
Total, marine risks.....	56,998,260.56	178,405.30	131,375.79	138,359.81

FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

A.—FIDELITY AND SURETY RISKS.				
American Surety Co., New York, N. Y.....	\$498,916.66	\$1,689.11	\$584.95	\$584.95
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.....	2,751,444.11	17,322.01	2,335.95	7,335.95
National Surety Co., New York, N. Y.....	4,122,417.70	19,508.15	2,393.37	2,393.37
Total, fidelity and surety risks.....	7,372,778.47	38,519.27	5,314.27	10,314.27

CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums collected for—		Losses paid in 1919.	Losses incurred in 1919.
		Legal liability for bodily injury to persons.	Personal accidents.		
A.—ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE RISKS.					
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	\$462,750.00	.....	\$2,404.35	\$50.00	\$525.00
	185,100.77	\$2,539.62	.....	1,602.05	1,736.05
Total.....	647,850.77	2,539.62	2,404.35	1,652.05	2,261.05

TABLE No. 3.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1919—Continued.*

CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums collected for—			Losses paid in 1919.	Losses incurred in 1919.
		Legal liability for—		Accidents, excluding fire.		
		Bodily injury to persons.	Property damage.			
B.—AUTOMOBILE AND TEAM INSURANCE RISKS.						
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.	\$576,735.00			\$16,011.81	\$3,602.82	\$4,502.83
	354,000.00		\$11,816.55		2,907.02	3,112.02
	3,670,000.00	\$33,351.33			2,527.80	8,223.80
Total.....	4,600,735.00	33,351.33	11,816.55	16,011.81	9,037.64	15,838.65
C.—BOILER EXPLOSION RISKS.						
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.	200,000.00	617.84				
D.—ELEVATOR OPERATION RISKS.						
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.	50,000.00	235.00				

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1918.	Policies written, revived, etc., in 1919.	Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity in 1919.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1919.	Annuities in force, annual payments.	Gross premiums paid.
A.—WHOLE LIFE AND TERM INSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, AND ANNUITIES.						
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Toronto, Canada.	\$37,000	(¹)	(¹)	\$37,000	(¹)	(¹)
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	1,291,854	\$1,088,500	\$367,040	2,013,314		\$108,097.30
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	84,717	2,284	10,568	76,433		3,332.31
New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	1,847,050	(²)	(²)	1,847,050	(²)	54,024.17
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Canada..	3,595,062	1,208,417	248,330	4,555,149		240,127.00
Total.....	6,848,683	2,299,201	625,938	8,528,946		405,580.78

¹ Reports for 1918 and 1919 not rendered.² Report for 1919 not submitted as yet.

TABLE No. 4.—*Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for the fiscal year 1919-20.*
[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919.]

Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.	Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
Adimtas.	\$2,080,200	\$142,355	\$2,172,555	Lares.	\$2,516,327	\$195,565	\$2,711,892
Aguada.	2,060,389	163,144	2,223,533	Las Marias.	1,550,915	42,325	1,593,240
Aguadilla.	2,041,475	464,244	2,505,719	Las Piedras.	906,780	100,707	1,007,487
Agua Buenas.	724,162	117,455	841,617	Loiza.	3,440,623	277,152	3,717,775
Albionto.	1,366,667	158,987	1,525,554	Luquillo.	1,135,127	1,311,904	2,447,031
Anasco.	2,169,516	123,127	2,292,643	Manati.	3,180,017	780,452	3,960,469
Arecibo.	8,837,158	2,140,078	10,977,236	Marticao.	1,543,110	69,270	1,612,380
Arroyo.	2,086,474	274,099	2,360,573	Maunabo.	984,867	119,990	1,104,857
Barranconeta.	2,634,483	450,228	3,084,711	Mayaguez.	6,483,643	2,392,461	8,876,104
Barros.	654,369	53,840	708,209	Moca.	988,566	57,538	1,046,104
Bayamon.	1,045,880	68,970	1,114,850	Morovis.	920,040	87,070	1,007,110
Cabo Rojo.	4,657,412	1,076,206	5,733,618	Naguabo.	2,342,169	413,647	2,755,816
Caguas.	2,623,712	311,049	2,934,761	Naranjito.	501,395	58,260	559,655
Caguay.	5,039,930	1,294,501	6,334,431	Patillas.	1,451,832	214,045	1,665,877
Carolina.	1,837,266	196,352	2,033,618	Penuelas.	1,352,370	126,590	1,478,960
Cayey.	3,122,748	356,270	3,479,018	Ponce.	15,185,703	6,141,802	21,327,505
Cayey.	2,957,841	572,000	3,529,841	Quebradillas.	903,277	109,655	1,012,936
Celba.	884,184	136,030	1,020,214	Rincon.	1,098,838	167,398	1,266,232
Ciales.	1,995,832	214,590	2,210,422	Rio Grande.	2,102,365	307,355	2,409,720
Cidra.	1,099,024	84,780	1,183,804	Rio Piedras.	5,015,509	870,320	5,885,829
Coomo.	1,730,044	269,760	1,999,804	Sabana Grande.	862,333	127,800	990,133
Coto.	2,098,878	155,920	2,254,798	Salinas.	5,021,012	506,925	5,527,937
Corozal.	748,520	98,420	846,940	San German.	2,642,981	579,844	3,222,825
Culebra.	150,770	67,790	218,560	San Juan.	26,836,518	20,269,363	47,105,881
Dorado.	1,545,807	199,548	1,745,355	San Lorenzo.	1,129,342	215,545	1,344,887
Fajardo.	3,845,827	934,569	4,780,396	San Sebastian.	1,945,442	204,497	2,149,939
Guadalupe.	4,860,110	2,015,952	6,876,062	Santa Isabel.	3,697,594	300,033	3,997,627
Guayama.	5,079,758	812,416	5,892,174	Toca Alta.	941,646	114,184	1,055,830
Guayanilla.	1,909,084	313,158	2,222,242	Toca Baja.	2,371,263	278,434	2,649,697
Guaynabo.	1,086,994	126,203	1,213,197	Trujillo Alto.	1,090,838	161,441	1,252,279
Gurabo.	1,571,130	127,840	1,698,970	Utuado.	3,071,604	290,120	3,361,724
Hatillo.	1,696,179	163,585	1,859,764	Vega Alta.	2,557,959	302,296	2,860,255
Hormigueros.	1,061,273	131,562	1,192,835	Vega Baja.	3,416,529	520,421	3,936,950
Humacao.	4,322,223	739,151	5,061,374	Vieques.	794,571	88,833	883,404
Isabela.	1,362,428	167,657	1,530,085	Villalba.	3,532,460	612,724	4,145,184
Jayuya.	1,339,030	102,453	1,441,483	Yabucoa.	2,825,399	465,232	3,290,631
Juncos.	4,049,138	407,128	4,456,266	Yauco.	210,177,720	54,336,456	264,514,176
Juncos.	2,053,538	320,592	2,374,130	Total.			
Lajas.	1,983,316	262,260	2,255,576				

¹ Including the valuation of the Porto Rico Distilling Co., the receipt whereof was issued subsequent to Dec. 31, 1919.

² Including the valuation of the Potola Estate, the receipt whereof was issued subsequent to Dec. 31, 1919.

³ Including the valuation of the Standard Fruit Co., the receipt whereof was issued subsequent to Dec. 31, 1919.

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Lajas.....	1, 100	51, 690	52, 790	773, 640	13, 065	1, 200	35, 000	980	124, 430	841, 210	38, 850
Lares.....	13, 750	275, 300	289, 050	7, 590	1, 493, 351	1, 200	41, 264	397, 137	47, 585
Las Marias.....	1, 360	18, 700	20, 060	10, 910	902, 285	900	.....	.....	.....	23, 655	277, 757	139, 011
Las Piedras.....	684	21, 486	22, 170	316, 986	4, 635	2, 020	.....	2, 340	.....	6, 453	36, 192	26, 414
Loiza.....	1, 070	95, 140	96, 210	321, 850	101, 250	.....	.....	.....	423, 280	27, 098	1, 126, 504	39, 232
Luquillo.....	240	47, 690	47, 690	536, 332	5, 715	.....	.....	.....	75, 170	6, 396	273, 356	42, 015
Manati.....	25, 821	650, 964	676, 785	813, 612	17, 335	22, 085	42, 635	148, 205	25, 265	44, 263	575, 434	102, 961
Maricao.....	1, 920	70, 400	70, 830	321, 240	971, 080	.....	.....	2, 750	.....	15, 900	161, 915	120, 730
Matanzas.....	1, 920	69, 160	71, 080	321, 120	6, 261	1, 135	200	.....	3, 000	108, 425	103, 442	67, 351
Mayaguez.....	883, 180	32, 060	2, 998, 858	686, 265	811, 360	50	.....	.....	139, 906	35, 680	468, 168	112, 463
Moca.....	2, 640	63, 035	34, 700	179, 097	225, 410	.....	.....	.....	50	50	371, 583	56, 160
Morovis.....	1, 375	63, 035	64, 410	85, 845	193, 945	17, 815	.....	.....	.....	40, 230	352, 731	87, 440
Naguabo.....	29, 201	269, 695	238, 896	907, 265	1, 800	1, 000	.....	15, 300	5, 400	4, 985	617, 063	30, 112
Naranjito.....	1, 000	34, 860	35, 360	1, 040	77, 305	50, 980	.....	.....	.....	20, 110	104, 760	93, 578
Patillas.....	1, 550	123, 980	124, 530	523, 805	90, 002	25	.....	.....	9, 055	42, 713	256, 840	145, 855
Ponce.....	12, 257	62, 393	74, 890	469, 065	210, 735	300	.....	5, 660	.....	88, 713	366, 804	278, 960
Quebradillas.....	2, 894, 715	4, 570, 204	7, 464, 919	2, 669, 630	789, 220	310	.....	.....	1, 050	79, 030	319, 604	18, 950
Rincon.....	860	102, 750	103, 610	308, 357	50, 860	1, 075	.....	450	.....	68, 040	121, 107	3, 815
Rio Grande.....	1, 330	43, 070	146, 400	698, 465	30, 245	.....	.....	.....	.....	15, 290	885, 928	79, 626
Rio Piedras.....	13, 495	128, 405	141, 900	598, 465	30, 405	2, 950	69, 225	149, 955	178, 310	14, 835	393, 973	21, 180
Sabana Grande.....	481, 742	998, 559	1, 483, 741	567, 193	20, 902	2, 910	.....	.....	2, 045	75, 026	1, 201, 023	51, 532
Salinas.....	44, 795	170, 650	170, 745	107, 443	73, 547	1, 000	.....	.....	14, 900	4, 050	1, 131, 017	85, 795
San German.....	43, 022	124, 823	138, 790	1, 646, 310	13, 210	13, 215	100	.....	.....	137, 780	478, 240	33, 092
San Juan.....	10, 262, 851	526, 400	560, 512	925, 555	280, 295	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 850	89, 255	93, 553
San Lorenzo.....	12, 841, 411	23, 110, 262	23, 110, 262	104, 260	67, 400	92, 490	.....	9, 000	.....	70, 618	370, 654	62, 600
San Sebastian.....	8, 130	901, 980	908, 110	114, 056	646, 016	.....	.....	.....	.....	73, 950	591, 075	11, 740
Sancti Spiritus.....	8, 480	130, 890	139, 380	218, 985	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 250	33, 840	686, 530	22, 466
Santa Isabel.....	28, 080	79, 530	107, 590	216, 365	10, 588	7, 420	8, 285	43, 250	.....	9, 136	436, 475	66, 986
Torre Alta.....	12, 415	102, 460	114, 875	876, 652	200	100	45, 080	193, 665	8, 742	29, 710	413, 266	5, 990
Trejo Alto.....	8, 132	109, 208	117, 340	176, 914	5, 100	.....	17, 840	43, 510	.....	57, 256	865, 370	180, 130
Trujillo Alto.....	500	24, 510	25, 010	176, 914	1, 191, 755	20, 845	850	34, 650	.....	187, 467	86, 794	98, 949
Utuado.....	50, 391	351, 484	401, 875	48, 290	16, 225	100	.....	.....	1, 050	26, 419	444, 035	107, 155
Vega Alta.....	740	82, 730	83, 470	317, 996	9, 607	6, 450	75, 090	83, 330	35, 750	25, 215	308, 200	64, 845
Vega Baja.....	20, 065	203, 620	223, 685	171, 340	199, 010	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 065	704, 164	33, 538
Vieques.....	50	215, 410	215, 460	981, 795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 750	270, 280	171, 515
Villalba.....	810	15, 200	16, 010	94, 060	199, 010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yabucoa.....	5, 500	230, 330	235, 830	1, 307, 734	7, 390	1, 795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yauco.....	21, 108	799, 382	820, 490	439, 920	614, 150	53, 075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16, 980, 565	37, 133, 439	54, 123, 004	41, 360, 335	14, 993, 833	2, 148, 686	369, 580	1, 289, 133	2, 050, 334	3, 960, 514	37, 908, 546	5, 583, 372

TABLE No. 5.—*Tabulation of assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes—Continued.*

Municipality.	Rural.											
	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.	Buildings and machinery.			Telephone.	Track and railroad structures.	Other improvements.	Total improvements.	Total real property.
					Sugar.	Other.	Electric plants.					
Adjuntas.....		\$1,853	\$1,628,391	\$205,059	\$25,200	\$30,710		\$7,834	\$19,900		\$260,969	\$2,030,200
Aguada.....	\$1,010	1,635	1,360,677	23,408	599,200	2,100		32,295	12,000	\$200	652,642	2,060,389
Aguadilla.....	440	7,410	1,269,108	77,360						545	122,200	2,041,475
Aguas Buenas.....			597,470	45,142	2,000						47,142	724,162
Albionito.....		5,250	849,481	245,376							245,376	1,366,667
Anasco.....		4,115	1,702,542	130,636	53,100	712		9,196	81,380		275,024	2,169,516
Arcebo.....	10,650	74,357	4,736,103	293,073	1,307,568	167,430		48,049	499,700	2,125	2,317,945	8,837,158
Arroyo.....	1,440	6,330	962,524	81,781	622,200	6,950		10,612	42,150	450	764,143	2,056,474
Barceloneta.....	40	14,555	1,348,985	81,941	660,000	7,310		4,921	376,816		1,130,988	2,634,483
Barranquitas.....		370	520,620	39,989							39,989	654,369
Barros.....		12,590	928,720	57,140		4,680					61,820	1,045,890
Bayamon.....		28,859	1,834,529	172,591	479,237	87,500		24,275	153,850	23,791	1,062,525	4,657,412
Cabo Rojo.....	7,300	11,630	2,176,127	110,255	49,790	3,000		9,000	800	5,150	1,177,995	2,623,712
Caguas.....		15,890	2,189,535	307,657	550,430			41,662	310,344	28,065	1,239,247	5,039,930
Camuy.....	790	10,022	1,299,173	58,495	335,630	2,440		5,108	80,400	150	482,223	1,387,266
Carolina.....	10,380	2,405	2,156,567	87,504	482,700			19,667	142,046		742,271	3,122,748
Cayey.....		2,405	1,633,742	315,653	235,200	5,915		17,607	45,000		619,375	2,957,841
Ceiba.....	53,371		1,746,976	17,574				4,658	74,235		101,048	1,884,184
Cidras.....	1,880	28,360	1,583,848	153,497		2,130		3,637	7,000		166,264	1,965,832
Coamo.....		1,610	916,702	123,172	1,500						124,672	1,099,024
Comerio.....		11,503	656,873	86,610		4,000		6,384			78,994	1,730,044
Corozal.....		6,635	637,971	205,343		1,550		551			1,267,815	2,098,878
Culebra.....			133,935	37,409							37,409	748,520
Dorado.....	110	7,125	1,235,664	60,165		7,385		5,068	156,290	8,200	244,583	1,545,807
Fajardo.....	4,100	18,015	1,277,976	69,491	1,513,069			24,562	308,585		1,930,411	3,845,827
Guánica.....	4,000	89,310	1,450,220	27,750	3,190,800	5,000		10,335	129,445		3,363,330	4,890,110
Guayama.....	710	22,365	3,152,477	333,628	571,580	14,940		31,538	87,500	24,585	863,771	5,079,758
Guayanilla.....		8,190	1,156,991	97,034	471,125			7,244	17,810	52,380	645,593	1,909,094
Guaynabo.....		1,445	875,502	69,690		13,470		390	36,000	1,050	645,942	1,086,994
Gurabo.....	1,470	1,763	1,217,083	137,500				452	76,112		226,667	1,571,130
Hatillo.....	430	14,418	1,384,883	76,785	155,650			2,461	12,250		247,146	1,696,179
Hormigueros.....		17,345	705,636	46,204	270,175			5,568	6,000		327,947	1,061,273
Humacao.....	200	3,040	2,099,351	69,054	950,670	5,215		22,700	326,425		1,411,700	4,322,223
Isabela.....		1,000	1,106,970	86,495		6,870		8,008	35,450		132,753	1,362,428
Jayuya.....		1,000	1,104,750	108,330	42,800	4,310					158,000	1,339,030
Juana Diaz.....	36,970	19,509	3,208,012	147,859	337,550	6,870		8,795	85,557	15,775	599,846	4,049,138

Juncos.....	2,259	937,400	119,953	538,550	16,383	617	48,635	.....	774,188	2,053,538
Lajas.....	3,440	1,894,350	74,340	.....	800	8,226	.....	2,800	86,176	1,993,316
Lares.....	.....	1,977,137	203,623	24,730	5,336	5,186	.....	1,105	250,120	2,516,327
Las Marias.....	.....	1,356,858	173,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,997	1,550,915
Loiza.....	28,850	754,158	19,112	668,017	7,219	239	103,682	200	130,452	936,780
Luquillo.....	16,680	2,384,946	53,026	.....	22,540	4,649	.....	.....	959,467	3,440,623
Manati.....	4,240	943,454	29,123	.....	17,723	5,224	91,660	.....	143,247	1,135,172
Manati.....	22,102	1,812,501	129,507	420,000	6,489	19,171	80,734	11,830	690,731	3,180,017
Maricao.....	150	1,262,775	177,930	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	278,505	1,543,110
Maunabo.....	2,040	566,803	17,187	363,000	31,575	4,837	600	58,342	406,984	994,867
Mayaguez.....	8,883	2,339,607	336,996	507,700	24,960	46,930	19,617	1,035	1,145,178	6,488,643
Moca.....	2,760	880,740	53,388	23,000	1,570	4,516	30,080	.....	103,126	988,566
Morovis.....	.....	779,956	41,764	1,250	.....	.....	232,867	.....	75,674	922,940
Naguabo.....	6,411	1,562,830	62,701	191,408	2,500	7,675	.....	515	510,443	2,342,169
Naranjito.....	30	1,430,525	32,225	.....	.....	.....	46,000	.....	35,510	501,395
Patillas.....	670	1,178,481	96,609	.....	2,733	37	.....	.....	148,821	1,451,832
Ponce.....	5,980	1,183,660	73,384	.....	.....	6,212	11,000	.....	93,850	1,352,370
Quebradillas.....	10,329	5,248,593	331,877	1,060,550	303,179	9,466	301,667	24,083	2,472,191	15,185,703
Rincon.....	490	732,230	35,994	464,200	2,650	121,574	19,690	3,490	67,437	903,277
Rio Grande.....	25,420	522,652	38,818	.....	.....	5,613	21,525	.....	523,786	1,098,838
Rio Piedras.....	5,115	1,693,099	153,601	.....	13,846	6,843	193,076	.....	267,366	2,102,365
Sabana Grande.....	9,530	2,275,520	181,004	554,452	48,490	121,073	213,192	84,266	1,256,868	5,015,509
Salinas.....	40	621,421	62,841	.....	.....	7,226	.....	100	70,167	862,333
San German.....	20,855	2,947,252	106,520	1,764,000	.....	21,560	.....	12,000	1,904,080	5,021,012
San Juan.....	2,065	1,671,165	108,136	.....	1,222,662	25,601	200,113	1,310	232,247	2,642,981
San Lorenzo.....	1,810	805,844	47,040	5,800	279,024	362,041	35,973	1,482,936	3,559,091	26,836,518
San Sebastian.....	130	1,487,847	112,576	126,100	18,803	8,399	38,853	.....	117,388	1,129,342
Santa Isabel.....	19,360	2,913,415	45,495	502,440	11,712	19,180	42,434	2,150	318,215	1,945,442
Toca Ita.....	7,465	735,194	40,459	.....	64,890	8,399	45,030	.....	676,589	3,697,594
Toca Ita.....	36,927	1,673,215	81,859	353,144	5,907	3,630	115,019	.....	91,577	941,646
Tu Jujillo Alto.....	21,603	14,043	61,814	.....	.....	2,488	263,446	2,523	587,708	2,371,263
Uruguay.....	840	2,364,466	238,514	50,000	150	4,201	8,000	.....	351,785	1,090,838
Vega Alta.....	4,920	612,222	21,120	571,800	4,369	4,000	80,212	.....	305,243	3,071,604
Vega Baja.....	5,125	1,517,975	64,622	918,350	11,599	3,764	18,270	11,178	688,465	1,443,987
Vieques.....	1,500	2,601,685	64,939	785,076	1,200	11,743	291,285	.....	816,259	2,557,959
Villalba.....	3,675	686,065	62,065	14,430	47,720	161	.....	.....	1,180,434	3,416,523
Yabucoa.....	520	2,779,801	34,869	939,000	6,200	10,280	220,668	.....	83,556	794,571
Yauco.....	22,160	1,757,897	185,003	.....	5,000	11,912	.....	.....	1,216,769	3,532,460
Total.....	809,842	110,780,678	7,824,585	23,501,171	2,281,697	2,427,022	6,147,818	1,862,326	45,274,038	210,177,720

TABLE NO. 6.—Number of acres, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1919-20.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coconuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	376	11,500					3,433	6,566	21,253		336	43,464
Aguada.....	3,702	1,980				511	1,350	10,368	1,567	23	290	17,267
Aguadilla.....	3,731	193		55		706	1,683	14,302	1,517	38	52	22,555
Agua Buenas.....	37	1,942	387				1,570	11,405	3,317		3	18,194
Aibonito.....	4,303	2,405	1,491		18		1,485	12,743	2,926		84	21,669
Anasco.....	14,139	4,791			43	236	1,087	11,131	2,332		156	21,669
Arcebo.....	14,139	2,439	777	78	721	56	3,131	21,354	26,943	252	3,553	76,443
Arroyo.....	2,685	246				135	1,125	4,827	8,865	403	173	9,459
Barceloneta.....	5,018	997		124	373	157	641	4,339	5,491	8	1,120	21,684
Barros.....	6	601	525				2,000	12,424	5,491		51	21,098
Bayamon.....	7	3,442	210			2	4,428	19,312	10,435	4	1,678	39,518
Cabo Rojo.....	2,953	809	14	137	760	29	1,264	19,933	10,435		891	31,231
Caguas.....	5,443	121		51		622	2,738	20,967	9,463	290	119	41,924
Camuy.....	3,396	548	2,168			4	1,697	19,123	8,408		131	37,522
Carolina.....	3,538	925	27			38	2,056	15,881	4,303	23	1,237	27,886
Cayey.....	1,729	105		73	15	611	911	20,776	1,974	595	116	28,714
Cidra.....	3,423	3,337	2,807			42	2,645	16,641	4,924		16	32,141
Ciales.....	83	1				12	60	7,090	1,065	1,638		13,309
Cidra.....	83	8,975	197				3,365	10,280	13,844	331	4,688	41,763
Coamo.....	538	672	3,690				1,822	14,391	1,542		182	22,655
Comerio.....	1	3,033	1				1,267	33,744	9,879		182	48,107
Corozal.....	9	943	2,961				1,279	10,553	2,320		233	18,298
Culebra.....	120	983	113				1,549	15,906	6,449		756	25,876
Dorado.....	2,903	9		15	434	217	132	4,802	20		4,822	4,822
Fajardo.....	5,434						5,546	5,546	4,398	34	256	13,944
Guanica.....	4,271		6			47	411	11,265	2,099	484	257	20,053
Guayama.....	7,225						788	8,135	2,953	400	5,152	21,705
Guayanilla.....	1,927	1,977				95	569	21,253	7,778	70	1,191	39,289
Guaynabo.....	2,081	397	14			52	2,193	5,836	10,526		1,147	23,672
Gurabo.....	3,315	299	175	18	309	16	326	11,549	1,051	125	117	16,164
Hatillo.....	3,756	410	1,049				612	10,516	1,854		11	17,656
Hormigueros.....	3,832	277	515	34		23	1,709	16,279	2,979	16	1,261	26,981
Humacao.....	7,796	20	3		5	669	529	1,519	390	8	8	6,563
Isabela.....	1,497	679	2				348	16,017	1,164		631	27,663
Jayuya.....	245	7,312	46		1	356	3,727	11,211	14,375		73	31,921
Juana Diaz.....	8,276	2,062					1,573	7,410	12,148		149	28,883
Juncos.....	2,296	86					810	15,585	7,803	2,122	1,761	38,101
Lajas.....	6,271	113	646				1,155	9,458	2,891		4	16,536
Lares.....	78	13,224	2	208		5	2,903	22,353	1,846	2,284	293	36,285
Las Marias.....	122	10,564	23		28		1,488	20,086	4,014		11,564	38,892
Las Piedras.....	3,017	70				1	662	11,564	7,963		31,314	31,314
							240	13,687	1,379		22	18,439

Lota.....	3,483	1,031				1,514	652	18,688	2,700	2,285	1,284	31,637
Liquillo.....	4,271	74				321	177	7,984	2,971	23	126	15,947
Maradi.....	3,713	183	226			223	975	10,897	8,323	75	2,131	27,711
Maricao.....	3	9,651					390	6,216	6,677		15	22,991
Mayaguez.....	2,168	9,109	17			10	178	3,417	5,794		7	11,700
Moraga.....	4,246	9,053		2		528	2,387	10,628	6,190	99	45	33,178
Moraga.....	1,744	2,834					1,958	16,420	2,629		498	26,082
Moraga.....	6,536	1,774	186			1	1,148	14,302	7,021		224	25,462
Naguabo.....	6,518	30				33	1,137	17,162	2,299	573	16	26,886
Naranjito.....	3,216	995	493				786	8,284	5,953	3	484	16,721
Pailitas.....	2,190	2,056	1			38	2,228	15,273	7,552	67		29,642
Pennelas.....	3,671	7,623	4			3	2,279	9,831	11,323		802	28,446
Ponce.....	1,895	619	11			1,905	2,279	28,262	21,399	1,033	1,206	71,487
Quebradillas.....	1,895	84				38	1,905	6,260	2,117	37	479	13,386
Rincon.....	3,098	572				258	550	5,056	178		11	8,135
Rio Grande.....	3,097	272	26			897	554	16,311	7,470	1,151	635	31,698
Rio Piedras.....	2,135	835	219			8	910	16,881	930	230	1	24,327
Sabana Grande.....	6,220	169	10			3	1,892	10,127	5,589		8	20,808
Salinas.....	6,476	2,993	111			66	1,011	27,663	6,475	1,853	254	42,811
San German.....				1		3	3,469	14,746	3,529		785	32,113
San Juan.....						70	75	572		151	83	968
San Lorenzo.....	1,131	886	1,831				2,760	15,346	19,978		398	33,330
San Sebastian.....	1,548	7,368					2,719	27,206	4,671		3	43,515
Santa Isabel.....	7,602					8	127	11,116	858	963	1,115	21,676
Tea Alta.....	1,352	108	71				829	11,806	1,305	1	320	16,084
Tea Baja.....	4,081	2		46		41	189	5,807	2,120	500	1,089	14,980
Trujillo Alto.....	1,521	49		260			618	9,392	323		154	12,636
Utinado.....	4,475	265		185			1,963	41,606	17,760		216	75,101
Vega Alta.....	2,290	206	1			11	648	6,818	5,495	522	695	16,843
Vega Baja.....	3,980	102	57	578		371	678	11,068	9,750	671	513	28,196
Vieques.....	9,537					345	282	15,229	5,760	300	30	31,483
Villalba.....	7,839	1,815					709	14,114	4,548		696	22,821
Yabueca.....	1,445		12			43	431	20,888	2,852	26	17	31,267
Yauco.....	1,821	5,755	636			67	4,662	10,227	14,384		4,279	41,631
Total.....	240,151	159,860	22,140	2,606	6,037	9,549	102,527	1,026,619	437,960	19,732	47,587	2,074,858

TABLE No. 7.—Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1919-20.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Cocoanuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$81.94	\$89.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$39.10	\$23.19	\$12.14	.....	\$5.51	\$37.47
Aguada.....	194.28	87.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.39	33.06	30.61	.....	20.43	78.80
Aguadilla.....	109.42	171.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.06	34.71	10.99	.....	139.81	54.14
Aguas Buenas.....	120.58	91.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.77	23.87	13.53	.....	.....	31.85
Albionito.....	79.21	74.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.10	33.48	11.97	.....	62.50	42.08
Anasco.....	180.54	76.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.41	27.54	16.23	.....	.....	69.02
Areibo.....	181.37	70.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.10	52.09	10.54	.....	20.93	61.90
Arroyo.....	244.36	97.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	229.92	47.10	13.00	.....	36.58	101.76
Barceloneta.....	152.68	95.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.34	48.54	13.48	.....	12.99	62.21
Barranquitas.....	65.66	75.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.19	23.75	13.69	.....	7.25	24.08
Barros.....	63.57	73.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.11	19.93	13.23	.....	7.50	23.50
Bayamon.....	135.30	122.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.77	49.83	18.54	.....	32.39	58.74
Cabo Rojo.....	130.58	101.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	199.66	35.24	12.53	.....	97.73	51.87
Capuas.....	151.50	81.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.20	45.22	10.30	.....	89.23	58.35
Carmuy.....	125.26	72.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00	46.92	10.30	.....	12.84	46.99
Carolina.....	153.95	29.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	191.84	41.07	11.21	.....	86.40	75.11
Cayey.....	138.05	97.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.79	64.87	42.50	.....	.....	61.45
Catua.....	124.14	100.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.91	38.20	10.99	.....	150.31	56.13
Cidras.....	82.89	114.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.67	35.54	11.27	.....	6.05	37.92
Cidra.....	84.89	85.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.19	22.91	10.96	.....	.....	40.46
Comerio.....	50.00	80.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.07	28.26	16.51	.....	8.84	27.46
Comerio.....	81.11	85.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.11	26.83	12.35	.....	.....	35.90
Comerio.....	113.21	94.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	22.06	13.00	.....	8.78	24.06
Corbala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.51	20.00	.....	.....	27.73
Dorado.....	194.04	98.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.54	63.98	15.45	.....	27.83	88.01
Florida.....	129.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.28	44.98	10.21	.....	70.10	63.73
Guajama.....	247.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.35	29.00	11.13	.....	17.73	86.82
Guayama.....	270.35	89.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.43	43.97	12.72	.....	10.14	80.24
Guayanilla.....	268.05	119.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.15	28.15	11.05	.....	7.11	48.38
Guaynabo.....	119.19	82.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.21	41.25	19.06	.....	12.33	48.38
Guarabo.....	163.34	59.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.54	40.31	16.12	.....	160.27	68.93
Hatillo.....	62.85	84.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.09	47.43	14.84	.....	11.43	55.33
Hormigueros.....	148.26	115.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.94	42.04	45.80	.....	168.12	107.52
Humacao.....	147.57	69.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.63	45.30	27.10	.....	28.91	75.92
Isabela.....	84.15	70.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.94	50.72	7.42	.....	41.64	34.68
Jayuya.....	68.61	95.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.88	36.81	12.01	.....	6.71	38.25
Juana Diaz.....	275.00	82.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.81	36.94	12.14	.....	11.08	84.20
Juncos.....	131.73	94.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.02	50.19	13.89	.....	564.75	56.69
Lajas.....	123.37	115.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.86	37.63	21.05	.....	11.74	51.60
Lares.....	97.30	112.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.73	19.77	11.87	.....	.....	50.82
Las Marías.....	88.43	82.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.73	24.02	17.46	.....	.....	43.33
Las Piedras.....	105.07	66.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.89	28.95	19.01	.....	74.09	40.90

Lobos.....	178.54	98.21	.....	.....	.....	279.58	41.56	60.28	14.61	12.63	12.99	75.39
Laquillo.....	128.95	97.23	.....	.....	.....	234.18	36.14	34.24	14.14	10.00	33.65	59.16
Manab.....	238.95	94.62	.....	.....	.....	104.33	45.40	52.81	18.08	8.05	10.37	65.41
Maricao.....	180.60	100.62	.....	.....	.....	300.00	13.79	30.27	11.64	.....	10.00	54.92
Moravia.....	148.12	97.84	.....	.....	.....	204.97	43.42	30.27	18.17	38.77	191.43	43.32
Mosaguz.....	161.63	98.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	70.52
Moravia.....	102.69	78.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	32.62
Moravia.....	108.51	109.33	.....	.....	.....	50.00	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	30.63
Moravia.....	138.45	109.65	.....	.....	.....	163.64	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Naranjo.....	180.80	109.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Naranjo.....	162.87	109.45	.....	.....	.....	163.64	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Naranjo.....	215.14	10.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Pemelas.....	275.01	103.53	.....	.....	.....	269.52	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Pemelas.....	108.51	82.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Quebradillas.....	151.13	86.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Rio Grande.....	162.72	68.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Rio Piedras.....	140.40	93.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Sabana Grande.....	92.48	88.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Salinas.....	264.65	78.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
San German.....	142.92	93.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
San Juan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
San Lorenzo.....	92.18	76.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
San Sebastian.....	73.68	87.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Santa Isabel.....	287.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Toa Alta.....	160.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Toa Baja.....	214.81	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Trujillo Alto.....	116.31	104.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Utua.....	101.66	92.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Vega Alta.....	138.82	78.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Vega Baja.....	178.73	94.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Vieques.....	102.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Villa Rica.....	100.17	109.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Yabucoa.....	177.85	50.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
Yauco.....	271.38	106.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.47	22.63	15.15	.....	8.34	39.24
General average.....	172.23	98.79	.....	.....	.....	214.72	38.62	36.93	12.75	15.53	17.02	53.39

TABLE No. 8.—Total assessed value of personal property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1919-20.
[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919.]

Municipality.	Money.	Merchandise raw material, and fixtures in establishments.	Work cattle.	Other cattle.	Horses, mules, donkeys.	Other animals.	Carts drawn by animals.	Automobiles.	Coaches.	Portable track.	Machinery.	Hives.	Rolling stock.	Vessels.	Other property.	Total personal property.
Adjuntas.....	\$5,132	\$73,973	\$3,250	\$13,821	\$26,049	\$225	\$2,405	\$8,300	\$140	\$2,000	\$1,890	\$1,610	\$340	.....	\$445	\$142,355
Aguada.....	37,340	38,145	38,145	10,100	9,965	.....	7,825	4,630	250	.....	15,800	450	27,907	.....	.....	163,144
Aguadilla.....	16,850	273,060	44,320	27,925	13,495	.....	7,695	23,900	320	2,000	9,123	.....	32,815	.....	4,531	464,244
Aguas Buenas.....	16,500	59,971	11,450	27,460	8,220	15	1,760	6,250	115	.....	180	900	250	.....	1,259	117,455
Albionito.....	16,261	68,438	11,565	21,397	18,046	.....	1,284	4,760	240	.....	3,283	1,560	.....	.....	3,116	156,887
Anasco.....	1,523	50,032	10,625	15,758	7,167	2,052	3,070	2,600	390	2,500	3,151	3,090	22,791	.....	360	123,127
Arellibo.....	136,280	1,088,522	125,475	59,035	38,601	.....	21,820	74,380	3,185	65,600	40,324	760	32,109	4,200	150,787	2,140,078
Arroyo.....	16,322	99,579	54,790	6,225	11,845	6,085	6,085	14,590	1,880	200	900	250	24,800	13,680	14,108	274,099
Barceloneta.....	15,341	75,125	37,310	19,595	11,895	6,045	6,045	5,630	50	5,320	10,899	.....	150,401	6,000	101,636	450,238
Barranquitas.....	.....	22,850	3,430	15,285	6,145	.....	160	2,250	.....	.....	280	1,240	.....	.....	.....	68,840
Barros.....	400	25,050	1,650	23,102	15,218	.....	.....	2,250	1,040	6,500	27,245	.....	79,076	48,750	137,122	1,076,206
Bayamon.....	70,057	459,907	45,256	84,871	14,019	5,238	6,515	90,610	310	200	2,165	280	32,075	8,990	8,610	311,049
Cabo Rojo.....	706	90,088	67,800	68,045	14,940	.....	11,310	13,530	2,484	500	16,402	750	121,227	.....	165,051	1,294,501
Caguas.....	144,454	546,306	110,121	55,280	40,411	2,186	9,089	80,140	2,484	500	17,783	.....	33,157	.....	.....	1,961,352
Camuy.....	2,670	34,367	40,265	26,545	19,590	.....	8,360	3,640	1,475	12,000	1,635	20	38,154	150	4,870	356,270
Carolina.....	5,522	68,154	50,595	132,598	18,559	.....	3,548	19,900	610	15,000	47,297	300	35,900	.....	6,889	573,000
Cayey.....	6,967	315,821	32,775	26,607	36,317	2,031	3,666	41,220	610	6,935	7,988	.....	33,636	.....	5,433	336,030
Ceiba.....	540	14,780	42,110	13,813	5,965	.....	4,050	10,040	200	.....	7,820	4,655	30	.....	5,500	214,590
Ciales.....	10,400	125,900	6,900	21,295	33,290	.....	710	10,040	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,780
Cidra.....	1,240	25,700	20,915	20,630	7,805	.....	660	7,600	80	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	50	269,760
Coamo.....	1,680	98,700	28,960	28,960	79,185	235	1,820	10,640	1,160	.....	1,200	1,150	100	.....	300	155,920
Comerio.....	2,180	78,015	18,220	18,080	15,045	2,251	1,665	14,080	130	.....	980	1,750	.....	.....	4,526	98,420
Corozal.....	160	28,840	10,450	33,710	9,950	.....	520	8,950	.....	.....	3,080	2,350	.....	400	410	67,790
Culebra.....	.....	3,330	1,500	57,875	4,525	150	10	.....	.....	300	10,340	100	72,873	.....	650	199,548
Dorado.....	4,355	21,760	22,030	46,970	8,200	.....	2,430	9,150	390	.....	.....	.....	105,457	28,700	15,320	984,569
Fajardo.....	101,140	450,034	19,980	41,640	13,943	.....	9,310	25,620	250	4,770	18,405	.....	105,457	.....	.....	2,015,952
Guánica.....	17,552	263,460	104,690	61,665	14,185	.....	1,990	12,440	610	53,600	69,200	.....	254,485	.....	1,201,075	2,015,952
Guayama.....	29,434	415,413	113,340	56,635	28,461	10	15,845	38,510	2,110	4,500	23,470	500	66,200	.....	17,988	812,416
Guayanilla.....	2,353	187,900	32,930	17,023	12,717	.....	2,950	6,200	2,770	2,500	3,950	.....	36,225	7,640	.....	313,158
Guaynabo.....	3,709	16,814	34,690	22,853	7,102	.....	4,175	15,100	180	100	1,629	140	17,970	.....	1,741	126,203
Gurabo.....	7,745	32,875	23,000	23,569	8,791	.....	1,290	6,700	240	600	.....	.....	30,030	.....	.....	127,840
Hatillo.....	138	17,385	38,119	9,680	15,790	.....	1,290	6,700	240	600	.....	.....	30,030	.....	.....	127,840
Hormigueros.....	990	17,183	36,615	43,760	4,920	.....	6,885	16,712	570	.....	5,620	80	18,036	.....	560	163,585
Humacao.....	18,612	217,822	72,235	31,398	10,360	3,585	48,670	16,594	560	19,000	16,594	100	18,036	4,180	132,879	1,005,571
Isabela.....	2,511	37,680	34,180	33,675	16,960	410	5,410	6,260	269	23,500	1,333	660	173,648	.....	137,107	167,657
Jajuya.....	2,511	52,740	9,900	13,485	17,135	120	2,080	1,400	1,620	6,300	140	2,070	63,722	260	482	102,463
Juana Diaz.....	1,705	97,861	86,530	55,710	31,955	.....	7,440	19,050	1,680	6,300	32,770	250	63,507	.....	1,710	407,128
Juncos.....	9,110	137,270	67,745	37,245	10,715	4,430	4,430	12,430	345	5,000	27,480	.....	17,222	.....	1,600	320,592

Lajas.....	1,469	27,061	70,910	80,862	12,675	9,065	3,750	300	6,310	14,767	520	34,371	200	262,260	
Lares.....	16,144	79,761	4,580	16,664	35,026	1,405	29,780	210	3,180	1,540	7,273	1,705	3,180	195,665	
Las Marias.....		9,750	1,610	4,885	17,985	60	2,350	60		3,310	1,705			42,325	
Las Piedras.....														100,707	
Lolita.....	745	82,080	35,170	22,367	4,518	120	1,740	100		680		39,297		277,152	
Luquillo.....	846	8,099	61,330	29,175	6,265		2,450	130	300	7,994		37,146		176,777	
Manatí.....	54,088	365,969	42,355	49,320	14,325	4,735	36,220	400	15,000	6,520		109,068		82,447	
Maricao.....	1,205	29,745	3,910	3,960	10	200	3,460	140		8,060	2,870		1,570	69,420	
Maunabo.....	435	22,645	52,450	12,005	4,280		3,460	140						119,990	
Mayaguez.....	374,498	1,577,125	29,655	20,245	20,980	11,850	117,355	415	1,970	29,821	2,100	2,100		2,392,461	
Moca.....	1,800	10,220	12,815	25,810	10,215	2,730	1,200	3,190	5,900	4,210	40,830	45,216	111,616	37,538	
Morovis.....	20	17,970	12,815	25,810	10,215	1,500	1,200	3,190	5,900	1,400	10,788		1,000	87,070	
Naguabo.....	89	104,809	99,370	65,009	12,872		14,660			1,400	1,250		15,222	413,647	
Naranjito.....	3,000	14,370	9,890	19,440	10	4,970	16,080	390	17,638	20,104	1,000	54,144	2,250	38,200	
Patillas.....	21,750	14,600	46,520	23,275	14,135		3,530	100		640		21,000	2,440	124,045	
Penuelas.....	409,480	3,418,287	250,030	68,146	67,080	25,310	3,250	1,000		4,700	850	14,750	1,162,597	6,141,802	
Ponce.....	970	32,900	22,210	16,330	9,710	4,960	7,180	7,090	38,550	279,595		167,947		109,655	
Quebradillas.....														167,398	
Rincon.....	32,941	45,002	23,880	9,960	6,785	4,125	3,840	200	13,000	4,400		22,965	100	307,355	
Rio Grande.....	10,563	69,180	69,425	66,372	15,648	4,550	15,820	282	2,185	8,470		33,353	1,515	870,320	
Rio Piedras.....	25,474	289,859	44,902	52,995	16,943	6,764	70,892	1,085	6,000	165,558	50	152,237	38,011	127,890	
Sabana Grande.....	1,549	42,371	30,400	20,865	9,200	70	4,155	1,440			540	6,350	1,840	506,925	
Salinas.....	7,120	83,320	95,945	103,755	31,425	130	10,680	20,500	2,400	12,310		10,400	127,890	506,925	
San German.....	8,730	218,564	48,100	32,980	21,600	10,510	32,130	380	940	470,142		227,073	171,610	579,844	
San Juan.....	1,875,142	10,395,282	1,980	4,265	14,192	4,997	651,009	430		324,565	6,296,986		20,269,363	20,269,363	
San Lorenzo.....		90,561	30,010	47,270	13,035	2,130	14,220	355	750		370	215,445	370	215,445	
San Sebastian.....	5,577	67,694	28,175	30,435	20,455	2,890	8,400	110		405	15,074		300	204,497	
Santa Isabel.....	6,880	23,400	93,550	33,570	16,660	8,680	9,310	600	17,500	28,100	38,528	33,528	23,305	300,033	
Toa Alta.....	355	32,142	15,480	29,538	7,200	1,865	5,750	200		1,980	250	19,048	36,366	114,184	
Toa Baja.....	9,347	23,549	27,295	33,046	7,155	3,704	16,725	965	19,000	38,567	250	60,563	36,308	278,434	
Trujillo Alto.....	6,385	15,530	29,163	7,737	7,737	30	5,930	155		480		94,181	50	161,441	
Utuado.....	8,674	174,571	14,960	33,135	41,105	560	3,810	290		2,575	5,005		1,885	290,120	
Vega Alta.....	16,874	175,855	51,260	14,050	8,130	2,670	5,200	50	43,236	13,250		42,274	405,277	778,206	
Vega Baja.....	6,920	115,052	25,310	22,040	9,880	3,355	2,760	380		8,143		65,740	18,766	302,796	
Vieques.....	1,560	92,169	193,876	48,125	14,678	13,710	22,332	1,160		384		79,810	19,107	520,421	
Villalba.....	1,650	31,568	13,365	15,734	19,026	40	1,810	320		1,850	2,480		117,014	88,832	
Yabucoa.....	56,912	139,304	45,150	46,468	13,332	2,350	16,150	480	36,663	33,050	90	96,860	8,901	612,724	
Yauco.....	53,305	253,557	30,805	26,820	23,650	4,090	20,110	1,110	3,620	1,600		19,115	27,450	463,232	
Total.....	3,692,391	23,955,574	3,352,869	2,613,093	1,239,092	19,410	370,017	50,099	475,897	1,623,040	63,490	3,506,553	554,589	10,689,740	54,336,456

TABLE No. 9.—Number of heads of live stock and vehicles and average value per unit.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919.]

Municipality.	Work cattle.		Other cattle.		Horses, mules, and donkeys.		Other animals.		Carts drawn by animals.		Automobiles.		Coaches.		Hives.	
	Num-ber.	Aver-age.	Num-ber.	Aver-age.	Num-ber.	Aver-age.	Num-ber.	Aver-age.	Num-ber.	Aver-age.	Num-ber.	Aver-age.	Num-ber.	Aver-age.	Num-ber.	Aver-age.
Adjuntas.....	130	63.46	647	21.36	466	55.90	.....	.....	55	43.73	11	754.55	4	35.00	322	5.00
Aguada.....	658	57.96	413	24.45	255	30.08	.....	.....	85	33.24	11	420.91	4	62.50	90	5.00
Aguadilla.....	815	54.38	1,164	23.99	358	37.69	.....	.....	167	46.07	45	531.11	7	45.71	.....	.....
Agua Buenas.....	266	43.05	1,350	20.34	295	37.01	3	5.00	13	58.46	11	36.81	5	48.00	150	6.00
Albionito.....	261	63.47	980	21.63	315	57.28	51	40.23	13	58.77	14	36.00	3	38.33	315	4.95
Asencio.....	201	48.71	622	25.91	389	45.08	13	5.38	103	29.81	9	288.89	9	43.33	861	3.59
Arecibo.....	2,218	58.57	2,752	24.34	894	43.15	.....	.....	444	49.14	142	523.80	47	67.77	202	3.76
Arroyo.....	913	56.80	2,752	22.30	308	46.57	.....	.....	132	50.53	31	470.64	28	65.35	50	5.00
Barranconeta.....	774	45.73	636	20.63	308	38.92	.....	.....	176	37.76	34	281.79	10	48.00	.....	.....
Barranquitas.....	75	45.73	890	19.11	177	34.11	.....	.....	4	40.00	13	433.07	1	50.00	.....	.....
Barros.....	37	44.59	1,073	21.53	332	35.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	730.00	.....	.....	282	4.40
Bayamon.....	1,083	41.79	4,019	21.12	455	30.74	205	25.55	196	33.24	160	566.31	24	43.33	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	1,169	57.99	2,989	22.69	437	34.19	.....	.....	318	35.57	35	386.57	8	38.75	62	4.52
Caguas.....	1,995	55.70	2,494	22.16	514	35.82	59	37.05	180	53.53	143	560.42	36	69.00	150	5.00
Camuy.....	526	48.75	1,499	25.16	509	39.18	.....	.....	305	27.41	7	520.00	29	50.86	.....	.....
Carolina.....	999	50.63	4,806	27.59	525	35.35	50	32.62	102	34.78	54	36.96	9	56.11	3	6.67
Chely.....	546	60.63	2,119	21.83	632	37.46	.....	.....	42	87.29	69	597.39	10	61.00	60	5.00
Cidra.....	380	110.82	604	22.57	738	43.44	.....	.....	105	38.57	1	200.00	5	50.00	.....	.....
Calles.....	132	45.39	1,085	18.69	731	41.33	.....	.....	19	37.37	19	528.42	1	50.00	930	5.00
Coamo.....	437	47.86	3,968	20.82	244	31.99	.....	.....	16	41.25	10	760.00	2	40.00	34	2.94
Comerio.....	578	50.10	3,069	23.23	961	46.44	22	10.68	30	60.67	26	400.23	11	105.45	131	8.02
Corozal.....	311	53.59	437	20.62	240	62.69	33	65.21	5	133.00	29	485.52	4	32.50	270	6.48
Culebra.....	239	43.72	1,877	17.99	393	25.32	.....	.....	18	28.89	12	745.83	.....	.....	430	5.47
Dorado.....	40	37.50	1,957	29.57	204	22.18	80	1.88	1	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Juncal.....	408	54.00	1,566	31.12	200	41.00	.....	.....	53	45.85	15	610.00	9	43.33	20	5.00
Guacima.....	1,731	69.31	1,294	32.15	290	48.08	.....	.....	245	38.00	55	465.82	5	50.00	.....	.....
Guayanilla.....	1,311	72.23	1,294	32.15	217	63.37	10	1.00	40	49.75	50	414.67	5	57.78	.....	.....
Guayama.....	2,179	82.01	2,208	25.65	284	43.85	.....	.....	320	49.52	76	506.71	28	75.34	110	4.55
Guaynabo.....	514	64.07	983	23.01	600	32.28	.....	.....	72	40.97	14	442.86	14	55.00	.....	.....
Guayubon.....	639	54.29	1,387	23.40	220	32.56	.....	.....	108	38.24	21	719.05	4	45.00	36	3.89
Hatillo.....	489	47.93	1,357	19.90	279	32.76	.....	.....	38	33.95	16	418.75	4	60.00	.....	.....
Hormigueros.....	726	82.51	1,867	28.20	455	34.70	.....	.....	136	43.58	13	1,585.54	11	51.82	41	1.95
Huacabo.....	545	67.18	1,445	28.20	403	32.28	.....	.....	136	37.42	2	350.00	8	70.00	25	4.00
Humacao.....	1,307	55.27	1,445	21.73	321	32.28	5	82.00	89	40.34	87	539.43	5	53.80	132	5.00
Isabela.....	741	46.13	1,420	23.01	322	32.49	.....	.....	122	44.24	14	447.14	23	70.43	.....	.....
Jayuya.....	173	57.23	337	21.07	337	36.40	5	24.00	46	46.22	3	606.67	7	37.14	414	5.00
Juana Diaz.....	1,368	63.25	2,319	24.02	652	49.01	.....	.....	140	56.00	30	435.00	36	46.67	50	5.00

Juncos.....	879	65.70	1,446	25.76	272	39.39	.....	.....	.....	39.91	38	327.10	5	69.00	.....	.....	4.73
Lajas.....	1,267	55.97	3,270	24.73	318	39.86	.....	.....	.....	38.09	17	535.71	7	42.85	110	.....	4.74
Lares.....	103	44.47	801	20.80	736	47.59	.....	.....	.....	31	31.32	18	1,674.44	4	52.50	1,535	8.61
Las Marias.....	510	48.79	1,729	27.29	849	21.19	.....	.....	.....	14	31.43	2	1,175.00	1	30.00	.....	.....
Las Piedras.....	671	44.80	1,090	20.52	178	25.38	3	20.00	.....	30	22.53	4	435.00	2	100.00	.....	.....
Lolza.....	671	52.41	3,033	24.92	491	29.96	15	8.00	.....	73	36.78	36	402.50	3	55.00	.....	.....
Luquillo.....	876	70.01	3,898	32.49	139	45.07	.....	.....	.....	154	38.19	6	408.33	3	43.33	.....	.....
Manatí.....	812	52.16	2,133	33.12	390	36.73	.....	.....	.....	152	38.64	67	540.60	10	40.00	.....	.....
Manabo.....	18	53.33	168	23.27	299	57.32	5	2.00	.....	117	52.00	19	576.66	7	64.49	630	4.56
Mayaguez.....	878	59.74	605	19.84	150	28.53	.....	.....	.....	313	32.88	180	1,285.84	49	89.29	742	5.67
Moca.....	526	56.38	951	21.29	530	39.58	.....	.....	.....	77	35.45	16	1,200.00	4	52.50	562	2.65
Morovis.....	278	46.10	387	20.89	196	34.59	300	5.00	.....	46	32.83	18	416.25	7	55.71	250	5.00
Naguabo.....	1,605	61.91	1,248	20.68	314	32.53	.....	.....	.....	126	39.44	33	437.27	1	100.00	353	5.00
Naranjito.....	1,223	44.30	2,208	29.71	306	42.07	12	2.50	.....	5	38.00	8	431.25	1	100.00	.....	.....
Patillas.....	1,265	58.82	1,045	19.34	185	30.21	45	2.71	.....	174	43.18	10	326.00	18	50.00	.....	.....
Penuelas.....	1,885	52.56	1,177	22.31	491	24.63	2	50.00	.....	58	46.40	8	406.25	7	61.43	170	5.00
Ponce.....	3,830	65.28	2,802	23.75	344	41.09	200	3.00	.....	471	53.74	382	665.65	97	73.13	.....	.....
Quebradillas.....	465	47.73	683	24.45	167	57.48	.....	.....	.....	104	47.69	11	548.57	7	40.00	.....	.....
Rincon.....	480	49.85	418	23.83	160	42.40	.....	.....	.....	120	37.92	24	659.17	14	56.43	.....	.....
Rio Grande.....	1,172	59.24	2,615	25.38	365	42.82	.....	.....	.....	106	38.92	7	548.57	7	40.00	.....	.....
Rio Piedras.....	823	54.56	2,013	26.33	409	40.33	.....	.....	.....	131	37.37	131	541.16	25	43.26	20	2.50
Sabana Grande.....	537	56.61	927	22.51	237	38.82	27	2.59	.....	102	40.74	22	455.45	43	62.98	122	4.43
Salinas.....	1,887	50.85	4,399	23.59	761	41.29	40	3.25	.....	219	48.77	39	525.64	17	61.78	.....	.....
San German.....	1,972	49.48	1,554	21.22	512	42.17	.....	.....	.....	263	39.96	57	563.68	7	81.43	650	4.77
San Juan.....	45	44.00	1,193	22.10	205	69.23	50	6.00	.....	98	50.99	925	703.79	7	61.43	.....	.....
San Lorenzo.....	697	43.06	2,467	19.16	451	28.90	2	12.50	.....	68	31.32	23	618.26	11	32.27	100	4.05
San Sebastian.....	474	59.44	1,667	18.26	523	39.11	.....	.....	.....	59	48.98	14	600.00	2	55.00	849	4.91
Santa Isabel.....	1,667	56.12	1,214	27.65	350	47.60	.....	.....	.....	177	49.04	22	423.18	12	50.00	.....	.....
Ta Aita.....	335	43.61	1,561	18.92	217	33.18	1	10.00	.....	53	35.19	14	410.71	6	33.33	50	5.00
Traillito Alto.....	543	50.27	1,353	24.42	143	50.03	7	4.29	.....	100	37.94	29	576.72	28	34.46	50	5.01
Utuado.....	367	42.32	1,408	20.71	292	26.50	4	7.50	.....	52	34.62	23	237.83	6	38.75	.....	.....
Vega Alta.....	305	49.05	1,703	19.46	976	42.12	190	8.00	.....	80	44.38	12	317.50	6	48.33	1,268	3.95
Vega Baja.....	726	70.60	1,785	17.89	257	31.63	10	8.00	.....	71	37.60	19	273.68	1	50.00	.....	.....
Vieques.....	469	53.97	1,063	20.35	282	34.86	.....	.....	.....	88	38.13	44	608.18	1	50.00	.....	.....
Villalba.....	2,966	65.37	1,946	24.73	34.29	34.29	.....	.....	.....	327	41.93	27	827.11	18	64.44	.....	.....
Yabucoa.....	4,662	48.14	2,027	22.70	385	49.42	10	4.00	.....	32	56.56	2	250.00	6	50.00	337	3.37
Yauco.....	4,564	54.61	1,703	22.29	562	42.08	.....	.....	.....	61	38.52	26	621.15	8	60.00	36	2.50
Total.....	62,709	53.47	111,944	23.34	28,954	41.37	1,468	13.22	.....	8,709	42.48	3,588	593.50	884	56.67	13,621	4.66

TABLE No. 11.—Comparative statement of receipts of all municipalities in 1918-19 and 1919-20.

Item.	1918-19		1919-20	
	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Total.	Ordinary funds.
GENERAL REVENUES.				
Taxes.....	\$1,490,280.21		\$2,148,517.39	
Property taxes, general funds.....		\$1,133,317.05		\$1,809,000.45
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.....		126,000.83		112,435.28
Business licenses.....		224,368.12		218,337.16
Dog and other licenses.....		6,594.21		8,744.50
Public service enterprises.....	290,204.57		295,770.52	
Water supply systems.....		240,098.67		240,947.96
Electric light plants.....		29,628.42		33,617.56
Piers and docks.....		20,477.48		21,205.00
Use of municipal property.....	125,190.33		129,755.15	
Sewers.....		2,820.99		3,071.21
Markets.....		42,618.01		47,219.31
Meat shops.....		14,611.72		13,763.95
Slaughterhouses.....		18,187.84		18,517.77
Animal pounds.....		11,147.01		10,624.50
Cemeteries.....		13,862.05		10,139.50
Municipal lots.....		460.11		1,635.68
Theaters.....		2,844.06		1,994.00
Hospitals (pay patients).....		9,708.44		14,540.93
Other property.....		8,930.10		8,248.30
Miscellaneous.....	25,020.24		31,350.09	
Privileges.....		1,736.57		1,338.74
Permits.....		1,343.18		2,713.20
Fees.....		9,779.20		8,926.11
Fines.....		8.00		3,090.72
Interest.....		12,142.24		12,312.84
Other current receipts.....		11.05		2,968.48
Total general revenues.....	1,930,695.35		2,605,393.15	
Repayments.....	62,361.87		62,538.43	
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....		29,956.23		33,889.12
Transportation of patients to asylums.....		42.57		62.00
Other repayments.....		32,363.07		28,587.31
Receipts not current.....	70,138.09		67,468.19	
Sales.....		3,918.60		6,620.31
Grants, donations, etc.....		16,727.43		12,633.05
Miscellaneous.....		49,492.06		48,214.83
Total receipts, ordinary funds.....		2,063,195.31		2,735,399.77
SPECIAL FUNDS.				
Property tax:				
Road funds.....	125,983.42		63,069.85	
School funds.....			410,585.15	
Loan redemption funds.....	23,303.52		25,464.67	
Property tax.....				
Interest on redemption fund.....				
Loans.....	299,167.27		94,633.33	
Proceeds of loans.....				
Interest on loan funds.....				
School tax.....			182,134.48	
Total special funds.....	448,454.21		775,887.48	
Total receipts, all sources.....	2,511,649.52	2,063,195.31	3,511,287.25	2,735,399.77

TABLE No. 12.—Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year 1919-20.

Items.	Total.	A. Ordinary funds.	B. Road funds.	C. School funds.	D. School tax.	E. Loan redemption funds.	F. Proceeds of loans.
GENERAL REVENUES (\$2,735,399.77).							
Taxes.	\$2, 148, 517. 39						
Property taxes, general funds.		\$1, 809, 000. 45					
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.		112, 433. 28					
Business licenses.		218, 337. 16					
Deed and other licenses.		8, 744. 50					
Public service enterprises.	265, 770. 52						
Water supply systems.		240, 947. 96					
Electric-light plants.		33, 617. 56					
Piers and docks.		21, 203. 00					
Use of municipal property.	129, 755. 15						
Sewers.		3, 071. 21					
Markets.		47, 219. 31					
Meat shops.		13, 763. 95					
Slaughterhouses.		18, 517. 77					
Animal pounds.		10, 624. 50					
Cemeteries.		10, 139. 50					
Municipal lots.		1, 635. 68					
Theaters.		1, 994. 00					
Hospitals (pay patients).		14, 510. 93					
Other property.		8, 218. 30					
Miscellaneous.	31, 350. 09						
Privileges.		1, 338. 74					
Permits.		2, 713. 20					
Fees.		8, 926. 11					
Fines.		3, 090. 72					
Interest.		12, 312. 84					
Other current receipts.		2, 963. 48					
Repay ments.	62, 538. 43						
Maintenance of insular prisoners.		33, 889. 12					
Transportation of patients to asylums.		62. 00					
Other repay ments.		28, 587. 31					
Receipts not current.	67, 468. 19						
Sales.		6, 620. 31					
Grants, donations, etc.		12, 633. 05					
Miscellaneous.		46, 214. 83					

TABLE NO. 13.—Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year 1919-20.

Purpose.	Current expenses.				Outlays.		Indebtedness.			Total from current income.	Additional from special tax.	Additional from loans.	Grand total.
	Total.	Salaries super-vision.	Repairs and main-tenance.	Supplies, materials, incidentals.	Con-struction and im-provements.	Prop-erty and equip-ment.	Floating.	Funded.					
								Interest.	Principal.				
General government.....	\$519,528.50	\$407,904.68	\$52,802.47	\$58,821.35	\$58.85	\$10,255.44	\$6,746.61			\$536,589.40		\$26,011.58	\$562,600.98
Executive and finance offices	410,480.61	356,154.87	391.81	53,933.93		9,970.68	1,463.15			421,914.44			421,914.44
Legal services and costs.	4,423.31	3,777.31		646.00			250.00			4,673.31			4,673.31
Courts.....	39,142.03	37,904.93		1,237.10		204.74				39,346.77			39,346.77
Civil register.....	1,919.26	1,237.10		682.16						1,919.26			1,919.26
Municipal buildings.....	45,132.28	5,914.47	36,895.65	2,322.16	58.85	80.02	4,604.57			49,875.72		26,011.58	75,887.30
Traveling expenses.....	18,431.01	2,916.00	15,515.01				428.89			18,859.90			18,859.90
Fire departments.....	25,990.25	21,815.16	2.50	4,172.59		645.55	334.65			26,970.45			26,970.45
Health conservation and sanitation.....	371,869.75	238,791.25	1,961.08	131,117.42	43.50	31,105.44	7,163.88			410,182.57		38,648.62	448,831.19
Insular supervision.....	155,462.33	147,194.18	175.00	8,093.15		6,484.34	5,959.92			167,906.59			167,906.59
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	208,487.13	88,867.07	799.11	118,820.95		14,321.10	1,203.96			224,012.19			224,012.19
Street sprinkling.....	2,660.98	1,074.00		1,886.98		10,300.00				13,260.98			13,260.98
Sewage systems.....	2,620.14	456.00	939.47	1,224.67	43.50					2,663.64		38,648.62	41,312.26
Miscellaneous.....	2,339.17	1,200.00	47.50	1,091.67						2,339.17			2,339.17
Highways.....	418,363.09	36,031.85	210,060.85	172,321.39	6,288.06	953.07	15,523.58			441,127.80		52,044.65	493,172.45
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas	103,576.54	18,354.66	74,946.02	10,275.86	6,223.06	126.77	15,050.61			124,976.98		52,044.65	177,021.63
Street lighting.....	162,175.35	2,840.00	108.09	159,227.26		89.76	472.97			162,738.08			162,738.08
Rural roads.....	152,611.20	14,837.19	134,955.74	2,818.27	65.00	736.54				153,412.74			153,412.74
Charities.....	549,286.63	271,880.88	29,647.64	247,708.11	9,795.54	8,431.41	12,247.20			579,710.78		17,102.64	596,813.42
Outdoor poor relief.....	148,834.60	119,617.93	29,216.67	132,905.10		35.03	347.97			149,217.60			149,217.60
Relief stations and hospitals.	262,898.50	129,472.43	430.97	7,903.25		7,903.25	7,443.25			287,950.44		17,102.64	305,053.08
Dispensaries.....	70,895.56	21,609.48		49,306.08		493.23	2,794.35			74,093.14			74,093.14
Medicines.....	43,569.06			43,569.06			436.63			44,005.69			44,005.69
Poor in institutions.....	9,180.17			9,180.17						9,180.17			9,180.17
Miscellaneous charities.....	14,038.74	1,181.04		12,857.70			1,225.00			15,263.74			15,263.74
Corrections, jails.....	40,077.12	26,752.49		13,324.63			129.49			40,206.61		5,835.51	46,042.12

Education.....	361,457.12	118,551.82	16,027.93	226,877.37	13,712.06	102,213.45	.....	477,382.63	.....	24,055.92	501,438.55
Scholarships.....	4,302.42	.....	.....	4,302.42	.....	.....	.....	4,302.42	.....	.....	4,302.42
Libraries.....	4,296.22	3,849.01	.....	4,247.21	.....	47.79	.....	4,344.01	.....	.....	4,344.01
Miscellaneous, not obligatory	352,858.48	114,702.81	16,027.93	222,127.74	13,712.06	102,165.66	.....	468,736.20	.....	24,055.92	492,792.12
Recreation, bands and concerts..	30,687.26	27,949.71	29.00	2,708.55	.....	1,244.64	.....	31,931.90	.....	.....	31,931.90
Municipal property.....	244,811.66	83,497.18	92,216.14	69,098.34	10,403.91	5,548.77	2,197.75	262,962.09	.....	136,832.76	399,794.85
Water supply systems.....	105,463.12	37,683.87	59,447.98	8,331.27	1,373.78	177.65	2,179.55	109,194.10	.....	63,286.50	172,480.60
Electric light plants.....	39,702.27	6,587.03	32,093.84	1,021.40	1,60.00	4,944.40	.....	44,706.67	.....	31,712.55	76,419.02
Piers and docks.....	56,105.08	.....	.....	56,105.08	.....	.....	.....	56,105.08	.....	.....	56,105.08
Markets.....	8,384.75	7,898.88	.....	485.87	6,355.70	40.00	.....	14,780.45	.....	30,949.31	45,629.76
Meat shops.....	3,899.33	2,795.42	153.28	950.63	1,734.86	64.36	.....	5,698.55	.....	.....	5,698.55
Slaughterhouses.....	9,309.55	7,970.82	272.75	1,065.98	33.66	148.26	18.20	9,509.67	.....	4,466.14	13,975.81
Canneries.....	21,020.42	19,835.16	248.29	936.97	845.91	174.10	.....	22,040.43	.....	6,518.46	28,558.89
Animal pounds.....	97.14	46.00	.....	51.14	.....	.....	.....	97.14	.....	.....	97.14
Theaters.....	830.00	680.00	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	830.00	.....	.....	830.00
Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	26,132.31	6,688.32	836.63	18,607.36	298.28	1,229.69	3,277.57	218,179.04	\$23,458.20	2,468.32	244,405.56
Total.....	2,588,153.69	1,239,863.34	403,533.24	944,757.11	40,600.20	161,627.46	47,620.73	142,931.72	3,025,243.27	23,458.20	303,000.00
Indebtedness:											
Floating.....	37,620.73	4,932.00	18,954.07	13,734.66	9,029.18	970.82	.....	47,620.73	.....	.....	47,620.73
Funded, interest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,309.47	.....	.....	44,309.47
Funded, principal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,309.47	.....	.....	44,309.47
Outlays:											
Construction and improve-											
ments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,931.72	.....	.....	142,931.72
Property and equipment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,600.20	161,627.46	.....	40,600.20	.....	303,000.00	343,600.20
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,627.46	.....	.....	161,627.46

TABLE NO. 14.—*Outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities, June 30, 1920.*

	Fixed indebtedness.				
	Total.	Floating.	Current.	To insular Government and trust funds.	Bonded indebtedness.
Grand total.....	\$2,578,619.69	\$45,169.96	\$18,284.58	\$41,872.70	\$2,473,292.45
Aguadilla.....	68,500.00	.....	.....	5,500.00	{ 60,000.00 1 3,000.00
Aguas Buenas.....	1,378.00	.....	.....	1,378.00	.....
Aibonito.....	12,285.56	385.36	.....	2,400.00	{ 9,500.00 1 5,500.00
Anasco.....	5,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1 43,000.00
Arecibo.....	43,000.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Arroyo.....	10,504.78	904.78	.....	.....	1,500.00
Barceloneta.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00
Barranquitas.....	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1 4,600.00
Barros.....	4,600.00	.....	.....	.....	{ 6,000.00 1 24,000.00
Bayamon.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	17.20	17.20	.....	.....	.....
Caguas.....	65,045.00	45.00	.....	.....	65,000.00
Carolina.....	325.00	325.00	.....	.....	.....
Cayey.....	38,500.00	.....	.....	.....	{ 30,000.00 1 8,500.00
Ciales.....	22,602.31	102.31	.....	.....	{ 19,500.00 1 3,000.00
Coamo.....	2,688.07	188.07	.....	.....	2,500.00
Comerio.....	9,000.00	.....	.....	.....	9,000.00
Corozal.....	3,900.00	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
Dorado.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
Fajardo.....	84,500.00	.....	.....	7,500.00	77,000.00
Guayama.....	71,290.80	1,790.80	.....	2,000.00	67,500.00
Guayánilla.....	14,000.00	.....	.....	.....	14,000.00
Gurabo.....	17,123.46	.....	558.46	565.00	16,000.00
Hatillo.....	4,270.00	.....	.....	.....	1 4,270.00
Humacao.....	47,500.00	.....	.....	.....	47,500.00
Isabela.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	1 1,500.00
Jayuya.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	2,589.88	.....	2,589.88	.....	.....
Juncos.....	31,342.00	.....	.....	.....	{ 26,000.00 1 5,342.00
Lajas.....	720.00	720.00	.....	.....	.....
Lares.....	48,000.00	.....	.....	.....	48,000.00
Maricao.....	739.84	739.84	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	29,633.50	8,612.03	2,317.63	8,703.84	1 10,000.00
Naguabo.....	1,009.13	1,009.13	.....	.....	.....
Naranjito.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Patillas.....	3,415.86	.....	.....	3,415.86	.....
Penuelas.....	11,400.00	.....	.....	400.00	11,000.00
Ponce.....	668,946.89	4,782.84	12,818.61	.....	{ 390,000.00 1 261,345.44
Quebradillas.....	1,710.00	.....	.....	510.00	1 1,200.00
Rio Piedras.....	90,000.00	.....	.....	.....	{ 6,000.00 1 84,000.00
Salinas.....	16,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	15,000.00
San Juan.....	997,355.19	20,820.18	.....	.....	1 976,535.01
San Lorenzo.....	1,365.44	165.44	.....	700.00	500.00
San Sebastian.....	7,902.50	402.50	.....	.....	7,500.00
Toa Alta.....	1,446.34	546.34	.....	900.00	.....
Toa Baja.....	7,868.49	1,898.49	.....	.....	6,000.00
Utua.....	1,490.22	1,450.22	.....	.....	.....
Vega Alta.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Vieques.....	18,224.23	224.23	.....	.....	18,000.00
Yauco.....	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00

¹ Independent loans.

TABLE No. 15.—Comparative statement showing sources of excise taxation in Porto Rico, the quantity of merchandise in the case of specific and the value thereof in the case of ad valorem tax levied, tax paid during the past four fiscal years, and the amount of such tax collected, including licenses and miscellaneous.

	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		Decrease over fiscal year 1918-19.		Increase compared with fiscal year 1918-19.	
	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.
Distilled spirits:												
Domestic.....	1,905,803	\$652,901.46	418,845	\$209,423.21	84,579	\$42,289.73	97,681	\$62,877.56			13,102	\$20,587.83
Imported.....	47,566	23,782.43	30,560	15,280.46	13,490	6,744.79	26,217	18,271.71			12,727	11,526.92
Contained in medicines, cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters.....	23,708	6,638.31	28,498	7,979.56	411,887	115,326.86	238,689	119,344.50	173,198			4,017.64
Near beer:												
Domestic.....	847,606	61,006.36	704,742	50,775.53	672,942	45,996.66	365,347	21,445.52	307,595	\$24,551.14		
Imported.....	823,457	82,345.64	314,569	31,569.64	118,338	11,833.89	34,499	4,139.87	83,839	7,694.02		
Still wines.....	607,111	60,711.04	182,011	18,201.08	5,069	566.95	2,485	372.80	3,184	194.15		
Sparkling wines.....	2,034	1,016.80	2,143	1,071.20	1,129	64.40						
Champagne.....	4,507	4,507.00	4,226	4,225.47			682	102.30			553	37.90
Cigars.....	125,242,544	346,523.73	108,427,085	321,325.97	94,623,080	804,418.12	98,023,748	336,846.94			3,400,660	32,428.78
Cigarettes (domestic and imported).....	349,043,280	698,066.56	362,550,190	725,100.38	458,776,645	917,553.29	576,424,970	1,152,849.94			117,648,325	235,296.65
Prepared chewing tobacco and prepared cut tobacco.....	187,815	5,634.45	162,458	4,873.74	124,306	3,729.18	117,423	3,522.69	6,883	206.49		
Perfumery.....	\$110,251.00	16,537.73	\$171,386	17,138.55	\$328,051	32,805.09	\$71,150.00	15,031.60	\$256,893	17,773.49		
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters, etc. do.....	\$95,086.50	9,508.65	\$118,955	11,895.46	\$249,501	24,950.11	\$300,632.10	60,126.42			\$51,131.10	35,176.31
Patent medicines (domestic and imported), value.....	\$637,372.00	63,737.26	\$659,334	65,933.46	\$990,558	99,055.76	\$1,041,782.40	156,258.21			\$51,163.40	57,202.45
Playing cards.....	49,896	12,474.00	50,646	12,661.50	39,913	9,978.25	21,470	20,367.50	18,443			10,389.25
Arms and ammunition.....	\$21,162.50	8,465.02	\$23,922	9,568.87	\$11,004	4,401.70	\$16,233.75	9,740.25			\$5,229.75	5,338.49
Matches.....	141,668	28,333.58	281,717	56,313.39	222,532	44,506.30	187,538	37,507.71	34,994	6,998.59		
Motor vehicles, tires, and accessories.....			\$567,091.60	28,354.58	\$1,838,928	94,446.40	\$2,825,335.60	141,266.78			\$936,407.60	46,820.38
Photographs and accessories.....			\$7,517.60	375.88	\$29,339	1,466.97	\$35,029.90	5,502.99			\$3,693.90	2,036.02
Pianos, pianolas, and accessories (imported).....			\$13,998.40	699.92	\$21,925	1,506.25	\$29,762.90	2,976.29	2,162.10			1,380.04
Moving picture films (imported).....			20,989.80	1,049.49	80,156	4,007.80	\$1,064,866	33,297.32			29,289.52	
Gems and precious stones.....		4.70		0.47	\$9,214	\$35,283.61	\$35,283.61	946.31			\$146,954.34	34,301.20
Billiard tables and accessories.....					\$308.13	46.22	\$6,308.73				\$6,000.60	900.09
Photographic cameras and accessories (imported).....					\$26.20	2.62	\$23,082.40	2,308.24			\$23,056.20	2,305.62
Internal revenue licenses.....		228,136.00		191,967.25		174,817.25		244,399.00				69,581.75

TABLE NO. 15.—Comparative statement showing sources of excise taxation in Porto Rico, the quantity of merchandise in the case of specific and the value thereof in the case of ad valorem tax levied, tax paid during the past four fiscal years, and the amount of such tax collected, including licenses and miscellaneous—Continued.

	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		Decrease over fiscal year 1918-19.		Increase compared with fiscal year 1918-19.	
	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quan- tity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.
Opium licenses.....		\$684.77		\$658.62		\$623.72		\$3,127.49				\$2,503.77
Physicians' licenses (alcohol).....				203.00		126.00		1,079.00				1,950.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....		279,956.16		321,599.56		371,433.42		440,889.54				69,456.12
Tobacco guarantee stamps for cigars each.....			2,826.725	28,267.25		33,220.56		7,507.81		\$30,712.75		
Leaf tobacco guarantee stamps.....do			21,332	5,332.15		132,542		8,725.75		24,409.75		
Coffee guarantee stamps.....												
3 cents each.....do					5,974	179.22	3,851	115.54	2,123	63.68	23,842	1,192.10
5 cents each.....do					130,015	6,500.75	153,857	7,692.85				7,199.63
Fertilizer guarantee stamps.....do												183.00
Foreign coffee.....								183.00				
Total collected.....		2,890,986.93		2,144,875.64		2,391,808.25		2,959,308.63		112,604.06		680,104.46

TABLE NO. 16.—Average number of licenses issued during the past six fiscal years, with revenue received therefrom.

Years.	Manufacturers.		Wholesale dealers.		Retail dealers.	
	Num-ber. ¹	Amount collected.	Num-ber. ¹	Amount collected.	Num-ber. ¹	Amount collected.
1914-15.....	756	\$29,127.50	715	\$43,145.00	14,929	\$188,171.75
1915-16.....	692	22,505.00	655	39,617.50	13,902	172,098.00
1916-17.....	704	22,247.25	742	40,307.00	15,315	160,686.75
1917-18.....	591	19,873.75	1,057	41,832.00	11,648	125,431.50
1918-19.....	740	41,689.50	725	33,422.25	8,926	94,785.50
1919-20.....	691	38,776.25	1,235	60,181.00	10,729	135,234.25

Years.	Billiard tables.		Opium licenses.		Physicians' licenses.		Total.	
	Num-ber. ¹	Amount collected.	Num-ber. ¹	Amount collected.	Num-ber. ¹	Amount collected.	Licenses in force.	Tax re-ceived.
1914-15.....	577	\$5,767.50	613	\$250.36	.....	.....	17,590	\$266,462.11
1915-16.....	505	5,052.50	761	697.02	.....	.....	16,515	240,060.02
1916-17.....	489	4,895.00	691	684.77	.....	.....	17,941	228,820.77
1917-18.....	483	4,830.00	163	658.62	203	\$203.00	14,145	192,828.87
1918-19.....	492	4,920.00	185	623.72	32	129.00	11,100	175,569.97
1919-20.....	510	10,207.50	168	3,127.49	269	1,079.00	13,602	248,605.49

¹ This number represents the average number of licenses in force each quarter through each year. The number issued annually is therefore in each instance four times as great as that given.

TABLE NO. 17.—*Taxable articles exported from Porto Rico during the past five fiscal years free of tax.*

Articles.	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	Increase 1919-20 over 1918-19.	Decrease 1919-20 compared with 1918-19.
Alcohol.....liters..	676, 979	859, 436	927, 869	484, 859	1, 093, 639	608, 780	.....
Bay rum.....do....	290, 501	395, 132	175, 293	293, 184	281, 154	.....	12, 030
Alcohol in bay rum.....do....	165, 560	215, 476	95, 971	161, 543	140, 573	.....	20, 970
Beer.....do.....	110, 199	180, 290	121, 373	133, 500	190, 742	37, 242	.....
Cigars.....number..	159, 248, 855	210, 399, 365	181, 779, 520	149, 124, 690	223, 316, 450	74, 191, 760	.....
Cigarettes.....do....	11, 785, 430	9, 571, 250	6, 439, 600	18, 886, 200	5, 123, 850	.....	13, 762, 350
Medicines.....do....	.....	\$4, 905. 48	\$5, 633. 99	\$12, 134. 72	\$8, 110. 91	.....	\$4, 023. 81

TABLE NO. 18.—*Comparative statement of excise tax cases submitted by the internal-revenue agents during the fiscal years 1918-19 and 1919-20.*

	1918-19	1919-20
Administrative cases with fines imposed collected.....	1, 636	1, 830
Administrative cases with fines imposed suspended.....	19	39
Excise tax cases suspended without fines having been imposed.....	125	200
Prosecution cases transmitted through the office of the attorney general, guilty.....	82	190
Prosecution cases transmitted through the office of the attorney general, not guilty.....	39	117
Prosecution cases suspended.....	5	20
Prosecution cases dismissed by court.....	.....	9
Total number of cases.....	1, 906	2, 405

TABLE No. 19.—*Comparative statement of leaf tobacco imported and grown in Porto Rico and of exportation of leaf tobacco and elaboration of cigars for exportation and consumption in Porto Rico during the fiscal years 1918-19 and 1919-20.*

	1918-19	1919-20	Increase 1919-20 over 1918-20.	Decrease 1919-20 over 1918-20.
Leaf tobacco:				
Acreage planted and cultivated.....acres..	39,486	42,232	2,746	.....
Total crop during the year.....pounds..	23,691,825	25,339,211	1,647,386	.....
Leaf tobacco imported into Porto Rico...do....	1,675,637	4,018,601	2,342,964	.....
Porto Rican leaf tobacco exported.....do....	17,585,796	21,008,999	3,423,203	.....
Porto Rican leaf tobacco used in cigars...do....	4,183,914	4,330,212	146,298	.....
Imported leaf tobacco used in cigars.....do....	1,430,942	3,213,553	1,782,611	.....
Total amount of leaf tobacco elaborated...do....	5,614,856	7,543,765	1,928,909	.....
Cigars exported:				
Elaborated from Porto Rican leaf tobacco.....cigars..	84,709,883	50,216,000	.....	34,493,883
Elaborated from a mixture of Porto Rican and imported leaf tobacco.....cigars..	64,414,837	173,100,450	108,685,643	.....
Total amount of cigars elaborated for exportation.....cigars..	149,124,690	223,316,450	74,191,760	.....
Cigars consumed in Porto Rico:				
Elaborated from Porto Rican leaf tobacco do....	29,364,681	13,029,069	.....	16,335,612
Elaborated from a mixture of Porto Rican and imported leaf tobacco.....cigars..	64,148,185	84,994,679	20,846,494	.....
Elaborated from imported leaf tobacco...do....	821,936	.....	.....	821,936
Total amount of cigars elaborated for consumption in Porto Rico.....cigars..	94,334,802	98,023,748	3,688,946	.....
Total amount of cigars elaborated during the year.....cigars..	243,459,497	321,340,198	77,880,701	.....

TABLE NO. 20.—Comparative statistical report of sugar manufactured in Porto

Municipality.	Name of mill or property.	Name of owner.	Total crop in tons (2,000 pounds).	
			1911	1912
Adjuntas	Esperanza	Hijos de Tomas Pietri.		
Do.	Pelleias	Pelleias Sugar & Coffee Co.		
Do.	Constancia	Luis Serrano		
Aguada	Coloso.	West Porto Rico Sugar Co. (Inc.)	8,969.50	11,064.00
Do.	Josefa	Jose Ramiron		
Arecibo	Cambalache.	Central Cambalache Co.	18,086.55	15,102.38
Do.	Los Canos.	Central Los Canos.	6,570.75	6,073.38
Arroyo	Lafayette	Sucrs. C. y J. Vantauzzi.	6,651.00	8,582.75
Barceloneta	Plazuela	Plazuela Sugar Co.	16,139.75	13,840.38
Barros	Vicenta	Francisco Carro		
Bayamon	Juanita	Central Juanita (Inc.)	6,406.10	4,912.50
Caguas	Santa Juana	Ste. Anonyme dos Sucrs. de St. Jean.	8,315.00	6,856.13
Camuy	Soller	Saller Sugar Co.	351.00	800.00
Do.	Alianza	Central Alianza (Inc.)	3,298.35	2,798.10
Carolina	Victoria	Enrique Gonzales		
Cayey	Cayey	Cayey Sugar Co.	1,427.60	3,253.63
Fajardo	Fajardo	Fajardo Sugar Co.	26,061.55	25,750.61
Guanica	Guanica Centralo.	South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	63,748.05	48,030.50
Guayama	Machete	Central Machete Co.	4,510.00	6,055.75
Guayanilla	Rafina	Mario Mercade o Hijos.	4,098.25	4,308.95
Do.	Fortuna	Suc. Francisco Mattel	6.45	5.00
Do.	San Francisco	A. Lluberres & Sobrinos		
Hatillo	Bayaney	Central Bayaney (Inc.)		
Hormigueros	Eureka	Central Eureka (Inc.)	5,260.90	5,930.35
Humacao	Ejemplo	Compania Azucarera El Ejemplo	3,338.55	3,344.10
Do.	Pasto Viejo	Central Pasto Viejo (Inc.)	7,294.60	6,738.38
Jayuya	Santa Barbara	The Jayuya Development Co.		375.00
Juana Diaz	Bocachica	Cabrera Hermanos	887.50	1,484.45
Juncos	Juncos	The Juncos Central Co.	12,561.35	12,489.50
Las Marias	San Jose	Sebastian Cabrer		
Do.	Luisa Josefa	F. M. Gastambido	22.50	
Loisa	Canovanas	Loiza Sugar Co.	13,653.00	13,591.75
Manati	Monserato	Federico Calat	7,763.25	6,487.50
Maunabo	Columbia	Fantauzzi, Verges y Clauzel	5,200.46	7,118.00
Mayaguez	Rochelaise	Mayaguez Sugar Co. (Inc.)	4,444.00	4,925.05
Do.	Ana Maria	Ramon Valdez, Sucn	3,707.50	4,723.00
Morovia	Maria	Hortensia de Leon	25.00	50.00
Naguabo	Triunfo	Garzot & Fuertes		
Ponce	Mercedita	Sucesion de J. Serralles	4,945.13	9,115.00
Do.	Constancia	Corporacion Azucarera Sauri & Subira.	1,227.30	1,778.25
Rincon	Corsica	New Corsica Centrale Co.	4,600.00	7,012.25
Rio Piedras	Vannina	Vannina Central Co.	5,148.00	7,810.63
Salinas	Aguirre	Central Aguirre Co.	20,799.90	26,162.14
San Lorenzo	Buena Vista	Prudencio Fugai		
Do.	Esperanza	Juan B. Villaiane		
San Sebastian	Plata	Plata Sugar Co.		930.25
Do.	Fortuna	Juan A. Hernandez		
Santa Isabel	Cortada	Santa Isabel Sugar Co.	4,610.25	4,852.03
Toa Baja	Constancia	Comp. Azucarera del Toa	6,607.00	6,969.50
Vega Alta	Carmen	Carmen Centrale	5,702.54	7,676.63
Vega Baja	San Vicente	Rubert Hemanos	12,219.85	11,805.60
Vieques	Puerto Real	Sucn. de Enrique Bird Arias.	3,768.87	3,595.75
Do.	Playa Grande	Benitez Sugar Co.	4,518.35	4,952.64
Do.	Santa Maria	Ch. Le Brun	1,794.50	1,075.60
Villalba	Caonilla	Tord & Zayas		
Do.	Juliana	Central Juliana (Inc.)		
Yabucoa	Mercedita	Yabucoa Sugar Co.	12,299.60	9,420.55
Total of sugar produced by factories which ground cane only during the years prior to 1920.			34,798.35	39,308.00
Total.			342,340.35	371,075.98

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Total crop in tons (2,000 pounds).								Quantity of cane ground in 1920 (in tons).
1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
562.75	218.00	240.00	440.00	373.00	235.00	28.00	25.00	2,330.00
10,576.35	8,850.00	7,644.00	11,903.00	13,501.50	12,690.06	284.40	23.85	92.00
20,336.10	15,705.00	12,814.75	23,443.00	23,129.00	15,197.63	11,021.00	21.00	106,561.00
7,600.00	5,731.00	6,043.13	8,360.87	6,353.68	5,129.38	4,375.25	4.55	63.90
8,078.50	8,958.00	9,196.88	9,378.00	8,685.00	7,826.00	13,093.75	16,927.87	160,001.11
15,474.15	14,267.54	11,490.62	18,819.50	16,500.00	14,487.88	11,749.00	5,429.87	48,927.23
7,546.85	3,404.40	3,593.25	6,710.50	6,520.00	7,510.00	7,092.50	15,334.75	135,481.00
7,362.85	5,195.00	5,122.00	12,923.00	11,114.00	7,187.00	7,031.00	17,250.00	157,594.00
900.00	1,112.00	700.00	1,026.00	1,010.00	769.00	458.00	4.00	40.00
3,718.10	2,735.00	3,060.00	5,313.00	4,806.00	3,431.51	1,243.00	9,290.00	846,704.00
2,910.00	2,250.00	1,890.00	5,389.00	5,221.00	2,778.00	2,636.75	11,975.00	117,977.00
25,926.00	25,573.00	21,818.00	36,338.00	29,343.82	35,818.00	31,193.00	2,690.22	31,674.95
51,336.75	62,061.23	63,355.27	75,557.32	81,000.00	76,669.86	65,685.00	7,905.88	75,538.01
7,991.00	8,156.00	9,890.00	11,589.17	10,557.00	10,237.00	9,645.00	4,219.00	36,980.00
5,613.03	7,250.00	6,886.00	8,000.00	7,900.00	7,012.00	6,438.00	49,004.00	382,000.00
4.00	4.25	5.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	553,879.00	553,879.00
1,237.50	1,041.00	1,760.00	3,000.00	2,666.00	2,740.00	3,503.00	12,150.00	114,285.00
6,061.25	5,508.00	5,281.00	6,804.00	6,004.00	3,980.00	3,527.00	8,057.00	74,040.00
3,683.35	2,911.00	2,590.00	4,594.00	6,276.00	6,074.00	5,152.00	10.00	125.00
8,428.62	6,860.00	5,027.00	8,353.00	11,496.87	10,777.13	9,681.13	3,503.00	33,150.00
490.00	353.00	514.00	654.60	957.00	798.65	585.28	2,226.60	24,612.38
1,298.90	2,060.00	2,583.00	5,529.00	6,230.00	7,214.00	5,672.00	5,045.00	49,072.00
13,030.25	9,101.00	8,364.00	15,454.00	14,925.00	16,231.00	13,130.50	5,987.63	36,840.94
15,762.88	11,896.25	11,007.25	16,313.30	14,706.13	15,413.50	15,184.25	10,160.75	96,286.62
7,797.50	4,954.37	5,673.54	8,719.30	7,171.00	6,612.73	5,276.69	576.80	5,506.88
6,103.50	6,156.00	5,824.00	7,213.00	7,233.50	6,052.00	5,189.40	6,555.00	62,844.00
4,224.00	3,591.00	4,363.00	6,058.00	7,284.00	5,200.00	4,744.00	4,937.00	47,686.00
5,689.50	4,500.00	4,486.85	5,793.40	7,993.38	5,135.00	3,969.89	4,250.00	(1)
40.00	30.00	70.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	17.00	30.00	
7,305.63	7,714.00	8,160.51	9,308.87	1,276.25	3,205.00	3,254.88	3,029.00	32,042.00

¹ Not reported.

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 22, 1920.*

SIR: Complying with the provisions of article 13 of the act of the United States Congress, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, concerning the work accomplished by the department of the interior.

The duties of the commissioner of the interior are prescribed in section 16 of the said act as follows: "The commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

In addition, by the provisions of sections 13 and 38 of the same act, the commissioner of the interior is a member of the council to the governor, known as the executive council, and of the public service commission; and by the provisions prescribed by insular laws he is *ex officio* chairman of the "homestead commission," which is in charge of the lease and sale of public lands and houses constructed with public funds to laborers and artisans, chairman of the San Juan Harbor Board; member of the board created to intervene in the execution of an act extending relief for damages caused by the earthquakes of 1918: of the park commission, which is in charge of the organization of the Munoz Rivera Park; of the board established for the erection of a leper asylum; and of the board of review and equalization, established for the purpose of revising assessments on properties and settling claims and differences in connection therewith. By appointments made by the governor, he is a member of the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico and of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library.

His membership in all these boards and commissions involves the employment of much of his time and attention in the solution of the problems and the performance of duties connected therewith, to the detriment of his incumbencies as commissioner of the interior.

This report comprises the separate reports of the bureau of public works, of the division of public buildings, division of municipal works, division of public lands and archives, bureau of insular telegraph, division of harbor and docks, irrigation service, and the division of disbursements and accounts, which cover the activities of the department of the interior, and also the report of the San Juan Harbor Board and of the homestead commission.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

As provided by law, this bureau is under the direction of a superintendent having charge of the work of surveying, construction, and maintenance of public roads and bridges, harbors and docks, and the supervision of the construction and maintenance of all municipal roads. The work as organized is carried out by means of four divisions as follows: (a) Surveying; (b) construction; (c) designing and estimates, and (d) maintenance and repairs of public roads and bridges, each office being directly in charge of an engineer who, under the general supervision of the superintendent, performs all the obligations imposed on him by law and in addition carries out the work that the commissioner of the interior assigns him from time to time, such as reports concerning railroad franchises, docks, etc., whenever these are requested by the public service commission.

The superintendent is also called to report upon all engineering questions submitted for investigation by any department or municipal corporation of the island; to prepare and sign, with the approval of the commissioner of the interior, in the name of The People of Porto Rico, all contracts and agreements made for the construction and repair of public works, and to perform all other duties that the law or the commissioner of the interior may assign to the bureau of public works.

The following table shows a general statement of appropriations and expenditures previous to and during the year 1919-20 in the different divisions comprising the bureau of public works.

Statement of expenditures.

	Appropriation.	Repayments.	Transferred to appropriation.	Total credits.	Expended prior fiscal year 1919-20.	Expended during fiscal year 1919-20.	Balance at end of fiscal year 1919-20.
Maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges:							
1919-20.....	\$807,000.00			\$807,000.00			
1918-19.....	650,000.00	\$11,748.07		661,748.07	\$647,575.07	\$769,145.82	\$37,854.18
Bridge and road construction, acts of 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917	323,000.00		\$250.00	323,250.00	109,596.48	145,983.07	67,537.06
Earthquake relief fund:							
Repair of Caminero houses.....	6,000.00			6,000.00	773.21	4,948.73	278.06
Repairing bridges and culverts.....	25,000.00			25,000.00	416.11	21,553.03	3,030.86
Road-bond fund 1916 (\$2,000,000).....	1,961,610.33			1,961,610.33	701,906.07	559,407.59	700,236.67
Total.....	3,772,610.33	11,748.07	250.00	3,784,608.40	1,460,266.94	1,514,642.42	809,565.65

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The works under construction throughout the island have been greatly hindered by the unsettled labor conditions and the shortage of building materials. On account of these abnormal conditions the work of construction of bridges and culverts has been affected to such an extent that the work completed during the year was a great deal less than that reported on the previous fiscal year.

However the work accomplished consisted in the completion of 31.4 kilometers of macadamized road and 8 reinforced concrete bridges, having a total length of 246 linear meters. The greater part of this work was carried out with funds appropriated by law No. 71 "to authorize an issue of bonds of The People of Porto Rico in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the construction of roads and bridges and for other purposes," approved on April 13, 1916. The remaining work has been paid from the general appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repair of roads and bridges and from several appropriations especially approved by the legislature.

The different contracts entered into during the year and the corresponding amounts are shown in the following table:

Date of contract.	Nature of work.	Amount of contract.
July 21, 1919	5.60 kilometers of the Yauco-Lares road, kilometers 21-26.60.....	\$78,477.00
July 22, 1919	17-meter span reinforced-concrete bridge over Yaguez River road No. 2, Aguadilla-Mayaguez section.....	19,528.00
July 23, 1919	Reinforced-concrete bridge over Achiot Creek Ciales-Juana Diaz road.....	12,626.97
Aug. 18, 1919	6-meter span reinforced-concrete bridge over Las Palmas Creek, Aguadilla-San Sebastian road.....	3,325.80
Sept. 15, 1919	3.24 kilometers of the Comerio-Cidra road, kilometers 0-3.24.....	37,469.50
Dec. 12, 1919	1,400 linear meters of curb and gutter on San Antonio-Martin Pena road.....	4,480.00
Dec. 13, 1919	4.8 kilometers of the Corozal-Morovis road.....	52,952.48
Dec. 29, 1919	10-meter span reinforced-concrete bridge over Aguacate Creek, road No. 3, Humacao-Yabucoa section.....	7,953.30
Do.	3.88 kilometers of the La Muda-Guaynabo road.....	44,002.59
Jan. 24, 1920	10 kilometers of the Loiza-Juncos road, kilometers 0-10.....	64,692.75
Jan. 30, 1920	Reinforced-concrete arch bridge 40 meters long over Rio Blanco Lares-Adjuntas road.....	33,919.50
Feb. 3, 1920	Reinforced-concrete bridge 40 meters long over Rio Grande de Jayuy road, No. 15.....	12,503.70
Mar. 26, 1920	5 kilometers of the Maricao-Indiera road and 2 reinforced-concrete bridges 20 meters long each.....	81,475.00
Apr. 19, 1920	Reinforced-concrete bridge 20 meters long over Naranjos Creek, Comerio-Cidra road.....	18,243.00
Apr. 20, 1920	Reinforced-concrete bridge 30 meters long over Maricao River at Las Vegas.....	18,514.92
Apr. 26, 1920	Reinforced-concrete bridge 20 meters long over Cibuco River Corozal-Morovis road.....	13,343.42
May 4, 1920	2 kilometers of road, No. 2, Isabela-Aguadilla section (relocation of Cuesta de Aguadilla).....	24,799.00
May 14, 1920	4 kilometers of San Sebastian-Las Marias road, kilometers 3-7.....	39,269.70
	Total contracted for.....	567,556.53

In addition to these contracts work was continued during the year on public roads and bridges previously contracted for and there was a certain amount of work done by administration amounting to approximately \$180,000.

The total amount expended during the year in the construction of roads and bridges is shown below:

Roads:		Bridges—Continued.	
Lares-Adjuntas.....	\$103,909.13	Maricao.....	\$7,305.07
Ciales-Juana Diaz.....	70,131.80	Aguacate.....	9,082.54
Corozal-Barros.....	29,563.12	Cibuco.....	2,944.42
Las Vegas-Maricao.....	20,278.66	Trujillo Alto.....	18,939.58
Yauco-Lares.....	55,138.72	Las Palmas.....	5,248.84
Arecibo-Lares.....	40,587.14	Bucarahones.....	4,776.22
Maricao-Indiera.....	16,328.73	Rio Grande de Jayuya.....	4,314.92
Vieques.....	17,799.61	Las Vegas.....	9,641.70
Loiza-Juncos.....	11,814.52		
Comerio-Cidra.....	25,314.93	Grand total.....	714,854.21
La Muda-Guaynabo.....	8,570.47		
Corozal-Morovis.....	32,034.62		
San Sebastian-Las Marias.....	13,535.99		
San Antonio-Martin Pena.....	128,471.55		
Cuesta de Aguadilla.....	6,577.92		
Bridges:		RESUMÉ.	
Yaguez.....	21,969.14	Expended on road survey, including	
Inabon.....	8,839.76	right of way, and indemnity for San	
Descalabrado.....	60.87	Antonio-Martin Pena road.....	62,232.20
Rio Grande Arecibo.....	19,300.36	Expended on road construction.....	519,824.71
Rio Blanco.....	14,864.70	Expended on bridge and culvert con-	
Achiote.....	5,509.18	struction.....	132,797.30
		Total expended.....	714,854.21

The following is a detailed statement of the different appropriations from which this expenditure of \$714,854.21 was paid:

Appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1919-20.....	\$42,731.08
Special appropriations for bridges and road constructions approved by the legislature.....	167,952.21
Two million dollars road bond fund for road and bridge constructions; act of 1916.....	504,170.92
Total expended.....	714,854.21

The total length of macadamized roads completed is 31.4 kilometers, distributed in the following manner:

	Kms.		Kms.
Lares-Adjuntas.....	9.2	Maricao-Indiera.....	1.0
Ciales-Juana Diaz.....	6.0	Comerio-Cidra.....	2.0
Yauco-Lares.....	2.5	Vieques.....	.8
Las Vegas-Maricao.....	1.6	San Antonio-Martin Pena.....	2.0
Corozal-Barros.....	2.8		
San Sebastian-Las Marias.....	2.0	Total.....	31.4
Corozal-Morovis.....	1.5		

The following is a brief description of the work done during the year on the different roads under construction:

Lares-Adjuntas road.—This section of road No. 8, Aguadilla-Adjuntas, begins at the town of Lares and ends at kilometer 32 of road No. 6, Adjuntas-Utuado section.

As stated in last year's report, a contract was approved on January 21, 1918, amounting to \$65,444, for the construction of the first 5 kilometers at the Adjuntas end. At the end of the last fiscal year the grading and masonry structures were finished, with the exception of a 6-meter span culvert; the remaining work was completed during the present fiscal year.

On March 31, 1919, another contract was approved for the amount of \$49,605.50, for the construction of 4.9 kilometers of this same road, which section goes as far as the Yahuecas River.

On June 5, 1919, a third contract was entered into for the construction of 4 kilometers of this road between Rio Blanco and Garganta Vilella, at the Lares end, which contract amounted to \$40,656.50. The work of construction on this section is under progress, and on June 30, 1920, the excavations for grading and culverts were completed.

The total amount expended during the year in the construction of this road was \$103,909.13, paid from the \$2,000,000 road bond fund of 1916.

Ciales-Juana Diaz road.—This is the third road under the system which will connect the north and south parts of the island, the first being the one built years ago from San Juan to Ponce, through the town of Aibonito; the second one, known as road No. 6, between Ponce and Arecibo, through the towns of Utuado and Adjuntas. The total length of the Ciales-Juana Diaz road is 69 kilometers, of which there has already been built a section of 26 kilometers from Manati to Cialitos, on the north coast, and a stretch of 18 kilometers from Juana Diaz north toward the town of Villalba and the Main Divide.

The contract let on April 1, 1918, for the construction of the remaining 8 kilometers, between Juana Diaz and Destierro, which had been under construction during the previous year, had been completed and the total cost of the work amounted to \$66,073.16.

On April 28, 1919, another contract was approved for the amount of \$65,640.45, for the construction of 6 kilometers between Maria Olaya Creek and the main divide. This construction began in May, 1919, and on June 30, 1920, 4 kilometers had entirely been completed, the grading and bridging of the remaining 2 kilometers had been completed in part.

The total expenditure on the several contracts on this road paid out from the \$2,000,000 road bond fund amounts to \$70,131.80 during this year.

Yauco-Lares road.—On January 1, 1918, a contract was approved for the amount of \$53,000 for the construction of 6 kilometers of this road between kilometers 15 and 21.

As stated in last year's report, the remaining work under this contract was the bridging and the macadamizing of the last 2 kilometers, which work has been completed during the present fiscal year. The total cost of this construction amounts to \$90,249.45, being \$37,249.45 in excess of the original contract. This excess was due to the cost of four large culverts not included in the original contract on account of lack of funds at the beginning and the increase in width of the cross section of the road, so as to make it a second-class road instead of a third-class road, which affected the volume of excavations and the amount of broken stone, which was changed from 4 to 4½ meters in width. Also the earthquake of October, 1918, caused great slides on the slope side.

Another contract was approved on July 21, 1919, for the construction of 5.66 kilometers between kilometers 21 and 26.66. This section crosses the main divide at barrio Carrizales, and ends at the place known as Hacienda Indiera, where it will give easy access to the barrios in this vicinity, which barrios are among the richest of the island in coffee production.

At the end of the fiscal year the work completed included the excavations of 3.7 kilometers, the completion of one 2-meter span culvert, seven concrete drain-pipes of 80 centimeters diameter, and a retaining wall.

The total amount expended on this work during the fiscal year was \$55,138.72, paid from the \$2,000,000 road bond fund.

Mayaguez-Maricao road.—The construction of the last 5 kilometers of this road had been brought to an end during the fiscal year, making this the second road that has been completed with the \$2,000,000 road bond fund provided by law No. 71 of April, 1916, the first being the Arecibo-Lares road.

The completion of this road was done under the contract approved on February 7, 1919, amounting to \$29,447.79.

The final cost of this work amounted to \$32,188.19, and the amount expended on this road during the year, paid from the \$2,000,000 road bond fund, was \$20,278.66.

Corozal-Barros road.—The contract let on February 20, 1919, amounted to \$30,401, including the construction of 4.5 kilometers of this road.

Due to the fact that the contractor did not display the necessary activity in the fulfillment of his contract within the time specified, in spite of all the efforts made by the bureau of public works to that effect, and on account of the requests made by merchants and farmers of that locality, it was thought convenient and more expedient for the bureau of public works to take over the contract and finish the work by administration, which was accomplished by means of an agreement executed between the superintendent of public works and the contractor, with the approval of the commissioner of the interior.

Under this agreement the bureau of public works undertook the completion of the remaining work, and by means of efficient organization the cost of same was kept as low as possible within the conditions prevailing, notwithstanding the fact of the great increase in the cost of materials and labor and the disturbances caused by labor agitators that were campaigning around this district.

The work undertaken was successfully carried out at an expenditure of \$31,857.47; in this amount is included the work done by a subcontractor who took charge of the construction of the masonry culverts.

This road is No. 4 on the list approved by the economy commission in 1916 and is intended to be completed as far as the town of Barros, under the appropriation from the \$2,000,000 road bond fund.

The total amount spent on this road during the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$29,563.12.

San Sebastian-Las Marias road.—As stated in last year's report, a contract was entered into in December, 1918, for the construction of the first 3 kilometers of this road, and on June 30, 1919, 1 kilometer had been entirely completed. The other 2

kilometers were completed during the present fiscal year. The total amount expended on this contract was \$14,359.80, paid from appropriation No. 234, which appropriation corresponds to an act approved by the legislature in March, 1913.

On May 14, 1920, another contract was approved for the construction of 4 kilometers, between kilometers 3 and 7, at an estimated cost of \$39,269.70.

Due to the fact that this contract was let out so late in the fiscal year, the work done consists only in the grading of 2 kilometers.

The total amount expended during the year in the construction of this road was \$13,535.99, of which \$7,569.82 corresponds to the especial appropriation approved on March, 1913, and \$5,966.17 paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

Corozal-Morovis road.—This section of road, No. 20 of the general plan, has a length of 12 kilometers. It begins at kilometer 4 of the Corozal-Barros road and ends at the town of Morovis.

On December 13, 1919, a contract was approved amounting to \$52,952.48, providing for the grading of 2.3 kilometers, the macadamizing of 4.8 kilometers, and the construction of the masonry culverts. The work done up to June 30, 1920, included the grading of 2.3 kilometers, the construction of two masonry culverts 4 meters span, and 11 concrete drainpipes 80 centimeters in diameter.

The total amount expended on this road during the year amounted to \$32,034.62, of which \$30,993.55 were paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund, and the balance of \$1,041.07 from the remainder of an appropriation approved by the legislature in March, 1913.

Maricao-Indiera road.—This section of road, No. 14 in the plan, leads from the town of Maricao and connects with the Yauco-Lares road at a place known as Carrizales, having an approximate length of 18 kilometers.

As this road is No. 11 on the list giving the order of preference approved by the economy commission in 1916, its construction was decided upon as soon as funds were available from the sale of the second million dollars provided by act No. 71, approved in 1916.

On March 26, 1920, a contract was entered into for the construction of 5 kilometers of macadamized road and two reinforced concrete bridges, at an estimated cost of \$81,475.

The construction work on this road has proceeded at such a rapid pace that by June 30, 1920, there had been completed 2 kilometers of grading, one of which was macadamized. Also the construction of two concrete culverts of 1.5 meters span, and five concrete drainpipes of 80 centimeters diameter were completed.

The total amount expended on this construction during the year was \$16,328.73, paid, as previously stated, from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

Comerio-Cidra road.—On the general plan of roads approved this road number is 22, which leads at kilometer 49 on road No. 1, Caguas-Cayey section, at the place known as Las Cruces, and going through the town of Cidra, joins road No. 9, between Bayamon and Comerio towns, at kilometer 23.4, which is located at about 3 kilometers from Comerio.

The section Las Cruces-Cidra was completed in the year 1906, and the remaining section between Comerio and Cidra was included with other roads to be built with the funds appropriated in 1916 by act No. 71.

As soon as funds were available, a contract was entered into amounting to \$37,169.50, which contract was approved on September 15, 1919, providing for the construction of 3.2 kilometers of macadamized road. Work began, and it has been pushed in spite of the many difficulties experienced by the contractor, such as labor strikes and scarcity of materials for construction.

At the end of the fiscal year the work accomplished included the grading on a length of 2.6 kilometers, the construction of three culverts of 1 meter span, and ten concrete drainpipes, and the macadamizing of 1.6 kilometers.

The completion of this road will give access to a very rich region planted with coffee and tobacco, and to a great number of citrus and pineapple plantations.

The total amount expended on this construction during the year just ended was \$25,314.93.

Road on the island of Vieques.—Owing to the great difficulties in obtaining laborers in the island of Vieques, the bureau of public works has been compelled to start the construction of this road by means of convict labor, and for this purpose a convict camp was established.

As the road on Vieques Island was placed as No. 7 on the list approved by the economy commission in 1916, its construction was renewed after many years as soon as funds were available from the first issue of \$500,000 of the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

The work completed to June 30, 1920, consists of 10.4 kilometers of macadam road, 16 box culverts from 1 to 6 meters span, and 4 drainpipes 0.80 meter in diameter.

The total expenditure during the year has been \$17,799.61, of which \$16,926.01 was paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund and \$873.60 from the general appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1919-20.

San Antonio-Martin Pena road.—One of the most important works at present undertaken by the department of the interior is the construction of the new highway which starts near the San Antonio Bridge on road No. 1, crosses the tracks of the Porto Rico Light & Power Co., follows parallel to the American Railroad Co. track as far as Congreso Street, then goes more or less parallel to road No. 1, finally converging with it at Martin Pena.

The road as originally projected has a length of 4.2 kilometers and a width of 20 meters, with the exception of a stretch about 400 linear meters along Congreso Street where it is only 15 meters wide, a condition that arose from the fact that it would be necessary to partly demolish important residences, entailing the expenditure of large sums if it had been decided to give the full width of 20 meters.

On March 11, 1909, the legislative assembly approved a law appropriating the sum of \$60,000, for the construction of this road, which sum was so small compared with the total estimate of the road, that the matter was taken up again in the legislative of 1918, and a law was passed "authorizing the commissioner of the interior to survey and expropriate a certain section of land from the construction of a road beginning at San Antonio Bridge, municipality of San Juan, and ending at the Martin Pena Bridge, which land lies between the railroad and the Military Road, and for other purposes," appropriating the sum of \$100,000 to carry out this work.

As soon as funds were available, the survey work was started and brought to completion, and the road as finally located follows a line which, starting at the San Antonio Bridge, turns to the south, crossing the tracks of the Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co., and continues through the zone occupied by the tracks of the American Railroad Co. up to the point where it intercepts Congreso Street in Miramar, makes a slight turn and follows straight on, crosses Cerra Street into Comandante Cerra Street; here it crosses several portions of open country, until it connects with the Military Road at its junction with the two roads leading to Camp Las Casas and the suburb known as Monteflores.

It can be easily seen from the description of the location as given above, that use of the streets already established has been made as far as possible in order to cause the least amount of damage to adjoining property, and also to reduce the cost of purchasing the right way, which is one of the most expensive items in the cost of this road. In the acquisition of this right of way negotiations were made to obtain same either by purchase or through donation.

Out of a total of 82,350 square meters, the area of the right of way necessary for the construction of this road, only 24 per cent has been acquired by donation, the rest has been bought by this department, the amount of \$36,946.35 having been spent so far.

In addition to the sum stated above, \$17,815.15 was paid out for damages caused to adjoining property, during the construction of this road.

On account of the nature and location of this road the work of construction has been carried out by administration under the direct supervision of the superintendent of public works, with an assistant engineer locally in charge of the work. Owing to the prevailing high wages for laborers and as a matter of economy the work of extracting stone for the foundation course has been carried out by means of convict labor.

Up to June 30, 1920, the status of the work was as follows: 1.6 kilometers of road completely finished between Miramar and Hipodromo Streets. From here to Europa Street all grading has been finished as well as 150 linear meters of macadamized surface, bringing up the total of macadamized road completed to 1.8 kilometers.

On December 12, 1919, a contract was approved for the construction of 1,400 linear meters of concrete curb and gutter, amounting to \$4,480. Later on, this contract was increased by including in same the construction of 26 catch basins bringing up the total of the contract to \$6,308.51.

The total amount expended on the construction of this road since construction was begun is given below:

Survey including right of way and indemnity.....	\$62,232.20
Labor and material.....	81,665.40
Contract.....	5,667.66
Total.....	149,575.26

Out of this total the sum of \$128,471.55 corresponds to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

La Muda-Guaynabo road.—The section La Muda-Guaynabo of the La Muda-Pueblo Viejo road stands No. 15 on the list of precedence established in 1916 by the economy

commission, and on this account was inclined among the roads to be built with the second million dollars of the road bond fund of 1916. The construction of the Pueblo Viejo-Guaynabo section was carried out by law No. 103, approved by the legislature in March, 1913, amounting to \$20,000.

As soon as funds from the second million were available, a contract providing for the construction of the La Muda-Guaynabo section was approved on December 29, 1919, for the amount of \$44,002.59.

Due to the great scarcity of laborers around this district the work of construction has progressed slightly, so that to June 30, 1920, only the following work had been completed: Grading throughout a length of 1.5 kilometers; four pipe culverts of 0.80 meter in diameter, and the foundation, abutments, and end walls of the 5-meter span culvert over Los Muertos Creek.

The total amount expended on this construction during the current fiscal year is \$8,570, paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund of 1916.

Loiza-Juncos road.—This road was placed No. 16 on the list of precedence established by the economy commission in 1916 and was included among those to be constructed with the second million of the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

For this reason, as soon as money was available plans were prepared for the construction of a portion of this road and on January 24, 1920, a contract amounting to \$54,692.75 was approved, providing for the construction of 10 kilometers at the Loiza end.

The location of this section of road starts at the town of Canovanas, and then proceeds directly south toward the Main Divide, utilizing the Hato Puerco municipal road, which follows along the western bank of the Canovanas River for a distance of about 7 kilometers.

The contract includes, therefore, the improvement of the Hato Puerco municipal road for a stretch of 7 kilometers and the construction of some 3 kilometers of new road.

Owing to the great difficulties in obtaining laborers, on account of the high wages paid by the sugar mills for work on the cane fields, and to the lack of building materials, the work of construction has proceeded somewhat slowly, so that to June 30, 1920, the work completed consisted in 2.3 kilometers of grading, one 2-meter span box culvert, and four drainpipes 0.80 meter in diameter.

The total expended in this construction during the year, paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund, amounts to \$11,814.52.

Relocation of two kilometers of road No. 2, Isabela-Aguadilla section.—When this section of road No. 2 was constructed, the approach to the town of Aguadilla was affected by means of the old municipal road existing between these two towns, which has a drop in elevation of 108.75 meters in the 2 kilometers next to Aguadilla, making a very steep and difficult grade at this place.

The department had not been able to eliminate this dangerous and difficult grade on account of the lack of funds, but as soon as the legislature included the additional amount of \$7,000 in the appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges, the survey work was started and the project completed, which included the construction of 2 kilometers of road, starting at kilometer 141.1 and ending at kilometer 143.1 of road No. 2, for the construction of which a contract was entered into on May 4, 1920, amounting to \$24,799.

The only work completed to June 30, 1920, was about 50 per cent of the total grading and two pipe culverts, with a total expended during the year amounting to \$8,577.92, paid from the construction, maintenance, and repairs of roads and bridges, fiscal year 1919-20.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

The bridges completed during the year, the municipalities where they are located, and their lengths is given in the following table:

Name of bridge.	Locality.	Span.
		<i>Meters.</i>
Barcelona.....	Mayaguez.....	17
Inabon.....	Ponce.....	45
Rio Grande de Arecibo.....	Adjuntas.....	48
Maricao.....	Maricao.....	20
Aguacate.....	Yabucoa.....	10
Trujillo Alto.....	Trujillo.....	90
Las Palmas.....	Moca.....	6
Bucarabones.....	Toa Alta.....	10
Total length.....		246

Barcelona bridge over Yaguez River, road No. 2, Aguadilla-Mayaguez section.—The earthquake of October 11, 1918, did considerable damage to several bridges and culverts along the western part of the island. Among the structures which suffered the most was the 17-meter single-span steel bridge, known as Barcelona Bridge, over the Yaguez River, on the outskirts of Mayaguez, which was shaken from its abutments and cast into the river, in such a way as to make it entirely useless.

The abutments suffered so heavily that it was decided to build a new bridge altogether and to this end, plans were prepared and on June 22, 1919, a contract was approved providing for the construction of this bridge, amounting to \$19,528.

This structure as designed consists of a 17-meter single-span bridge composed of five steel-plate girders incased in concrete, carrying a reinforced floor slab 8 inches thick.

On June 30, 1920, the work of construction was entirely completed and the bridge provisionally accepted.

The total amount expended on this contract during the year is \$21,969.14, which was paid from a special appropriation created by the legislature on December 12, 1918, for the reconstruction of public buildings and other structures damaged by the earthquake.

Bridge on road No. 3, Guayama-Ponce section, Inabon River Bridge.—The bridge built over the Inabon River on the Guayama-Ponce section of road No. 3, which was fully described in last year's report was opened to traffic on October 26, 1919. The total cost of the structure, amounting to \$34,665.56, was paid from a special appropriation approved for this construction.

Bridge on road No. 8, Lares-Adjuntas section, Rio Grande de Arecibo Bridge.—As stated in last year's report, a contract was approved on March 31, 1919, amounting to \$27,190.45, for the construction of a bridge over the Arecibo River. The work of construction was carried out by contract and the bridge was opened to traffic on March 1, 1920.

The bridge as constructed has a very pleasing appearance, and on account of the fine workmanship displayed by the contractor is without doubt one of the best built structures of its kind in our road system.

The total cost of this bridge, amounting to \$35,744.84, was paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

Bridge on road No. 3, Guayama-Ponce section, Descalabrado River Bridge.—This is the most important bridge which remains to be built on the Guayama-Ponce road, and plans are already completed for the construction of a reinforced concrete structure 32.5 meters long, for which bids will be shortly called for.

Bridge over the Rio Grande de Loiza on road No. 23.—Road No. 23 starts at kilometer 2 of road No. 3, Rio Piedras-Carolina section, and ends at the town of Trujillo Alto, having a length of 7 kilometers. At about 1 kilometer from the town it crosses the Rio Grande de Loiza, which is the most important river in the island. During the rainy season floods frequently cut off all traffic on this road, sometimes for a period of two and three days.

This condition made the construction of a bridge at this place a matter of the utmost importance, as this is the only outlet to our road system that the town has at present. As soon as funds were available, its construction was undertaken and a contract approved on June 3, 1919, amounting to \$19,500.

The bridge as designed is a reinforced concrete structure with 9 spans 10 meters each, made of steel I beams incased in concrete, carrying a reinforced concrete floor slab 8 inches thick. The bridge is provided with a railing made of 2-inch galvanized iron pipe. If the bridge had been designed so as to have its floor level above the high floods of the Loiza River and its roadway of the standard width, it would have been a very expensive structure; for this reason it was designed carrying a narrow roadway, at such an elevation that it will be entirely submerged during unusual high floods.

The work of construction was carried out in full accordance with plans and specifications and the bridge was finally opened to traffic on March 19, 1920.

The total amount expended on this contract was \$18,097.97, and the total expenditure during the fiscal year is \$18,939.58, which includes all expenses due to inspection, and was paid from the general appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1919-20.

Bridge over Aguacate Creek on road No. 3, Humacao-Yabucoa section.—A contract amounting to \$7,953.20 was approved on December 29, 1919, which included the construction of a single-span, reinforced concrete bridge 10 meters long over Aguacate Creek. The structure consists of abutments of plain concrete resting on a wood pile foundation, supporting six steel I beams which carry the bridge floor, consisting of a 6-inch reinforced concrete slab.

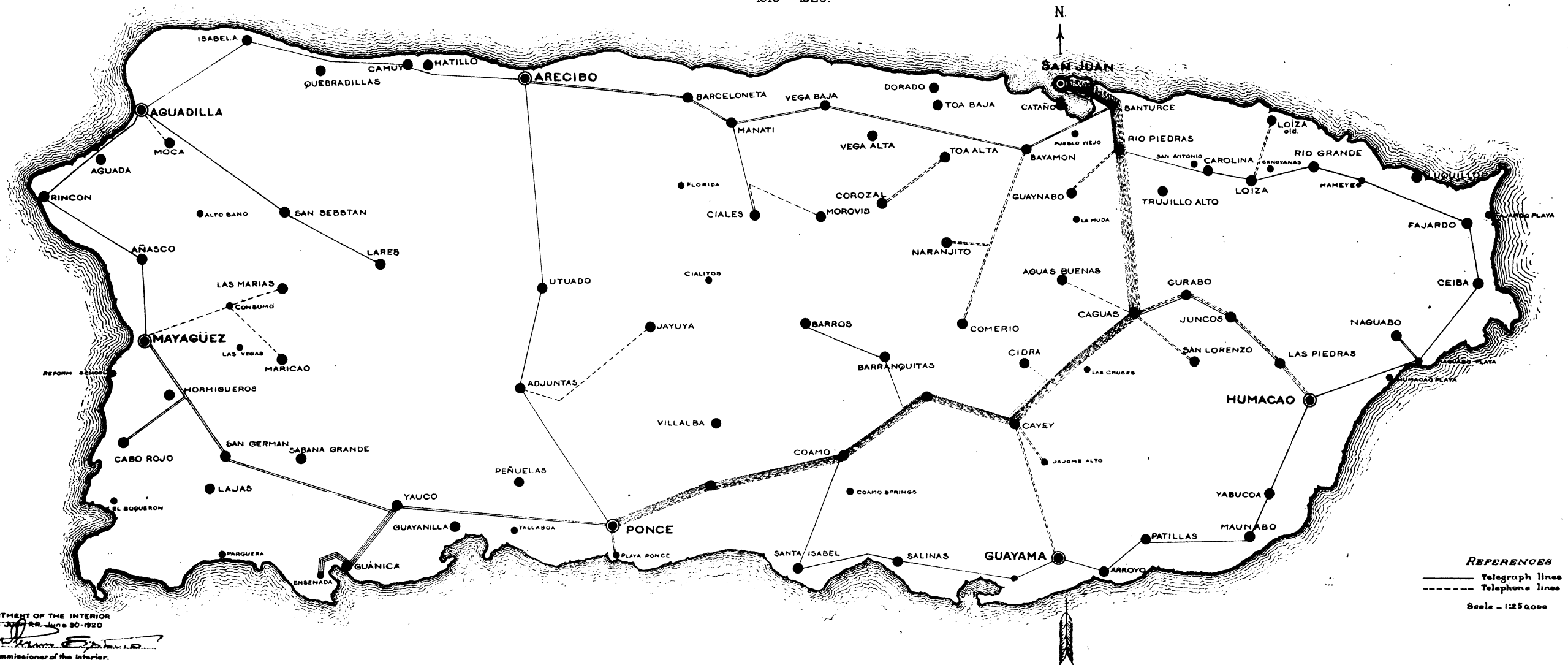
MAP

SHOWING TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN OPERATION

BY INSULAR GOVERNMENT

TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

1919 - 1920.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SAN JUAN, P.R., June 30, 1920

Commissioner of the Interior.

Oversized Foldout

The construction work was undertaken and carried out rapidly and the bridge was opened to traffic on June 1, 1920.

The total expended on this bridge during the year has been \$9,082.54, paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

Bridge over Maricao River at Las Vegas, Mayaguez-Maricao road.—The section, Las Vegas-Maricao, of this road crosses, at the Maricao end, the Maricao River, utilizing the same crossing as the old municipal road between Mayaguez and Maricao. This old municipal road effected this crossing by means of a wooden bridge with masonry abutments, entirely inadequate for an insular highway. It was therefore decided to construct a new permanent bridge, utilizing the old abutment on the Las Vegas side, which was found to be in good condition.

The work of construction was started and completed within the specified contract time at a cost of \$7,305.07.

The bridge is made of two spans, 7 meters long each, composed of reinforced concrete beams carrying a floor slab 15 centimeters thick. The bridge is provided with concrete parapets, and is rated as a first-class construction.

Bridge over Las Palmas Creek on road No. 8, Aguadillalares section.—One of the culverts that was badly damaged by the earthquake of October 1918, was the old brick arch culvert built by the municipality of Moca before the construction of the insular road. This culvert had been utilized by the public using this section of road, since its reconstruction several years ago. As frequent repairs had been necessary, it was thought expedient to build in its place a single-span, reinforced concrete bridge 6 meters long, for the construction of which a contract was approved on August 18, 1919, amounting to \$3,325. The structure as built consists of a reinforced concrete slab 18 inches thick, supported by plain concrete abutments resting on a wooden pile foundation.

The work was successfully completed at a total cost of \$5,248.84, paid from the general appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1919-20.

Bridge over Bucarabones Creek, Bayamon-Toa Alta road.—On the municipal road known as Camino Escache, in the municipality of Toa Alta and near the insular road now under construction there existed an old concrete bridge over Bucarabones Creek in such a bad condition that it was thought advisable to build a new bridge, so that it would serve the insular highway when constructed.

Work was undertaken by administration due to the limited funds available. The bridge is a single-span structure 10 meters long, using reinforced concrete beams, on which a 6-inch reinforced concrete floor slab carrying the roadway, was placed. The abutments of plain concrete rest on a gravel foundation.

The work of construction was satisfactorily completed at a cost of \$4,776.22, which was paid from the appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1919-20.

Bridge over the Rio Blanco, Lares-Adjuntas road.—The section of road between the Rio Blanco and Garganta Vilella now under construction will not be accessible to traffic unless a bridge is built at the point where it crosses the Rio Blanco. It was decided therefore to proceed with the construction of a bridge at this place, and for this purpose a contract was approved January 3, 1919, amounting to \$33,919.50.

The bridge carries two reinforced concrete arches, 17-meter span each, with abutments and end walls of monolithic concrete founded directly on rock.

Work done up to June 30, 1920, comprises the completion of the abutments and center pier and the earth fill on the two approaches. The forms for casting the concrete arches are already in place, but on account of nonarrival of the special steel reinforcement the work has come practically to a standstill.

The total amount expended on this bridge during the fiscal year amounts to \$14,864.70, and was paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

Bridge over Achiot Creek on road No. 11, Ciales-Juana Diaz section.—The Villalba-Divisoria section of the Ciales-Juana Diaz road, could not be opened to traffic unless a bridge over Achiot Creek was constructed, since the ford in use is very dangerous on account of its rocky nature.

As soon as funds were available a contract was entered into on July 23, 1919, amounting to \$12,626.97, calling for the erection of a 20-meter reinforced concrete bridge.

On account of the lack of building materials the work has not progressed as much as it was planned, so that up to June 30, 1920, the abutments and central pier had been finished only as high as the elevation of the floor beams.

The total amount expended during the year on this construction is \$5,509.18, and was paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

Bridge over Maricao River, on Mayaguez-Maricao road, Las Vegas-Maricao section.—The Mayaguez-Maricao road crosses the Maricao River at Las Vegas, and in order to facilitate traffic a narrow concrete bridge of the submergible type had been erected by private contribution. As this was only a temporary structure, a new permanent bridge of standard width was designed and its construction undertaken. A contract was approved on April 30, 1920, amounting to \$18,514.92, which provides for the construction of a 30-meter span reinforced concrete bridge.

The bridge has three 10-meter spans formed by I beams incased in concrete, supporting a 6-inch reinforced floor slab. The piers and abutments are of plain concrete, of monolithic construction, and rest directly on a fine rock bed.

On June 30, 1920, the piers and abutments were finished, and work had been started on the relocation of the road at the two approaches; work on the remaining part of the structure has been suspended for the present until the arrival of the steel I beams and other reinforcement necessary for its termination.

The total amount expended on this bridge during the fiscal year is \$9,641.70, and was paid from the \$2,000,000 road-bond fund.

Bridge over Rio Grande de Jayuya, road No. 15, Alto Bandera-Jayuya section.—The Rio Grande de Jayuya crosses this section of road between kilometers 17 and 18, and very often during the rainy season traffic is interrupted, cutting off the town of Jayuya from all outside communication.

The construction of a bridge at this place was therefore of great importance, and funds being available a project was prepared, and a contract approved on February 3, 1920, amounting to \$12,503.70, to carry out this construction.

The work was started and has progressed rather slowly on account of lack of materials. On June 30, 1920, the work finished consisted in the construction of the piers and abutments. The amount spent during the year on this bridge is \$4,314.92, which has been paid from the general appropriation for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1919-20.

The municipality of Jayuya has contributed the sum of \$3,500 to help in carrying out the construction of this bridge.

Bridge over Cibuco River, on road No. 20, Corozal-Morovis section.—The Corozal-Morovis section of this road crosses the Cibuco River at about kilometer 2. As the banks of this river are very steep, the road can not be used until a bridge is built at this place. To avoid this a project was prepared, and a contract approved on April 26, 1920, amounting to \$13,353.42, which included the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge 20 meters long.

The bridge as designed consists of two spans 10 meters long each, formed by five reinforced concrete beams carrying a 6-inch floor slab. The foundations of the center pier and abutments have been finished, but work is now suspended for lack of cement and reinforcement.

The total amount expended during the year on this contract is \$2,944.42, and was paid from the \$2,000,000 road bond fund.

Small landing piers at Mayaguez and Ponce Harbors.—In addition to the construction work described above, the bureau of public works took charge of the construction of small passenger landing piers at Mayaguez and Ponce Harbors.

On April 17, 1920, a contract was approved for the construction of the Mayaguez landing pier amounting to \$8,005.10, and up to June 30, 1920, about 25 per cent of the total work of construction had been finished and \$2,303.72 certified to the contractor.

On May 4, 1920, a contract was approved for the construction of the Ponce pier amounting to \$4,952.44. On June 30, 1920, the only work done was the driving of a few concrete piles for the foundation, the amount paid to the contractor being only \$1,242.81.

Reconstruction of pier at Vieques.—For the first time the legislature at its last session appropriated funds for the maintenance and reconstruction of harbor structures, and plans were prepared for the execution of the necessary work to the small Vieques landing, which had been partly destroyed by action of the sea.

An estimate amounting to \$1,950, was prepared for the reconstruction of this structure and work was started by administration due to the nature of the repairs. As a matter of economy, convict labor was used in this work, so that same was completed at a total expenditure of only \$1,310.48.

The total amount expended in the reconstruction of harbor structures, outside of San Juan Harbor, which have been under the control of this division, amounts to \$4,857.01, paid from appropriation for the maintenance and reconstruction of government harbor structures, fiscal year 1919-20.

The attached table shows the amount expended from the \$2,000,000 bond issue prior to and during the past fiscal year on surveys and construction of the various roads and bridges:

Expenditures from road bond fund of \$2,000,000, act of 1916. .

Roads and bridges.	1916-1918		1918-19		1919-20		Total.
	Survey.	Construc- tion.	Survey.	Construc- tion.	Survey.	Construc- tion.	
Lares-Adjuntas.....	\$18,943.97	\$30,469.98	\$9,083.42	\$67,271.49	\$7,736.58	\$138,074.19	\$271,570.63
Ciales-Juana Diaz.....	11,943.97	32,181.37	2,448.37	56,631.05	9,988.08	75,640.98	188,824.31
Corozal-Barros.....	12,924.20	55,142.95	1,003.77	16,148.87		29,563.12	114,782.91
Utuaño-Lares.....	2,837.23				4,060.74		6,897.97
Mayaguez-Maricao.....	5,979.62	19,377.35	217.02	20,678.33	279.44	37,225.43	83,757.19
Yauco-Lares.....	4,392.33	29,802.58	5,467.03	50,225.38	1,313.10	55,138.72	146,339.14
Arecibo-Lares.....	580.08	63,556.88	377.69	74,428.17	173.60	40,587.14	179,703.56
Maricao-Indiera.....	2,402.57		1,169.41		140.58	16,328.73	20,041.29
Guayanes River Bridge.....		7,011.98		17,896.55			24,908.53
Ingenio and Cortadera Bridges.....		8,432.37		3,242.18			11,674.55
Yabucoa River Bridge.....		390.27		22,346.94			22,737.21
Bridge over Aguacate Creek.....					55.56	9,082.54	9,138.10
Bridges over Quebradas Ceiba, Emajagua and Vuel- tas.....		16,469.00		5,826.05			22,295.05
Naguabo-Ceiba Bridges.....	14.00						14.00
Vieques Road.....		8,111.00		11,075.93		16,926.01	36,112.94
Loiza-Juncos.....			2,485.12		1,166.54	11,814.52	15,466.18
Comerio-Cidra.....					5,102.19	25,314.93	30,417.12
La Muda-Guaynabo.....					1,310.16	8,570.47	9,880.63
Naguabo-Juncos.....					4,317.26		4,317.26
Corozal-Morovis.....					1,275.83	33,937.97	35,213.80
San Sebastian-Las Marias.....					4,599.39	5,966.17	10,565.56
Barros-Jayuya.....					47.50		47.50
Purchase and repairs of sur- veying instruments.....	918.87		308.88		529.82		1,757.57
Total.....	60,927.33	270,945.73	22,560.71	345,770.94	42,096.37	504,170.92	1,246,472.00
Plus expenses bond issue.....		775.99		925.37			1,701.36
Total expenditure to date.....							1,248,173.36

Statement showing the number of kilometers of road built up to the year 1920, the approximate total cost, and the average cost per kilometer.

Year.	Kilometers of roads built.			Approximate cost.	Average cost per kilometer.
	State roads.	Provincial roads.	Total.		
Spanish Government:					
Previous to 1871.....	48		48		
1874-1878.....	38	11	49		
1879-1883.....	58	5	63		
1884-1888.....	32	12	44	\$3,484,627	\$13,720
1889-1893.....					
1894-1898.....	27	23	50		
American Government, insular roads:					
1898-99.....		13	13		
1899-1903.....	297		297	1,775,486	5,727
1904-1908.....	325		325	1,515,637	4,663
1909-1913.....	188		188	1,379,594	7,338
1914-1918.....	112		112	1,300,239	11,610
1918-19.....	41		41	412,076	10,050
1919-20.....	29		29	337,864	11,650
Total.....	1,195	64	1,259	10,205,523	9,251

This statement does not include the section of road under construction between the San Antonio and Martin Pena Bridges, which, in the portion already built, has an average cost of \$40,830 per kilometer. This high cost per kilometer is due to the fact that this road is located entirely within an urban zone, has a special width, and other features not found in the standard insular roads.

Table showing cost per kilometer of road completed during fiscal year 1919-20.

Road.	Section.	Length in kilo- meters.	Total cost.	Cost per kilo- meter.
No. 8. Aguadilla-Adjuntas.....	Lares-Adjuntas.....	9.2	\$111,880	\$12,160
No. 11. Manati-Juana Diaz.....	Ciales-Juana Diaz.....	6.0	60,280	10,046
No. 16. Yauco-Lares.....	Yauco, road No. 8.....	2.5	37,246	15,698
Mavaguez-Maricao.....	Las Vegas-Maricao.....	1.6	11,165	6,978
No. 10. Toa-Alta Coamo.....	Corozal-Batros.....	2.8	30,400	10,857
San Sebastian-Las Marias.....	San Sebastian-Las Marias.....	2.0	9,573	4,786
No. 20. Morovis-Naranjito.....	Corozal-Morovis.....	1.5	21,000	14,000
No. 14. Consumo, road No. 8.....	Maricao, road No. 8.....	1.0	16,300	16,300
No. 22. Las Cruces-Comerio.....	Comerio-Cidra.....	2.0	23,100	11,550
Vieques Island.....	Mosquito-Playa Grande.....	.88	16,920	21,150
Total.....		29.4	337,874	123,525

Average cost per kilometer, \$11,650.

NOTE.—In this table is not included the section of road between the San Antonio and Martin Pena Bridges, which in the part already constructed has an average cost of \$40,830 per kilometer. This high average is due to the fact that this road runs through an urban zone, and has special width and other features not found on the standard insular highways.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the many recommendations which would tend to facilitate the means we have at our disposal for carrying out the construction of roads and bridges I wish to mention only those which are of the greatest importance and can be solved only by the legislature. These recommendations are as follows:

1. The solution of the problem concerning the acquisition of constructing materials.

2. To appropriate the necessary amounts so as to continue without interruption the road construction plan of 1916.

3. To amend joint resolution No. 5 of the legislature approved May 12, 1920, to temporarily suspend the construction of certain public works and to provide funds to carry them out by the creation of a special fund.

Regarding recommendation No. 1, I think it advisable to reorganize the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation. The law under which the bureau is now managed should be amended so as to increase its buying power in order that its purposes be not limited to the purchasing of materials as required by the different departments from time to time. This inconvenience could be obviated if the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation had at its disposal sufficient working capital to acquire such materials as steel, cement, lumber, paint, plumbing fixtures, etc., on a large scale and at the same low prices as obtained by local merchants, thus permitting the bureau to make prompt delivery of the material required for public works at lower prices. In order that the bureau might work under the plan outlined herewith, it is necessary that it be allowed an additional working capital of not less than \$200,000. If the law would have been revised making it possible for the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation to act as a purchasing agent on a large scale, the suspension of certain public works which have suddenly developed upon this department lately on account of lack of building materials in the local market would have been avoided.

The second recommendation which refers to the increasing of funds for the construction of roads and bridges tends to demonstrate the urgent necessity to augment the means at our disposal in order to bring to a completion the road construction plan provided in law No. 71, authorizing an issue of bonds of The People of Porto Rico in the amount of \$2,000,000 for this purpose. This law provided that the construction of the different roads be carried out in the order of preference established by the economy commission appointed by the legislature to this effect, and provided further that the \$2,000,000 authorized by this law be expended as far as possible simultaneously in all the seven districts in which the island is divided. To carry out this provision of the law, sections of road are now under construction all over the island, and therefore a large construction plan is being developed.

The length of roads completed up to June 30, 1920, and the work unfinished, which is being done under several contracts, will entirely exhaust the \$2,000,000 appropriated by law No. 71 of April 13, 1916.

The average cost per kilometer of road constructed to date is estimated at \$12,000; based on this average cost it is figured that with the \$2,000,000 of the bonds already sold we shall be able to finish 166 kilometers of road.

With the \$1,000,000 appropriated by law No. 49 of June 13, 1919, we estimate to construct 84 kilometers more, or a total of 250 kilometers of road to be completed with the total appropriation of \$3,000,000, if labor and cost of construction materials are the same as during the fiscal year just ended.

The \$3,000,000 provided for road construction by laws above mentioned were assigned to develop a plan comprising 750 kilometers of road, of which, as above stated, 250 kilometers can only be constructed with the money appropriated, there still remaining 500 kilometers for the construction of which there is not money available. Under such conditions, and taking into consideration that the work under contract on this date, and the cost of construction of various sections of road for which bids are soon to be advertised will consume the \$3,000,000 appropriated, I believe the moment has arrived to request our next legislature for the necessary funds to complete the road plan, if it is their policy to continue the execution of the plan authorized under act No. 71 of 1916. Otherwise, if this important matter is not taken into consideration at the next regular session of the legislature in February, 1921, we will have to wait until the year 1923, too late for relief.

If the present average construction of 40 kilometers per year is kept up, a period of about 16 years will be required to bring to completion the plan now under way; but probably this is not the intention of our legislature nor the wish of the people; it becomes necessary, therefore, to make an effort to increase by 100 per cent the number of kilometers annually constructed, which could only be accomplished by having the necessary funds at our disposal. To this end a law should be enacted by the next legislature increasing the special road tax now established, so as to allow The People of Porto Rico to issue annually bonds amounting to \$1,000,000; otherwise it would be necessary to limit our scope to the work now under construction and soon stop our activities. If the increase of the tax above proposed is deemed to be unwise or excessive, then I recommend that the financial condition of our treasury be investigated at the close of the present fiscal year to see if it is possible to appropriate from the general funds in the treasury an amount of at least \$500,000 yearly, with the object of developing the proposed road building plan on a smaller scale.

The third recommendation regarding joint resolution No. 5, approved on May 12, 1920, to temporarily suspend the construction of certain public works and to provide funds to carry them out by the creation of a special fund, must be amended for the following reasons:

This joint resolution in its second section provided a fund which is known as Special fund for the construction of public works, and shall be formed as follows:

1. Of 50 per cent of the surplus in the insular budget for 1920-21.
2. Of the sum of \$150,000 which, during the fiscal year 1920-21 and during ensuing fiscal years, may be transferred to said special fund out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as hereinafter provided.
3. Of such other sums as the Legislature of Porto Rico may from time to time appropriate to be covered into said special fund.

The surplus in the budget for any fiscal year can not be exactly known, since, as provided by law, all accounts against the government are kept open until two years after the expiration of the fiscal year, and as these surpluses are really indeterminate and will depend largely on the future needs of the different departments, it might result that we will have to depend entirely on the \$150,000 appropriated yearly for the construction of work, approved since the year 1907, the value of which is estimated at \$1,400,000, requiring, therefore, a period of 10 years for its completion.

Based on this fact, I recommend that the law be amended in such a manner that an amount of \$500,000 be assigned annually instead of \$150,000, to create the special fund with which to carry out the construction of those works included in a plan that the commission created by the joint resolution No. 5, of May 12, 1920, will present.

SURVEY AND PROJECTS OF NEW ROADS AND BRIDGES.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the organization in charge of the surveying of roads and bridges was as follows:

Office force.—One engineer and two assistants in charge of the general inspection and supervision of the work and six draftsmen and one stenographer completed the force in the main office.

Field force—Lares-Adjuntas road.—One surveying party engaged in the location work, in the section between Garganta Vilella, kilometer 54.4, and Plan Bonito,

kilometer 59.8, on road No. 8 (Aguadilla-Adjuntas). Another party in the section between Río Yahuecas, kilometer 10, from road No. 6, near Adjuntas, and the divide, kilometer 14.5, from Adjuntas, between the Limani and Guayo Rivers.

Ciales-Juana Díaz road.—One party in charge of the location work in the section known as Cialitos, kilometer 26.6, and Garganta Vicens, kilometer 32.4, from Manati, road No. 11.

Naguabo-Juncos road.—One party was detailed to take charge of the preliminary survey of this road, starting from its origin at Juncos-Las Piedras road, kilometer 14.7, toward the place known as Pena Pobre, 11.7 kilometers in length, where the road constructed several years ago, from Naguabo to the west, comes to an end.

La Muda-Guaynabo road.—One party was placed in charge of the preliminary and final location of this section of road, 3.9 kilometers in length, from kilometer 21.6 of road No. 1, to the town of Guaynabo.

San Sebastian-Las Marias road.—A party was detailed to make the preliminary survey of the section between kilometer 6 of this same road, and the town of Las Marias, kilometer 15.4.

Morovis-Corozal road.—A party completing the preliminary survey of the section between Carreras River, kilometer 4.8, and the town of Morovis, kilometer 12 of road No. 20.

Comerio-Cidra road.—A party was detailed to finish the location of the section between "La Sabana," kilometer 3.2, and the town of Cidra, kilometer 12.4.

Ceiba-Ensenada road.—A party was engaged in the preliminary survey and final location of the section, 4.48 kilometers in length, between Ceiba and Ensenada.

Utua-Lares road.—A surveying party was detailed to take charge of the preliminary survey in the section of the Utua-Lares road, between the Arecibo-Utua road, kilometer 50.6, and the place known as Boqueron, 5.6 kilometers in length.

Bayamon-Toa Alta road.—The preliminary survey and final location of the section through the place known as Pajaros, between Quebrada "Escache," kilometer 4.1, and the town of Toa Alta, kilometer 10.

Río Piedras-Guaynabo road.—Preliminary survey and final location of this section, 4.8 kilometers in length, passing near the grounds of the insular sanatorium.

Jayuya-Barros road.—Preliminary survey of the section between the town of Jayuya, kilometer 21.6 of road No. 15, and Cialitos, kilometer 26.6 of road No. 11.

A description of the roads that have been surveyed is given below:

Lares-Adjuntas road.—Garganta Vilella, kilometer 54.4 to Plan Bonito section, kilometer 59.8: The location of this portion of road was made by the department several years ago, and after comparing this route with all other possible ones, it was adopted as being the shortest, most economical, and convenient.

The work consisted, therefore, in the final location of the line, introducing several changes along several stretches so as to increase the length of the road in order to decrease the maximum grades. With these changes it was possible to take advantage of less steep ground and so decreasing the amount of earthwork; the final location was completed during October, giving a total length of 5,376.90 meters. The complete project was also prepared so that it was possible to call for bids by the middle of June.

Section between the Yahuecas River, kilometer 10 near Adjuntas, and the divide between Guayo and Limani Rivers, kilometer 14.5: The original location of the section of Lares-Adjuntas road included between the Guayo and Yahuecas Rivers started at the Guayo River, then climbing up to the divide between this and the Limani River, it followed this divide until coming near the Yahuecas River, suddenly dropped down to cross this, following up its right bank.

After a general inspection of the location of this section of road, which had been surveyed in 1915, it was decided that in order to better serve the zone crossed by this road certain changes in its final location were advisable.

It was decided, therefore, to follow the Guayo River upstream for a length of 1 kilometer, then cross the Guayo-Limani divide, descending into the valley of the Limani River, follow the same downstream until its junction with the Yahuecas River was reached.

This final location has greatly improved the future road, especially as to the general layout and the advantages of having easier grades, besides providing access to the territory on both sides of the divide. The length of this section as finally located is 4½ kilometers.

The final location in the field is finished; the plotting of the notes and the preparing of the plans is under way, the project will soon be ready for advertisement, and the construction of this section may proceed without delay.

Ciales-Juana Díaz road.—During the fiscal year two sections of road have been surveyed, one starting from the place on the main divide, kilometer 23 from Juana

Diaz and reaches the Toro Negro River at kilometer 29. The other section surveyed started at kilometer 26 at Cialitos, southward toward Garganta Vicens, kilometer 32.4 from Manati.

As the survey of the Divisoria-Toro Negro section was completed several years ago, a party was engaged to relocate same, taking all necessary topographical data so as to prepare the complete project. The section of this road formerly located came to an end at the crossing of the Toro Negro River, kilometer 17 from Villalba, an additional length of 1 kilometer was then located, following the course of the Toro Negro River, in order to reach a point accessible to country roads. Complete plans for same are now finished, giving a final length of 6 kilometers of road located and ready for construction.

The project does not include the bridges over Dona Juana Creek and Toro Negro River, as their location requires a special investigation of the sites in order to decide what type of bridge should be designed as the safest and most economical.

Cialitos, kilometer 26.6, to Garganta Vicens section, kilometer 32.4: The party in charge of this survey was engaged in completing the final location of this section, as the preliminary survey was finished some years ago as far as 1 kilometer south of Cialitos. Besides finishing the final location, 5 kilometers more were surveyed, reaching a place known as Garganta Vicens.

This location follows the divide between Toro Negro and Cialitos Rivers, taking advantage of all low crossings and developing its course within the valley of the Cialitos River. This route, being located high on the mountain side saves the building of a great number of culverts and drain pipes, but on account of the steepness of the land the earthwork will be of some magnitude.

Naguabo-Juncos road.—This road was formerly surveyed by the Spanish Government, and part of the earthwork was removed. The present location follows the route surveyed as far as possible, but as another road now under construction joins the towns of Juncos and Canovanas, a general survey of all the region was made to decide the possibility of locating a common stretch which might be utilized by both the Juncos-Naguabo and Juncos-Canovanas sections. A reconnoissance was made, starting from kilometer 10 of the Loiza-Juncos road, which rises to the divide of the Canovanillas and Juncos Rivers, then crossing the last-mentioned river, in order to reach the town of Juncos. Data was also taken to decide on the final location of the Naguabo-Juncos portion, and it was found that it was practicable and very advantageous to have a stretch of this route common to both roads under project. This common section will begin at the Juncos-Las Piedras road, at Torres; it crosses the Gurabo River, reaching the estate of Mr. Jose Avalo, and hence it branches toward the towns of Naguabo and Loiza.

The Juncos-Naguabo section, 11 kilometers long, has been completely surveyed. All field notes have been taken and final plans will soon be ready for commencing the work.

La Muda Guaynabo road.—This road, 4 kilometers in length, begins at the town of Guaynabo, then follows the Blasina Creek after crossing one of its tributaries, Quebrada Los Muertos, rising then to the divide between this creek and Quebrada Lajas, and finally connecting with the insular road, Rio Piedras-Caguas section, at kilometer 21.

Ceiba-Ensenada Honda road.—This portion of road, 4.3 kilometers long, was of very easy location, running through level territory. The plotting of the field notes and the preparation of the final plans are under way.

This road gives facilities to the transportation of products and merchandise through the port of Ensenada to the region of Ceiba.

San Sebastian-Las Marias road.—A section 3 kilometers in length, beginning at kilometer 24 from road No. 8, was surveyed in addition to the first stretch, now under construction, reported last fiscal year. The party in charge took all field data necessary so as to be able to include an additional section of 1 kilometer, thus reaching a suitable point of easy access to the surrounding territory. As soon as plans were ready a contract was let covering the work, and at present this road is under construction.

There remains to be built in this road to bring it to completion the following section:

Starting at kilometer 7, on the divide between the Sonador and Guasio Rivers, the line of survey descends along the valley of the river crossing it, then rising along the bank of the Quebrada Cintrona, one of its affluents, it reaches the town of Las Marias, at a place known as Pueblo Nuevo.

A road included in the insular plan of roads from Lares to Las Marias will probably join this section at the Guayo River crossing. The bridge at this point will then be

used by both roads and there will be a common stretch into Las Marias. The portion surveyed this year, starts from kilometer 6 and goes to kilometer 15.4. The project that is being prepared includes the rest of the road as far as the town of Las Marias.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The organization in charge of the maintenance and repairs of our roads was fully explained in last year's report.

During the year just ended the same system of continuous maintenance has been followed, there still remaining the 11 districts into which the island has been divided. The number of kilometers in each district in charge of an overseer ranges from 90 to 140, and each district is subdivided into sections of 25 kilometers attended by a foreman who reports directly, to the overseer each section is further subdivided into 3 or 4 kilometer sections, having a road mender to care for it.

The following list shows the personnel permanently employed during the year on the work of road maintenance, whose salaries are paid from the general appropriation for road maintenance. The engineer in charge of the division is paid from the general budget for the Bureau of Public Works.

Office force.

1 chief clerk.	1 stenographer.
2 assistant clerks.	2 typewriters.
1 bookkeeper.	2 paymasters.
1 requisition clerk.	1 assistant clerk paymaster.

Field force.

1 general inspector.	8 police foremen.
1 master mechanic.	12 road-roller drivers.
1 assistant mechanic.	405 road menders.
1 storehouse keeper.	1 master mason.
11 road overseers.	1 master carpenter.
8 assistant overseers.	1 corral boss.
51 foremen.	2 chauffeurs.

Appropriation for road maintenance.—The amount appropriated by the legislature for the maintenance and repairs of insular roads and bridges during the fiscal year just ended was \$807,000, the same as the previous year, it being provided that out of this amount \$7,000 should be spent for the relocation of the road near Aguadilla and \$40,000 should be spent on the maintenance of the sections of roads going through the urban zones of the towns.

The above appropriation was expended as shown in the following distribution:

Purchase and placing of stone for repairing macadam.....	\$343,483.67
Renewing wearing surface.....	3,989.05
General cleaning and removal of landslides.....	7,369.04
Road-menders' salaries.....	122,610.89
Purchase of and repairs to machinery and tools.....	45,017.87
Bridges and culverts.....	74,640.66
Retaining and protection walls.....	1,747.02
Construction and repairs to road houses.....	10,014.35
Purchase and spreading of asphalt on macadam.....	39,493.01
Reducing grades and changes of alignments.....	20,087.38
Inspection and field supervision.....	76,935.15
General expenses.....	23,757.74
Total.....	769,145.82

This total amount was paid out for services rendered and materials purchased up to June 30, 1920. The balance remaining from this appropriation, amounting to \$35,854.18, was reserved to meet the cost of completing the bridges over Rio Grande de Jayuya and Barcelona at Mayaguez, and also to pay the cost of materials ordered but not yet delivered, and bills pending collection from the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, the purchasing agency or the insular government.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Purchase and placing of stone.—The largest item of expenditure in road maintenance is the purchase of broken stone and the resurfacing and reconstruction of the old macadams. Up to June 30, 1920, the roads built and under maintenance reached a

total of 1,240 kilometers, and according to the reports of the overseers 500 kilometers of the total length needed entire resurfacing. The quantity of broken stone asked for by the overseers and approved by the bureau of public works as necessary for the adequate upkeep of the insular roads during the year amounted to 133,408 cubic meters, at an estimated cost of \$282,756.86, or an average cost of \$2.12 per cubic meter. The quantity of broken stone purchased, however, could not reach the amount asked for, as the funds appropriated for the maintenance of roads were not sufficient to cover all the work planned, due to the high cost of materials and high wages, so the bureau of public works made arrangements to purchase and use only 126,049 cubic meters of broken stone.

After calling for bids for the furnishing of the above material, proposals were received on May 5, 1919, and contracts were awarded for the furnishing of 61,569 cubic meters of broken stone, which represents 49 per cent of the total quantity obtained during the year. The remaining 64,480 cubic meters were obtained by administration, using free and convict laborers and also by means of private agreements or direct purchase orders, each amounting to less than \$300. The total cost of the 61,569 cubic meters furnished by contract amounted to \$135,469.15, giving an average of \$2.20 per cubic meter. The cost of the 64,480 cubic meters of stone furnished by administration was \$100,708.88, giving an average of \$1.58 per cubic meter. The total quantity of 126,049 cubic meters cost \$236,178.03, resulting in an average cost of \$1.88 per cubic meter. No overhead expenses nor charges for depreciation of equipment were included in the cost of stone furnished by administration. These expenses amount to \$0.18 per cubic meter, so that the average cost of this stone should be \$1.76 per cubic meter.

The gradual increase from year to year in the cost of stone, due mainly to the increase in wages and the cost of transportation, is noteworthy. At present the hire of ox carts for hauling stone varies from \$6 to \$10 per day. While years ago this item was only \$2 to \$3 per day. In many localities it is practically impossible to obtain any means of transportation. The bureau of public works is purchasing rock crushers and motor vehicles as means of lowering the present cost of broken stone.

Average cost per cubic meter of broken stone furnished 1910-1920.—1910, \$1.20; 1911, \$1.55; 1912, \$1.68; 1913, \$1.42; 1914, \$1.65; 1915, \$1.32; 1916, \$1.43; 1917, \$1.62; 1918, \$1.72; 1919, \$1.70; 1920, \$1.88.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were on hand, left over from the preceding year, 29,521 cubic meters of stone. This amount, added to the quantity purchased during the fiscal year, makes a total of 154,521 cubic meters. Of this total, there were used in resurfacing and reconstructing the old macadams 127,382.25 cubic meters. Last year's record amounted to 126,986 cubic meters.

Cubic meters of broken stone placed, its cost and average during the years 1910-1920.

Years.	Total cubic meters placed.	Cost of placing.	Average cost of placing per cubic meter.	Average cubic meters placed per kilometer.
1910	69,449.00	\$51,914.34	\$0.75	71.44
1911	67,450.62	56,240.98	.83	69.25
1912	67,639.04	60,501.76	.89	68.21
1913	87,040.17	69,307.77	.78	52.11
1914	104,297.20	87,934.65	.84	97.68
1915	85,354.48	75,117.97	.88	77.67
1916	84,070.56	65,686.61	.78	74.60
1917	96,479.13	78,147.08	.81	84.75
1918	98,631.00	76,170.54	.77	85.30
1919	126,986.75	95,366.54	.70	105.62
1920	127,382.25	108,205.84	.84	102.16

The stone was put in place at an average cost of \$0.84 per cubic meter, which represents an increase of \$0.09 over the cost of this item for the year before. This increase is due mainly to the higher wages and the increase in the prices of fuel and lubricants. It is believed that this average cost of placing stone in macadams can be greatly reduced in the future by a more intensive use of scarifiers for removing the old surfaces. The total unit cost of stone purchased and placed was \$2.72 per cubic meter, being 27 cents higher than the cost per cubic meter of the same class of work during the preceding year.

Renewing wearing surfaces.—This item includes small amounts spent on repairs made by help furnished to road menders, comprising the spreading of new binder over

the road surfaces, filling in depressions and ruts, and the spreading of gravel and "tosca" screenings over such roads for which no stone for macadams was available. The total amount expended on this item during the year was \$3,989.05.

General cleaning and removal of landslides.—No violent storms or heavy showers destructive of road surfaces occurred during the year, but during January and February, which are generally drought months, there were heavy rains, which contributed greatly to the wearing away of the surfaces of those roads over which there was a considerable vehicular traffic, especially such as were not designed to support the heavy traffic during those months on account of the railroad strike which suspended the operations of the American railroad lines and augmented the haulage of merchandise and sugar cane over our roads. The general cleaning and removing of landslides is practically done whenever possible by road menders, and only the cost of that work, which had to be rushed to completion with the aid of road-menders' helpers, is charged to the above heading. The total amount expended on this item during the year was \$7,369.04.

Work accomplished by road menders.—The second item in point of importance of those shown in the distribution of expenses given amounts to \$122,610.89, and covers the salaries and expenses of the permanent force of employees designated as road menders. This force is in charge of all work of an urgent character, such as the removal of landslides and obstructions in the side ditches, the cleaning of culverts and drainpipes, the maintenance of the surface of the macadam, the daily patrolling of the sections under their charge, the planting and care of shade trees along the roads, and other duties imposed upon them by the head office.

Purchase and repairs of machinery.—The total expenditure incurred during the year in the purchase and repairs of machinery amounted to \$45,117.77, divided as follows:

Purchase of extra parts for rollers, motors, and stone crushers	\$4,174.07
Purchase of accessories, parts of machinery, and small repairs to machinery and tools	4,289.57
Repairs to 10 rollers	4,564.06
Repairs to 3 stone crushers	2,183.98
Care and transportation of tools and machinery	1,048.94
2 gasoline 8-ton rollers	6,316.29
4 new scarifying attachments for gasoline rollers	5,781.40
2 portable asphalt heating kettles and 2 dozen hand-pouring pots	1,517.60
3 new portable stone crushers and 1 set of extra jaw faces	5,538.01
7 buggies and 13 horses	3,042.23
1 gasoline pump	346.30
1 block of 4 cylinders for a truck "Hurlburt"	177.73
1 Burroughs adding machine	297.00
Tools for road menders	5,840.59
Total	45,177.77

The equipment on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year consisted of 27 road rollers, some of which were badly in need of repairs; 3 stationary stone-crushing plants; 4 portable crushers; 12 sprinkling wagons; and 1 motor truck. Our supply of tools was rather limited and work was somewhat delayed on account of the lack of picks, shovels, etc. The department must have more equipment in order to meet the requirements of the works under maintenance.

Construction and repairs of bridges and culverts.—Notwithstanding the fact that there are on the insular roads a total of 3,851 structures, a large number of river and steam crossings are still unprovided with bridges and culverts. A total of about 765 old wooden and brick culverts are so badly deteriorated that they have to be entirely reconstructed, but as the funds appropriated yearly for road maintenance are so limited, only the very urgent repairs to culverts are attended to.

During the year just ended the amount of \$29,007.79 was expended on the construction of entirely new structures and \$45,632.87 in repairing old bridges and culverts. This work was done by contract and administration, as shown in the following list:

Bridges built by contract, showing the amounts expended during the year.

Reinforced concrete bridge with 9 spans, 10 meters each, over Rio Grande de Loiza, on road No. 23, Rio Piedras-Trujillo Alto, at kilometer 7	\$18,939.58
Las Palmas Bridge of 6-meter span over Quebrada Lassalle at kilometer 14.7 of road No. 8, Aguadilla-Lares, built of reinforced concrete	5,248.84
Jayuya River bridge, made of 3 reinforced concrete spans 40 meters in total, at kilometer 17.6, road No. 15, Alto Bandera-Jayuya section	4,314.92
Total	28,503.34

Structures built or reconstructed by administration work.

Bucarabones Bridge, of 10-meter span built of reinforced concrete, between kilometers 4 and 5, Bayamon-Toa Alta Road.	\$4,776.22
Reinforced concrete bridge over Quebrada Trigo. This work was started during the fiscal year 1918-19.	1,524.18
Bairoa Bridge and aqueducts on road No. 1, kilometers 33.4 and 38.8. The wooden floor substituted by concrete slabs at a total cost of.	2,110.40
Dajao River on road No. 9 at kilometer 12.2 Bayamon-Comerio section, of 12-meter spans. A reinforced concrete slab was constructed in place of the old wooden floor at a cost of.	2,671.09
Culvert built at kilometer 89.4 on road No. 2, Mayaguez-San German section. This culvert is of 3 meters span made of reinforced concrete, at a cost of.	1,181.29
Bridge of 4-meter span on the Santa Isabel-Ponce section, kilometer 185, road No. 3, built of reinforced concrete at a cost of.	1,129.28
Bridge known as Paso Real, on road No. 2, Manati-Barceloneta section, at kilometer 59.2. This wooden bridge of 56-meter span was entirely reconstructed with same material at a cost of.	2,401.99
Reconstruction of La Vega Bridge, over Cibuco River at kilometer 41.2, on road No. 2, Vega Alta-Vega Baja section. This old bridge consisted of a plate girder, 20-meter span, built under the Spanish administration. The effects of age and traffic had caused considerable deterioration in the structure. The trusses were reinforced and covered with concrete and the floor was replaced by a reinforced concrete slab at a total cost of.	7,466.81
Punta Santiago River Bridge, on road No. 3, section Naguabo-Humacao Playa, at kilometer 74.8. This wooden structure of 38-meter span was reconstructed with the same material at a cost of.	1,179.75
Wooden bridge over Cano Boca, on road No. 3, at kilometer 72.3. The floor of this wooden bridge was reconstructed with the same material, at a cost of.	1,061.07
Guayra River Bridge, at kilometer 120.7, on road No. 1, Juana Diaz-Ponce section, construction of handrails and repairs to the arches, at a cost of.	749.12
Bridge over Quebrada Algarrobo, on road No. 3, Arroyo-Guayama section. The reconstruction of this metallic frame of 16-meter span and its wooden floor was done at a total cost of.	746.07
Repairs to the floors of the wooden bridges at kilometer 87.3 of 15-meter span, at kilometer 84.4 of 3 meters, on road No. 3, Humacao-Yabucoa, cost.	554.25
Repairs of 24-meter span of wooden bridge known as "Fraile," on road No. 2, Santurce-Bayamon, at kilometer 3.3, cost.	566.15
Bascula bridge over Cano Martin Pena, on the Santurce-Bayamon section, road No. 2, at kilometer 1.6. The floor of this wooden bridge of 92 meters span was repaired at a cost of.	423.53
Mata de Platano Bridge over Manati River, at kilometer 9.7, on road No. 11, Ciales-Manati section. This bridge consists of one single steel span 80 meters long. Extensive repairs were made to this steel structure, which was also repainted. The work was started during the fiscal year 1918-19.	1,210.32
Santiago Bridge, of 4.5-meter span, on the Bayamon-Vega Alta section of road No. 2, at kilometer 32.9. The wooden floor was replaced by a reinforced concrete slab and the masonry abutments were reinforced.	1,005.70
San Antonio Bridge, on road No. 1, San Juan-Rio Piedras section. The steel frame, of 64-meter span, was repaired and painted, at a cost of.	729.01
On the reconstruction of other structures, such as small reinforced concrete culverts, and on repairs of floors of wooden culverts.	12,474.26
STEEL BRIDGES PAINTED DURING THE YEAR.	
Rio Grande Bridge, on road Caguas-Gurabo, surface painted, 2,660 square meters, cost.	748.48
Caguitas Bridge, on road Rio Piedras-Caguas, at kilometer 35, surface painted 780 square meters, cost.	459.36
La Plata Bridge, on road No. 9, Bayamon-Comerio section, at kilometer 14.5, surface painted 2,660 square meters, cost.	408.21
Calitos Bridge, at kilometer 12.48, on road No. 11, Manati-Ciales section, surface painted, 730 square meters, cost.	178.40
Morovis Bridge, on road No. 20, at kilometer 9.3, surface painted. 375 square meters, cost.	106.43
Calabazas bridge, on road No. 1, at kilometer 72.4, surface painted, 260 square meters, cost.	63.92
Rio Hondo Bridge, on road No. 5, kilometer 30.5, Comerio-Barranquitas section, and Convento Bridge, on road No. 9, kilometer 26.6, Bayamon-Comerio section, the total surface painted being 430 square meters, cost.	211.10
Total.	74,650.66

Retaining walls and parapets.—Many of the roads need parapets, retaining walls, and revetments to sustain their embankments, especially those built over 20 years ago through mountainous districts. There are localities where the erosion by streams has gone so far as to threaten the destruction of the roads at some points.

The bureau of public works, however, was unable to assign any amount in excess of the \$1,747.07 spent in the construction of retaining wall and parapets on the Arecibo-Lares and other roads through the mountainous districts in the interior of the island.

Repair and construction of road houses.—There are at present 47 road houses occupied by road menders. These houses were built during the Spanish régime at the time the roads were constructed and are spaced about 6 kilometers apart. During this fiscal year the amount of \$5,576.25 was expended in repairing them.

It is indispensable for a good and efficient service and the continuous maintenance of the roads that the road menders live within the sections assigned to them. The best way of securing this, and in order to hold the best men in the employment of the Government, is by the construction of road houses for their use. A total of \$4,438.10 was expended during the fiscal year for this purpose. Two houses were constructed at kilometers 5 and 8 of the Rio Piedras-Carolina Road, at an average cost of \$1,500 each, and the balance was expended on the purchase of materials for houses to be built during the next fiscal year.

These structures have been built of reinforced concrete, with corrugated iron roofing, and present a very neat appearance. They were designed and their construction was supervised by the division of public buildings.

Purchase and spreading of asphalt.—The asphalt purchased during the year was 76,940 gallons. As there were 179 gallons left over from the preceding year, the total on hand for the year amounted to 77,119 gallons.

The total quantity placed on the roads was 61,719 gallons, distributed as follows:

	Gallons.
New paving on road No. 1, from San Juan to Caguas, kilometers 26-36.....	29,044
Maintenance of the portion already paved with asphalt on road No. 1, kilometers 0-26.....	17,000
Maintenance of the portion already paved with asphalt on road No. 1, on Ponce-Ponce Playa.....	2,200
Paving floor of some bridges.....	1,700
Paving sections of roads running through urban zones of towns.....	11,775
Total.....	61,719

The cost of applying asphalt on 10 kilometers of macadam road was as follows:

24,044 gallons asphalt, at \$0.31 a gallon.....	\$9,003.64
1,200 cubic meters screening, at \$3.50 per cubic meter.....	4,200.00
Spreading of material, at \$0.06 per gallon.....	1,742.64
Total.....	14,946.28

This expenditure represents an average per kilometer of road surface treated with asphalt of \$1,494.63, or an average cost of \$0.25 per square meter. The cost of maintenance of 29 kilometers paved with asphalt has been as follows:

19,200 gallons asphalt, at \$0.31 a gallon.....	\$5,952
620 cubic meters of binder, at \$3.50 per cubic meter.....	2,170
Total.....	8,122

The work of placing the material in the repair work is done by road menders, whose salaries are not included in this cost. This shows, therefore, an expenditure of \$280 per kilometer of road. From the above figures it appears that \$23,068.28 were expended on resurfacing with asphalt and the maintenance of those sections where this bituminous material had been used in previous years; the balance of \$16,424.72 was expended in spreading asphalt on the streets through towns.

Changes of alignments and reduction of grades.—The amount expended on this work during the fiscal year was \$20,087.38, and the work accomplished included the raising of grades on the Martin Pena-Bayamon Road, through a length of 610 meters, which is constantly settling, and in order to prevent its being flooded during high waters. The total expended on this section was \$8,265.71.

On the relocation of 2 kilometers of road No. 2, near the town of Aguadilla, as described under the heading "Construction of roads and bridges," an amount of \$8,577.92 was expended during the year in order to eliminate a dangerously steep grade.

In flattening curves which were dangerous to traffic and in changing alignments in various sections of roads an expenditure of \$3,243.75 was incurred during the year.

Inspection and field supervision.—Under this heading are included the salaries of foremen, assistant overseers, road overseers, and the general maintenance inspector, as well as the traveling expenses and per diem allowances of all the supervising personnel, including the engineer in charge of road maintenance, the superintendent of public works and his assistant, and the paymasters. The total of these expenditures amounted to \$76,935.15.

General expenses.—This item, which this year amounted to \$22,375.31, includes salaries of employees working in the central office, the general office expenses, miscellaneous expenditures and incidentals, which are not directly chargeable to any particular class of work.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is necessary to insist on the recommendations made in last two reports for a larger annual appropriation for the maintenance of roads and bridges. The work of road maintenance is to-day, as it has always been, the most difficult problem for the bureau of public works because of the small appropriation available, which is considerably below what is actually needed to meet the present abnormal conditions. The wearing surface of our macadam roads lasts only about three years as an average, which means that about 400 kilometers of road need resurfacing every year, requiring about 160,000 cubic meters of broken stone. During previous years the quantity of stone placed on the roads was below the amount required, and it is estimated that no less than 500 kilometers of insular roads must be resurfaced next year in order to maintain the roads properly. For this purpose about 200,000 cubic meters of broken stone are needed, which, at a unit price of \$2.75, cost of purchasing and placing, amount to

not less than \$550,000. There are 387 kilometers of old municipal roads which have been transferred to the insular Government, and their reconstruction requires 236,200 cubic meters of broken stone, or \$638,000 at the same unit price; so that a grand total of \$1,188,000 will be needed for resurfacing only.

Other important items for which special funds should be appropriated are the construction of and repairs to bridges and the erection of parapets at dangerous places.

It is hereby recommended that an appropriation of not less than \$1,300,000 be assigned for the maintenance of roads and bridges for the next fiscal year, and that a special appropriation of \$200,000 be made this year and subsequently for six consecutive years, for the purpose of erecting all such structures as are necessary to afford proper protection to traffic.

The yearly appropriation of \$1,300,000 here recommended should be expended as follows:

1. For purchasing and placing about 60 per cent more stone than was used last year for repairing the macadam.

2. To increase the number of road menders to the proper number.

3. To provide our repair and machine shop with proper machinery to meet the work in hand.

4. To buy more rollers, sprinkling carts, and other auxiliary means.

5. To build houses for road menders and road foremen and to finish the repair of houses built under the Spanish administration.

6. To extend the use of bituminous material to pave sections of roads where the macadam surface does not stand the destructive wear and tear of heavy traffic.

7. To attend properly to the reconstruction of those municipal roads which have been declared insular roads by the legislature, without providing means for their reconstruction under the Government standard.

8. To purchase sufficient number of motor trucks for hauling stone and to establish permanent crushing plants where needed.

9. To increase the salaries of the office and field personnel and the wages of laborers to the same standard.

10. To purchase private quarries and lower thereby the cost of stone.

A special appropriation of \$200,000 should be made this year and subsequently for six consecutive years for the following purposes:

(a) To erect all such structures as are necessary to afford proper protection to traffic.

(b) To proceed with the construction of all such bridges and culverts as were left to be built at some future time.

(c) To build embankments for raising the level of those sections of roads which are subject to inundation.

(d) To proceed with the substitution of reinforced concrete for all timber structures.

Comparison of average of daily wages and average cost of materials employed in 1910 and during the present fiscal year 1919-20, in road maintenance.

	Unit	1909-10	1919-20
PERSONNEL.			
Laborers.....	Per day.....	\$0.64	\$1.50
Assistant foremen.....	do.....	1.00	2.00
Mason.....	do.....	1.75	4.00
Carpenter.....	do.....	1.75	4.00
Blacksmith.....	do.....	2.00	4.00
Painter.....	do.....	1.75	4.00
Maintenance foremen.....	Per month.....	40.00	60.00
Engine drivers.....	do.....	60.00	75.00
Road menders.....	do.....	20.00	30.00
Police-capataz.....	do.....	30.00	60.00
HAULING.			
Ox carts.....	Per day.....	2.00	7.00
Hire of oxen.....	do.....	1.50	5.00
MATERIALS.			
Broken stone or gravel used in macadam.....	Cubic meter.....	1.20	1.88
Broken stone.....	do.....	1.75	2.75
Cement.....	Barrel.....	1.61	7.50
Iron in bars.....	Quantal.....	4.50	8.00
Wood (pitch-pine).....	Millar.....	32.00	35.00
Wood (pine).....	do.....	44.00	100.00

Comparison of average of daily wages and average cost of materials employed in 1910 and during the present fiscal year 1919-20, in road maintenance—Continued.

	Unit.	1909-10	1919-20
MATERIALS—continued.			
Gasoline.....	Gallon.....	\$0.16	\$0.48
Oil paints.....	do.....	2.00	4.00
Linseed oil.....	do.....	.90	2.25
Zinc.....	Quintal.....	3.00	15.50
Petroleum.....	Box.....	.90	3.50
Machine oil.....	Gallon.....	.40	.75
Mineral coal.....	Ton.....	6.50	20.00
Asphalt.....	Gallon.....	.075	.30
Wheelbarrows.....	Dozen.....	38.00	100.00
Shovels.....	do.....	4.25	14.00
	1898	1909-10	1919-20
Kilometers of road in maintenance.....	254	972	1,239
Average cost of maintenance per-kilometer.....	\$1,200.00	\$286.49	\$620.56
Total amount of appropriation.....	\$300,000.00	\$295,000.00	\$807,000.00

MUNICIPAL ROADS.

The old municipal law provided that all work of construction and maintenance on municipal roads, in the municipalities of the second and third class, shall be carried out under the immediate supervision of the department of the interior, whenever the cost of said work was in excess of \$200. The plans and estimates of new works sent by the municipalities are checked in the department of the interior, and in some instances these plans and estimates are prepared by the technical force of the bureau of public works.

As provided in the new municipal law, approved by the legislature in July, 1919, there will be in each municipality as member of the municipal council a municipal commissioner of public works who is now in charge of the direction and supervision of all municipal public works, abolishing therefore all intervention by the department of the interior in the carrying out of this work.

Nevertheless, the interior department has continued to cooperate willingly with those municipalities who request our advice in the solution of their problems, and whenever any part of the engineering force of the department can be spared from our work, it is used in the preparation of plans and estimates for municipal roads, bridges, and culverts.

Some of the projects prepared by the department are:

(a) Relocation of a portion of a municipal road known as "Cuesta del Salto," in the municipality of San Sebastian.

(b) Project for a concrete bridge at Vado de Trigo, in the municipality of Rio Piedras, and

(c) A project for a reinforced concrete bridge over Cano Negro, in the municipality of Guanica.

The plans, estimates, and specifications for the above-mentioned works were submitted after approval to the respective municipalities.

The reinforced concrete bridge at Vado de Trigo was built under the direction and supervision of the bureau of public works, while the bridge over Cano Negro at Guanica is now under construction. The work is done by contract.

The department is going to request the different municipalities to send yearly all data regarding the work performed during the year on the construction, maintenance, and repair of municipal roads, so as to include said data in our annual report.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The division of public buildings, which was created to attend to the construction and maintenance of insular public buildings, has had its activities greatly increased during the past decade by virtue of certain laws relative to municipal public works and to the loans therefor. This legislation gives to the commissioner of the interior intervention in these matters, and in the case of loans provides that the projects covered by the same and the executed work be approved by him. This in practice has resulted in that nearly all the projects for municipal buildings have been prepared by the department. Actually the duties of this division comprise, besides the con-

struction and maintenance of insular buildings, the preparation of projects for the construction by contract, or by administration, of municipal buildings and schools, as well as all other works of an architectural character. It will thus be obvious how the construction work done by the division on all classes of buildings during the last 10 years exceeds \$3,000,000 and how complete projects have been prepared for works whose estimates amount to \$4,500,000.

It was thought that with the new municipal law in force, which gives to the municipal assemblies additional powers in securing loans and making the expenditures therefrom, the work of the division would materially decrease, for then the municipalities could make use of the services of private architects and engineers for the preparation of projects and the erection of buildings. Practice has demonstrated the contrary, however, which seems to prove that the services rendered to municipalities have been efficient.

At the present the amount of work pending in this division has reached the limit that can be done and requests are constantly being received from the various municipalities for the preparation of projects for all classes of buildings. It can be seen by the tables inserted at the end of this report that the work executed during the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$570,568.02, which represents an increase of 43 per cent over the work done during the preceding year.

In the report made for the fiscal year 1918-19 will be found a brief history of this division together with an account of the personnel employed, and therefore it is thought unnecessary to repeat it in this report.

WORK BY ADMINISTRATION.

Work in connection with the earthquake.—On account of the earthquake which occurred on October 11, 1918, and the shocks subsequent thereto, a large number of houses in the island were destroyed or seriously damaged, especially those in towns on the western part, such as Aguadilla, Aguada, Anasco, etc., which suffered the most.

Among the buildings destroyed there were many belonging to people who lacked the funds necessary for their reconstruction. On December 12, 1918, at its extraordinary session, the legislature passed act No. 8, in which the sum of \$60,000 is appropriated to help the poor whose houses had been partially or totally destroyed by the earthquake. The sum was to be spent in repairing and reconstructing houses at a cost not to exceed \$250 each. In section 4 of the same law, the sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for loans to those persons whose properties had suffered on account of the earthquakes, and who were in need of funds for the necessary repairs. By a subsequent amendment the balance remaining from this fund could be transferred to that assigned for the donation.

There were further set aside in this law the sums of \$92,000 to repair insular buildings, \$118,000 to assist those municipalities whose buildings had been damaged, and \$98,300 to repair or reconstruct school buildings. It should be noted that these amounts did not cover the total cost of repairing and reconstructing the municipal and school buildings according to the estimates prepared by this office, and that for this reason some of the works have not yet been undertaken, notably those of the town halls of Aguadilla, Anasco, Isabela, Mayaguez and Utuado, which were estimated by this office to reach a total of \$321,150, as against the \$118,000 mentioned before. In order to remedy these deficiencies in the appropriations made by the legislature, the municipalities have resorted to the right granted them by joint resolution No. 1 approved December 12, 1918, authorizing the securing of loans exclusively for the repair or reconstruction of municipal buildings damaged by the earthquakes. This law, however, limits the interest which the municipalities can pay on their loans to 6 per cent, a fact which in many cases has been a serious obstacle in the way to securing the necessary funds.

To carry out the provisions of act No. 8, there is provided in the same law the organization of a board composed of the Governor of Porto Rico, the treasurer of Porto Rico and the commissioner of the interior, which is called the "earthquake board." Wherever there are specific appropriations from the municipalities for municipal or school buildings, the membership is strengthened by the addition of the mayor, now the commissioner of public service or the president of the school board, now the local commissioner of education as the case may be.

The first works undertaken under this law were the repairs to the insular buildings. The Girls' Charity School in Santurce had suffered serious damages in all its northeast portion and the north end of the east wing had to be entirely reconstructed. All the cracks were repaired by means of iron angles and all the walls were tied together with tension rods at both first and second floors. In addition to this, all wood beams were anchored to the walls. The entire roof was rejoined. The damages to the Boys' Charity School in Santurce were of less importance, although considerable

work had to be done in repairing cracks and reconstructing part of the roof. In the district court at Arecibo it was necessary to tear down the mirador on the roof, and replace it with a lighter construction. The entire roof of the structure and a large number of cracks were repaired, the ceiling replaced, and all the walls tied together with tension rods. The building of the correctional school at Mavaguez, the blind asylum and the building for the captain of the port at Ponce, suffered considerable damages, especially the last one, whose right wing had to be rebuilt.

All these repairs were made by administration. The nature of the work involved was such that it was practically impossible to determine before hand its extent with sufficient accuracy to make complete drawings and specifications so that the work might be done by contract. The following amounts were expended in the repairs to insular buildings.

Town.	Building.	Appropriation.	Total expended during 1919-20.
Arecibo.....	District court.....	\$10,000.00	\$6,500.00
Mayaguez.....	Reform school.....	5,000.00	3,965.79
Ponce.....	District court.....	25,000.00	21,680.70
Do.....	Blind asylum.....	10,000.00	9,464.70
Do.....	Captain of the port building.....	2,000.00	1,500.91
San Juan.....	Girls' Charity School, Santurce.....	15,000.00	11,500.76
Do.....	Boys' Charity School, Santurce.....	10,000.00	7,106.89
Total.....		77,000.00	61,719.75

For the Degetau building of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mavaguez, which was destroyed by a fire on the day of the earthquake, there was assigned the amount of \$15,000 for repairs. This building had to be completely demolished, for, although the walls were standing after the fire, they were in a dangerous condition. As the amount of \$15,000 is insufficient for its reconstruction, which is estimated to cost \$70,000, the work has not been undertaken.

Many school and municipal buildings have also been repaired. The following table contains the buildings repaired with the amounts assigned from insular or municipal funds.

[A = paid from insular funds; C = paid from municipal funds.]

Town.	Building.	Funds.	Appropriation.	Total expended during 1919-20.
Aguadilla.....	District jail.....	A.....	\$30,000.00	\$2,280.98
Do.....	Lafayette School.....	A.....	800.00	700.00
Aguada.....	Municipal hospital.....			493.69
Do.....	City hall.....	A.....	5,000.00	2,584.24
Do.....	Meat shop.....			1,733.46
Anasco.....	Ramirez de Arellano and de Hostos School.....	A.....	4,000.00	3,300.00
Adjuntas.....	Irving School.....	C.....		719.06
Bayamon.....	City hall.....	C.....		4,494.90
Do.....	Insane asylum.....	C.....		1,187.81
Do.....	Court and jail.....	C.....		5,835.21
Do.....	Cemetery.....	C.....		4,184.53
Lares.....	Clay School.....	A.....	2,500.00	3,422.14
Moca.....	F. M. Quinones School.....	A.....	² 6,500.00	2,480.06
Ponce.....	McKinley School (cont.).....	C.....		11,280.42
Do.....	Roman Baldorioty de Castro School (cont.).....	C.....		3,275.15
Do.....	City hall.....	C.....		13,866.78
Rio Piedras.....	do.....	C.....		5,718.80
Sabana Grande.....	Cooper School.....	A.....	4,000.00	3,837.73
San German.....	Antonia Martinez School.....	A.....	6,000.00	5,867.18
San Sebastian.....	Whittier School.....	A.....	2,500.00	2,440.00
Total.....			61,300.00	79,802.14

¹ For all municipal buildings.

² The balance of the appropriation is assigned to construct a four-room school to substitute the second story of F. M. Quinones School, which was torn down.

The greater part of these works was executed by administration for the reasons mentioned before. The repairs to the McKinley School and Baldorioty School in Ponce were made by contract. The character of the work in general is the same as that described for the insular buildings.

The school buildings F. M. Quinones, of Moca; Antonia Martinez, of San German; and Cooper, of Sabana Grande, suffered serious damages that necessitated the tearing down their second floors, which were in ruinous conditions, and remodeling them into one story schools.

The hardest task undertaken in connection with the earthquake work is, undoubtedly, the repairing of the houses of the poor. The administrative work required therefor is very disproportioned to the amount of money involved. The greater part of the houses in question are very old and have suffered more damages from the action of time than from the earthquakes, and as such damages can not in accordance with the law be repaired innumerable investigations have had to be conducted and many complaints have ensued on the part of the majority of the petitioners, who have the impression that their houses should be completely repaired, irrespective of the cause of the damages. Nevertheless, every possible effort has been made to administer justice to everyone, to the end that the maximum amount legitimately possible be expended in each house.

The requests for help were received, in part, on the blanks prepared for the purpose by the earthquake board, in which each petitioner submitted complete data regarding his person, situation of the houses damaged, extent of damage occasioned by the earthquakes, and any other information deemed necessary in the case of loans. All of this information had to be sworn to before a notary and indorsed by the mayor of the town. These blanks, filled out in the form described, helped greatly in the investigations that were afterwards ordered by the earthquake board, enabling the carrying on of the work in the shortest possible time. When these blanks were exhausted, the urgency of the case did not permit the printing of additional blanks, and therefore written requests by individuals, or by groups of persons indorsed by the mayor, were permitted. This increased the work of this office to a very great extent. As no affidavits were made in these latter cases, there were many persons included in the lists who were not entitled to the benefits of the law. Most of the applicants were very poor and ignorant and in many cases known by various names, rarely their true ones. As the lists and letters did not contain the address of each applicant it was necessary in many instances to wait a long time before finding them and subsequently to ascertain their rights under the law. Notwithstanding the inherent urgency obtaining in every case the inquiries could not be expedited, as this might jeopardize the rights of the real victims of the earthquake. It should further be noted that, although the law creating the funds for this work was approved on December 12, 1918, nevertheless the funds were not available until March, 1919, and even then certain difficulties were encountered in making the cash immediately available, which prevented the commencement of the work until the end of May of the same year.

The first requests received came from the town of Mayaguez, where the actual work was begun in May, 1919. Afterwards, followed at intervals, came requests from Anasco, Aguada, and Aguadilla, from which latter town they were received in September of last year, together with some from other towns.

The total number of petitions received and investigated up to date amounts to 872, of which 326 correspond to Mayaguez, 172 to Anasco, 86 to Aguada, 278 to Aguadilla, and 10 to other towns in the island which suffered little damage. Of this total, there have been approved by the earthquake board 603 requests, 218 denied for various reasons, and 51 are pending, as it has not been possible to identify the petitioners, probably on account of the time elapsed.

In the following table the petitions attended to are shown:

Town.	Petitions approved.	Petitions denied.	Total.
Anasco.....	143	28	171
Aguada.....	62	24	86
Aguadilla.....	168	60	228
Arecibo.....	1	.....	1
Celba.....	1	.....	1
Lajas.....	1	.....	1
Mayaguez.....	225	101	326
Ponce.....	.....	1	1
San Sebastian.....	.....	2	2
Utua.....	2	2	4
Total.....	603	218	821
Petitions from Aguadilla, where the petitioners have not been found.....	.....	6	50
Petitions from Anasco, where the petitioners have not been found..	6	6	1
Grand total.....	.....	.....	872

Resident inspectors who later had charge of the work of repairing the buildings were appointed to make inquiries concerning the petitions in such towns in which the applicants were numerous. In the other towns it was not considered practicable to place a man expressly for this object, and the services of inspectors of other works in their vicinities were employed. The number of applicants in any of the latter places does not exceed two, and as the amount that can be spent on each building can not exceed \$250, it would be impossible for this office to attend to them by administration. Therefore in such cases an estimate was made, based on the data submitted with the petition, of the class and amount of materials and labor necessary for the repairs, and the petitioner was given an order for the materials and a check for the amount which would cover the labor of repairing his house.

In the investigations care was taken to determine the following facts, on which, as a rule, the recommendations to the earthquake board were based:

1. Whether the damages to the house or its destruction was caused by the earthquake of 1918.
2. Whether the house destroyed or damaged was the property of the petitioner.
3. Whether the petitioner's home was established in it at the time of the earthquake.
4. Whether the petitioner owns another house wherein he could establish his home or has the means necessary to repair or reconstruct the house damaged or destroyed.
5. Cost of the repairs or reconstruction.

Among the petitions denied there are a few pertaining to persons who possess other property and have a fixed means of living and are not entitled to the help of the Government; but a large number of the cases denied pertain to poor people who really suffered losses from the earthquake, but which unfortunately did not fall within the law, and therefore it has not been possible to help them. Great care has been exercised to make the little funds available to help the victims reach those persons really in need.

The earthquake board having decided to furnish the aid by doing the necessary work in the repairs to or reconstruction of the houses, because this would be more practicable and convenient for all concerned than giving the money to the petitioners, this department organized the necessary personnel with which to carry on the work. When the board had approved the petitions, the materials for the work were obtained and stored in the storehouses previously secured for the purpose in the towns affected. The repairs were effected by administration, except in such cases where the houses in question were situated in lands practically inaccessible, and then the materials and the cash for the labor were given to the interested parties to enable them to make their own repairs. There were some cases in which the cost of the repairs exceeded the \$250 authorized by the law, and in such materials to the full value of the donation or else the total amount in cash has been given.

Among the cases investigated there are large numbers in which the houses were totally destroyed. These occurred especially in the towns of Mayaguez and Aguadilla, where the tidal wave carried away the houses. In order to economically and rapidly reconstruct these houses, the plan was adopted of making all of the same type. As there was a large number of houses to be built, they could be obtained in a knock-down shape at a public bidding, which would make the price per house considerably lower.

To carry out this idea plans were prepared for a house 16 by 18 feet, with two bedrooms, a living room, a front porch, and rear porch, the latter being so designed that it could be used as a kitchen. To break the monotony of a row of gable roofs, one set was made for houses with the eaves parallel with the street (type B) and another one for houses with the gables facing the street (type A).

As the number of petitions received warranted it, it was decided to purchase 150 houses through the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation of the insular Government. The lowest proposal obtained was that presented by the Lewis Manufacturing Co., of Bay City, Mich., for \$205 for type A and \$208 for type B. The estimate for these houses erected and painted totals \$400 and therefore it was necessary to seek other funds to make up the difference between this and the \$250 limit fixed by law. The municipalities interested were requested to contribute to the work with their funds or with the promise to secure other funds. The municipality of Mayaguez was not able to contribute to this work; in Anasco and Aguada the greater number of the cases consisted of repairs, and therefore most of the new houses obtained were utilized in Aguadilla, where private funds donated for the relief of the earthquake sufferers were employed in erecting the buildings. Most of the houses destroyed here were situated near the playa in a suburb known as Higuey. It was decided to organize in this part of the town a workmen's settlement for the poor earthquake sufferers, and the division of municipal works of this department prepared a map of the grounds showing the streets, water, and sewer pipes, etc. This division also attended to the purchase of the land, survey, and laying out of the settlement. The houses, according

to the layout of the approved settlement, are situated in blocks of two rows separated by streets 10 meters wide. Between these rows of houses in each block there is a yard, in the center of which are placed the backhouses. These are of concrete, roofed with galvanized iron and each one contains two water-closets and two showers. The plans approved call for one backhouse for every four houses, but the funds available have permitted the construction of only one for every six houses, which results in one water-closet for every 15 persons, which is in accordance with the requirements of the department of health. In the future, as soon as funds become available, the additional backhouses will be built.

No effort has been spared to obtain a clean settlement and one which will present an agreeable appearance and fulfilling all the sanitary requirements, although somewhat modest, due to the amount of money available. The houses are of frame construction covered with roofing paper, and painted with oil paint of different colors so combined that the settlement produces a very pleasing effect. Although of minimum dimensions and light construction, these houses constitute a decided improvement on the huts constructed of straw and boards from boxes in which the occupants used to live, in violation of the most rudimentary principles of urban sanitation.

The maintenance and upkeep of this workingmen's settlement is a complicated problem which offers no satisfactory solution. The most convenient solution would have been to put this settlement under the control of the homestead commission, who would have in charge its maintenance and who could raise the necessary funds by means of a monthly rental to occupants; but it must be borne in mind that the insular funds as well as the private funds used in the erection of these houses have been donated to the earthquake victims and, therefore, to impose a monthly rental without the occupants' consent would be illegal. On the other hand, the penury of the majority of these victims would not enable them to contribute to the maintenance of this settlement. Under the conditions prevailing, there was no other way but to try to instill into the occupants of the houses habits conducive to cleanliness and the methods of properly caring for the same. With this end in view, the earthquake board prepared a written agreement which is signed by every person to whom a house is given, which stipulates that the house is given for a provisional period of six months, at the end of which it will be definitely given to the occupant thereof if he has shown that he has kept it in good condition and has contributed to keeping good order and cleanliness in the settlement; otherwise, he will be dispossessed.

There are 100 houses finished, 21 of which are occupied; the others can not be occupied until after their toilet houses are finished. It is expected that this settlement will be completed within two months.

Several private institutions have contributed to the construction of this neighborhood, as follows:

American Red Cross, Porto Rico Chapter.....	\$5,000.00
Club Unitario Portorriqueno, at San Pedro de Macoris, R. D.....	1,333.33
Liga Pro-Aguadilla.....	1,143.54
Colonia Portorriquena de Cuba.....	1,000.00
Funds from other sources in the possession of the Governor.....	6,000.00

The American Red Cross also donated 10 wooden houses with outside dimensions 48 by 21 feet, most of which were sold to the municipality for school purposes and the product set apart for the construction of this settlement. The houses purchased by the municipality are being converted into a six-room school building.

The Sol Naciente Lodge at Aguadilla bought two of these houses, which were later donated for school buildings for the settlement and their erection is just being finished.

The purchase of land was made with funds contributed jointly by the municipality and the pro-Aguadilla committee. The sewerage system and aqueduct has been constructed with private funds donated by the American Red Cross, Porto Rico Chapter.

It was estimated that there would be needed 150 houses for this settlement, but as a great number of applications were denied and many applicants could not be found, there remained unassigned 50 houses, which have been erected at other localities.

The following table shows the work executed and the amount expended to date in aiding the earthquake victims:

	Investigated applications.					Amount ex- pended.
	General total.	Denied.	Approved.		Total approved.	
			Repairs.	New houses.		
Aguadilla ¹	278	110	27	141	168	\$37,717. 31
Arecibo.....	1		1		1	250. 00
Anasco ¹	172	29	137	6	143	13,740. 28
Aguada.....	86	24	36	26	62	8,647. 17
Ceiba.....	1		1		1	250. 00
Lajas.....	1		1		1	96. 65
Mayaguez.....	326	101	167	58	225	22,969. 63
Ponce.....	1	1				
San Sebastian.....	2	2				
San Juan ²						12,500. 00
Utua.....	4	2	2		2	250. 00
Total.....	872	269	372	231	603	96,421. 04
Office and inspection expenses.....						3,313. 51
Total expended to date.....						99,734. 55

¹ Among the applications denied there are included 50 from Aguadilla and 1 from Anasco, the signers of which could not be found.

² San Juan has been charged with 50 houses of those brought from the United States, which have been erected at the workmen's settlement, Martin Pena, for the use of those persons who will be compelled to move from Hoyo Frio and Salsipuedes suburbs, due to the dredging of the harbor.

Besides the 100 houses constructed in the barrio Higüey of the town of Aguadilla there have been constructed 41 new houses, as shown in the preceding table, scattered over the several barrios of the municipality, the majority being erected at barrio Malezas Altas in a section of which, known as La Bajura de Vadi, the tidal wave caused great damages, destroying a great number of houses.

Forty-eight entirely new houses have been constructed in the various barrios of Mayaguez, principally at the seashore. These houses, although more simple in design than those erected at the workmen's settlement of Aguadilla, are in general of a more substantial construction and appearance than those destroyed by the earthquake. As their cost as well as that of those constructed at barrio Malezas Altas in Aguadilla was limited by the maximum of \$250 established by law, it has not been possible to paint them and provide them with sanitary installations.

OTHER WORKS.

In addition to the earthquake work structures and buildings for various purposes have been constructed during the fiscal year 1919-20, as can be seen by the schedules included in this report.

The following are the most important, and are described briefly:

School building at Guanica.—This building has been constructed with funds from a loan granted to the municipality of Guanica. Calls for bids were advertised twice, and only one proposal was received, at both times for an amount considerably in excess of the funds available. The municipality finally decided to prosecute this work by administration under the division of public buildings of this department.

The structure is a reinforced concrete one-story building. The roof, which was originally designed to have a covering of red Spanish tile—the cost of which is prohibitive—has been covered with roofing paper overlaid with red artificial slate, upon which the red Spanish tile can be placed in the future, if so desired. The building has six classrooms, an office, a library, a spacious storehouse for books, and modern toilet rooms. A covered inside gallery gives access to all the rooms. The walls have been picked so as to expose the stones, and all corners, bases, and ornaments finished smooth. The building presents a very attractive appearance and is the first of its type and the most important within the urban zone. Its cost, with the inspection expenses excluded, amounts to \$35,000. In its construction many obstacles were encountered on account of its isolation and the difficulty of securing materials at ever increasing prices. It was necessary to bring laborers from other towns at very high wages, and the cost of the building has been greater than estimated.

Road-menders' houses.—Three road-menders' houses have been built—two on the San Juan-Carolina road, kilometers 5 and 8, and one on the New San Antonio-Martin Pena road. Another one has been started recently on the last mentioned road. These houses are constructed of reinforced concrete and covered with corrugated galvanized-iron roofs. Each one has a parlor, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and kitchen. Their design is of a simple modern style of residence and completely different from the style used by the Spanish Government. Their arrangement and type vary as circumstances require. Their cost ranges from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per house.

Regional Red Cross Fair.—The Regional Red Cross Fair, which was inaugurated in the month of May under the auspices of the American Red Cross, occupied the time of most of the construction force of this division during the latter part of the fiscal year. Within a month's time the ground was prepared, and all buildings were erected at an expense of about \$20,500, the cost of the buildings excluded. These were wooden structures received in a knockdown shape from the United States by the Red Cross and assembled here. Six buildings, 21 by 100 feet; eleven, 21 by 28 feet; twelve, 21 by 15 feet; a large dancing pavilion, kioskos, office buildings, and a hangar were erected, and a hippodrome, with its tiers of seats for the spectators, was reconstructed. The plans were prepared in this office, as well as the color perspective which served for the printing of lithographed advertisements.

Poor people's settlement, Martin Pena.—Owing to the dredging of the harbor, the settlements known as Salsipuedes and Hoyo Frio will disappear from the grounds in which they stand. To furnish housing facilities for the poor of these settlements, the legislature appropriated the sum of \$30,000, with which 50 wooden houses provided with toilet facilities are being erected at Martin Pena. These houses are, in construction, the same as those erected at the Aguadilla settlement, and will be connected with a sewerage system and water pipes. Reinforced concrete houses are being constructed for the installation of showers and water-closets, the later in the proportion of two to every four houses. The estimated cost of these 50 houses assembled and provided with sanitary installations and water is about \$40,000, cost of material excluded.

The wooden houses, which are of the knockdown type and were brought from the United States, have all been completed and are being painted now. The sewerage system and water pipes are being constructed and should be finished within one month. Many other minor works were executed, amounting to \$100,000, by administration during the fiscal year, the most important of which were the following: Repairs to the municipal buildings of Bayamon, in which the amount of \$15,702.45 was expended; repairs to the Anemia Hospital at Utuado, \$3,000; construction of fences for the school at Canovanas, \$2,362.79; and municipal hospital at Fajardo, \$2,822.26; remodeling of building donated by Dr. Santiago Veve for a high school at Fajardo, \$2,937.06.

The municipal buildings of Arecibo are being repaired by administration, the work being under the direct charge of the municipal commissioner of public works, and all the plans and expenses being approved by this department.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF INSULAR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The repairs to and maintenance of the insular public buildings constitute an important duty of this division, and attention is called as in the past to the small yearly appropriations for these purposes. These buildings are from 60 to 400 years old, of an obsolete type of heavy brick and stone masonry set in lime mortar, with brick roofs supported by native hardwood beams. Owing to their age, it is very difficult to keep them in good repair, especially with the insufficient amounts appropriated by the legislature. This past year \$53,000 was available for the repairs, while during the two immediately preceding years \$50,000 and \$64,000 had to suffice. For next year \$50,000 is available.

These buildings being worth approximately \$3,000,000 it can be easily seen that from \$150,000 to \$200,000 at least should be spent per year in their repairs.

With the money available only minor repairs, alterations to suit the growing needs of the Government bureaus for more space, and painting can be undertaken. It should be borne in mind that part of the money is spent in the payment of salaries of inspectors in the various towns where the buildings are located.

The funds appropriated for maintenance and repairs have been expended as shown below. As the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation has not sent in all the bills for materials, the various amounts may not be exact, but it is believed that they are as near the right figures as it is possible at this time.

Buildings.	Amount expended during 1915-20.	Buildings.	Amount expended during 1919-20.
Allen No. 1, executive's secretary office	\$155		
Allen No. 2	830		
Allen No. 3	2,200		
Allen No. 5	850		
Audiencia	2,050		
Boys' Charity School	30		
Carnegie Library	1,770		
Diputacion	4,367		
Girls' Charity School	1,200		
Insane Asylum	3,300		
Executive Mansion	2,700		
Intendencia	7,520		
Leper Colony	400		
Naval station building and grounds	2,550		
Pabellon, San Juan	240		
Penitentiary	2,440		
Public works machine shop, Marina	425		
Po ice headquarters	1,310		
Quarantine hospital, Marina	605		
PONCE.			
Blind Asylum	450		
Captain of the port	21		
District court and jail	470		
		MAYAGUEZ.	
		Reform School	\$1,125
		Captain of the port	310
		College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	3,800
		RIO PIEDRAS.	
		Experimental station	380
		University of Porto Rico	2,000
		ARECIBO.	
		District court	315
		District jail	1,265
		HUMACAO.	
		District jail	122
		Miscellaneous, salaries, transportation, and small buildings	7,800
		Total	53,000

WORK BY CONTRACT.

While most of the construction work during the fiscal year has been done by the administration, over \$100,000 has been expended in works done by contract, comprising the construction of rural schools, small graded schools, small hospitals, and the repairs to graded schools, slaughterhouses, etc.

The most important of these works are the following:

Rio Piedras market place.—This building cost approximately \$24,000.

It is a reinforced concrete structure with a galvanized iron roof and in plan consists of many small stores connected by a wide corridor around a quadrangular, covered inclosure, where such articles as vegetables, fruit, etc., are sold. The building presents a very pleasing appearance, and it is believed is one of the most useful market places built to date in Porto Rico.

Insular sanatorium.—This office has under construction at the insular sanatorium at Rio Piedras four reinforced concrete pavilions and a dining hall. Each pavilion contains two rooms, closets, a toilet room, and a wide front porch or continuous veranda which connects all the pavilions with the dining hall. These buildings are in general of the same style and plan as those already constructed at the sanatorium.

COMPLETED PROJECTS.

Many projects consisting of the complete working drawings and specifications have been finished during the past year, but generally because of the inability of the municipalities to secure the loans with which to proceed to their execution, the buildings planned have not been constructed.

One of these projects, which was finished at the beginning of the fiscal year, is for the high school of San Juan. The work is of considerable magnitude, as the building will probably cost, when complete, over \$600,000. Many difficulties have been encountered in securing a contractor for this project, bids for its construction having been called for at three different times unsuccessfully. It seems that the work will probably have to be done by administration; but no effort will be spared to try to obtain a satisfactory proposal. It was thought; at the last time the work was advertised, that it might be wise to hold the project in abeyance until after a lowering in the price of building materials; but as this is not likely to happen, it is believed that the construction should be commenced as soon as possible, by administration, and such a portion of the building be completed as may be practicable with the money available.

This division is working on the preparation of the drawings and specifications for the new Capitol Building. Funds have been appropriated for this structure at various times during the past 12 years, and drawings and specifications for its construction, submitted under competition, have been obtained; but owing to the insufficiency of the funds available, the work has been repeatedly delayed. Recently this matter was reconsidered and it was decided by the legislature to set apart the funds remaining from the work of the food commission and those from the sale of certain public lands, for the construction of this edifice from the plans on hand.

It was soon discovered, however, that the old plans would be of no avail for the building at the present time. The structure contemplated in the original plans was a brick and stone edifice which, in view of the severe earthquake of October 11, 1918, was regarded as unsafe. This necessitated the redrawing of plans and the legislature was requested to amend the law by providing for a new design for a building of reinforced concrete. Also, as this division had the necessary personnel to undertake work of this character, the legislature was requested to provide in the law that the new plans be made by the commissioner of the interior. The law was amended and this division prepared sketch plans and elevations for a structure adapted in design to the climate of Porto Rico, and adjusted to the needs of a public building of this class in this island. It will be erected on the public grounds situated between the ocean and the Carretera, in a lot bounded on the west by the Carnegie Library of San Juan, and on the east by the military reservation. The building is to be of two stories and basement, and is to have the form of an U, the open end facing the ocean. On the main floor will be located the supreme court, the two district courts, and the offices pertaining to them. On the second floor will be located the chambers for the senate and the house of representatives together with all the offices, corridors, committee rooms, etc., that are necessary for these branches of the Government. The building, as planned, will contain large lobbies, stairs, and corridors, and it is believed will answer the needs of the Island of Porto Rico for a long time to come. Its style of architecture is a modification of Spanish renaissance, which seems especially appropriate for Porto Rico. Many obstacles have been encountered in the preparation of the plans on account of the scarcity of architects and architectural draftsmen in Porto Rico. When the number of men working on the drawings was sufficient to complete the project within a reasonable time, architects in private practice have secured their services by offering them salaries two or three times those which the Government of Porto Rico could pay. Nevertheless, the architect expects to have the drawings completed by the end of this year.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is desired that especial attention be given to the following recommendations which apply to the work in the division of public buildings.

The funds which have been appropriated annually to date for the maintenance, repair, and reconstruction of public buildings owned by the insular Government, have been insufficient to adequately attend to their upkeep. The buildings are worth now approximately \$3,000,000, and the yearly appropriations for their maintenance during the past few years have averaged only about \$50,000. With these amounts only minor repairs, rearrangement of partitions, small changes to suit the needs of the various departments of the Government, etc., can be attended to.

Almost all of the roofs of these buildings are of an old type consisting of heavy native hardwood beams, supporting two or three layers of brick. Many of these beams have been in place for over 300 years, and their interiors are so badly eaten away by termites that it has become necessary to brace or replace many of them. The roofs should be taken off and substituted by reinforced concrete, but as the amount assigned annually for maintenance is so small, this can not be done. Any one of these roofs may fall at any time, and this mishap will be due not to the negligence of this department, but to its inability to prevent it with the funds available.

It is recommended that the maintenance fund be increased to \$100,000 per year as a minimum, and if possible to \$150,000 per year.

The cost of materials and wage rates have increased during the past four years from 100 per cent to 200 per cent. This matter deserves the deepest concern, and unless the increase asked for is granted many of the buildings will be unfit for use within a short time.

Attention is respectfully called to the fact that there is one building for which a special appropriation for its repairs should be approved, over and above the annual maintenance fund for all buildings. This is the insane asylum situated in San Juan, which is in a very poor condition. Many of its rooms have had to be vacated and closed because their floors and walls are falling and the amount necessary to repair them can not be taken from the maintenance fund.

It is respectfully requested that the legislature be urged to appropriate from \$40,000 to \$50,000 to put this building in a condition fit for the use to which it has been assigned.

It is also recommended that higher salaries be assigned to the employees of the division of public buildings, or it will be unable to maintain the efficient personnel necessary for the design and construction of the public buildings.

Recently two of the best draftsmen in this division resigned to accept positions with an architect in private practice, who offered them more than double the highest

salary that this office could pay. There is a considerable amount of building going on in Porto Rico and there is a scarcity of persons qualified in architecture to carry on the work. The department can not afford to lose its most competent men through its failure to adequately compensate them.

Construction work done during the fiscal year 1919-20.

[A=Paid from insular funds; B=Paid from municipal loans; C=Paid from municipal current funds
D=Paid from private donations.]

Town.	Description of building.	Funds.	Expended during 1919-20.	Expended to date.
WORK BY ADMINISTRATION.				
<i>School buildings.</i>				
Adjuntas.....	Irving School, repairs to.....	C.....	\$719.06	\$719.06
Aguadilla.....	Lafayette School, repairs to.....	A.....	700.00	800.00
Do.....	6-room frame school.....	A.....	2,270.61	2,270.61
Do.....	do.....	A.....	3,696.75	3,696.75
Anasco.....	Ramirez de Arellano and De Hostos Schools, repairs to.....	A.....	3,300.00	3,745.52
Fajardo.....	High school, alterations and repairs.....	C.....	2,937.06	2,937.06
Guanica.....	6-room concrete school building.....	B.....	33,374.34	33,374.34
Lares.....	Clay School, repairs to.....	A C.....	3,422.14	3,422.14
Loiza.....	Hostos School, construction of fence.....	C.....	2,362.79	2,362.79
Manati.....	Grant School, repairs to.....	C.....	602.24	739.06
Mayaguez.....	School library and office building, Mayaguez, minor repairs to.....	B.....	41.31	41.31
Moca.....	F. M. Quinones School, repairs to.....	A.....	2,480.06	2,480.06
Ponce.....	High school, repairs to.....	B.....	1,595.52	1,595.52
Rio Piedras.....	Garcia Cepeda, repairs to.....	C.....	629.38	934.37
San Juan.....	Central High School, repairs to.....	A.....	200.00	200.00
San German.....	Antonia Martinez School repairs to.....	A.....	5,867.18	5,867.18
Do.....	6-room school building.....	A.....	641.34	641.34
Sabana Grande.....	Cooper School, repairs to.....	A.....	3,837.73	3,837.73
<i>Other municipal buildings.</i>				
Arecibo.....	City Hall, repairs to.....	B.....	19,541.62	19,541.62
Do.....	Hospital, repairs to kitchen.....	B.....	1,509.69	1,509.69
Aguada.....	City hall, repairs to.....	A.....	2,584.24	2,584.24
Do.....	Meat shop, construction of.....	A.....	1,733.46	1,733.46
Do.....	Hospital, repairs to.....	A.....	493.69	493.69
Bayamon.....	City hall, repairs to.....	B.....	4,494.90	4,494.90
Do.....	Insane asylum, repairs to.....	B.....	1,187.81	1,187.81
Do.....	Municipal court and jail, repairs to.....	B.....	5,835.21	5,835.21
Do.....	Morgue and fence, construction of.....	B.....	4,184.53	4,184.53
Fajardo.....	Completion of hospital fence and roads.....	C.....	2,822.26	15,890.60
Mayaguez.....	City hall, tearing down the second-story walls.....	A.....	1,547.09	1,547.09
Ponce.....	City hall, repairs to.....	B.....	13,866.78	13,866.78
Quebradillas.....	Slaughterhouse, construction of.....	B.....	947.15	947.15
Do.....	Cemetery fence, construction of.....	B.....	138.15	138.15
Rio Piedras.....	City hall, repairs to.....	B.....	5,718.80	5,718.80
San German.....	Slaughterhouse, construction of.....	B.....	1,921.04	1,921.04
Do.....	Santo Domingo Plaza, construction of.....	B.....	2,189.12	2,189.12
Vieques.....	Athletic Park, construction of.....	B.....	2,374.03	3,655.03
<i>Insular buildings.</i>				
Arecibo.....	District court, repairs to.....	A.....	6,500.00	7,045.44
Do.....	District court, concrete partition.....	A.....	268.47	268.47
Do.....	District court, construction of jury room.....	A.....	1,293.84	1,293.84
Do.....	District court, minor repairs.....	A.....	389.03	389.03
Aguadilla.....	District jail, repairs to.....	A.....	2,280.98	2,280.98
Do.....	Settlement for the Poor.....	D.....	5,095.06	5,104.89
Do.....	Settlement for the Poor, painting 51 houses.....	D.....	1,189.63	1,189.63
Do.....	Concrete dipping vat, construction of.....	A.....	492.64	492.64
Do.....	Settlement for the Poor, construction of 18 toilets.....	A.....	5,021.19	5,021.19
Do.....	Construction of 2 houses.....	D.....	707.94	707.94
Bayamon.....	Road mender's house, construction of.....	A.....	1,215.68	1,215.68
Caguas.....	Dipping vat, construction of.....	A.....	578.06	578.06
Loiza.....	Concrete dipping vat, construction of.....	A.....	577.56	577.56
Mayaguez.....	College of Agriculture, repairs to.....	A.....	375.11	375.11
Do.....	Reform School, minor repairs.....	A.....	336.62	336.62
Do.....	Reform School, general repairs.....	A.....	3,965.79	4,214.65
Do.....	Poor Asylum, repairs to.....	A.....	8,872.71	8,872.71
Ponce.....	Blind asylum, repairs to.....	A.....	9,464.70	9,464.70
Do.....	District court and jail building, repairs to.....	A.....	21,680.70	23,436.31
Do.....	Captain of the port building, repairs to.....	A.....	1,500.91	1,809.19
Do.....	Concrete dipping vat, construction of.....	A.....	325.37	325.37
Rio Piedras.....	Dipping vat, construction of.....	A.....	513.89	513.89
Do.....	Dipping vat, fence around.....	A.....	295.05	295.05
Do.....	Insular sanatorium, completion of 2 houses.....	A.....	1,435.21	1,435.21

Construction work done during the fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Town.	Description of building.	Funds.	Expended during 1919-20.	Expended to date.
WORK BY ADMINISTRATION—continued.				
<i>Insular buildings—Continued.</i>				
Rio Piedras.....	Road menders' house, kilometer 8, construction of.	A.....	\$1,551.06	\$1,551.06
Do.....	Road menders' house; kilometer 5, construction of.	A.....	1,458.00	1,458.00
Do.....	Forest experiment station, various works.	A.....	2,800.00	2,800.00
Do.....	University of Porto Rico, various works and alterations.	A.....	6,542.14	6,542.14
Do.....	Experimental station, erection of building.	A.....	2,200.00	2,200.00
Do.....	Experimental station, repairs to.	A.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
San Juan.....	Quarantine hospital, repairs to 10 houses.	A.....	955.68	955.68
Do.....	Insane asylum, improvement to building.	A.....	1,046.00	1,046.00
Do.....	Boys' Charity School, general repairs.	A.....	7,106.89	9,878.87
Do.....	Girls' Charity School, general repairs.	A.....	11,500.76	14,749.26
Do.....	Bulkhead shed, placing new roof.	A.....	4,700.12	4,700.12
Do.....	Bulkhead shed, electric installation.	A.....	630.00	630.00
Do.....	Historical Archives, repairs to.	A.....	400.00	400.00
Do.....	Naval station, minor repairs.	A.....	200.00	200.00
Do.....	Road menders' house, construction of, Martin Pena road.	A.....	1,983.30	1,983.30
Do.....	Road menders' house, construction of, San Antonio-Martin Pena road.	A.....	1,026.75	1,026.75
Do.....	Workmen's settlement.	A.....	8,030.49	8,030.49
Do.....	Workmen's settlement, toilets.	A.....	4,415.64	4,415.64
San German.....	Dipping vat, construction of.	A.....	625.10	625.10
Utuado.....	Anemia hospital, repairs to.	A.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Do.....	Dipping vat, construction of.	A.....	545.27	545.27
Vieques.....	Heliograph office, repairs to.	A.....	159.33	159.33
Do.....	Dipping vat, construction of.	A.....	568.93	568.93
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
San Juan.....	Yacht Segochet, repairs to.	A.....	418.00	418.00
Various towns.....	Red Cross Regional Fair, construction of.	D.....	20,536.56	20,536.56
	Earthquake relief funds.	A.....	99,734.55	99,734.55
	Maintenance, repair, and reconstruction of public buildings, appropriation of fiscal year 1919-20.	A.....	53,000.00	53,000.00
WORK BY CONTRACT.				
<i>School buildings.</i>				
Aguas Buenas.....	1-room frame school.	AC.....	1,900.00	1,900.00
Bayamon.....	Manual training shop.	C.....	2,050.00	2,050.00
Carolina.....	1-room frame school, barrio Cedros.	C.....	1,850.00	1,850.00
Gurabo.....	8-classroom reinforced concrete building.	CBA.....	2,589.88	25,898.78
Hormigueros.....	4-classroom frame school building.	C.....	6,664.01	6,664.01
Isabela.....	1-room frame school, barrio Coto.	AC.....	1,900.00	1,900.00
Las Marias.....	2-room frame school.	C.....	3,298.00	3,298.00
Mayaguez.....	School library and office building.	C.....	1,014.74	10,147.41
Do.....	Reform school hospital.	A.....	3,419.91	3,419.91
Do.....	1-classroom school, barrio Leguisanos.	C.....	178.20	1,781.00
Do.....	1-classroom school, barrio Rio Hondo.	C.....	202.00	2,020.00
Do.....	1-classroom school, barrio Rio Canas.	C.....	178.20	1,782.00
Do.....	1-classroom school, barrio Malezas.	C.....	200.00	2,000.00
Do.....	2-classroom addition, Playa No. 2.	C.....	569.76	5,697.56
Moca.....	1-room frame school, barrio Capa.	AC.....	816.90	816.90
Ponce.....	Roman Baldorioty de Castro, repairs to roof.	C.....	3,275.15	3,275.15
Do.....	McKinley School, repairs to.	C.....	11,280.42	12,533.80
Rio Piedras.....	1-classroom school, barrio Cupey.	C.....	1,466.00	1,466.00
Salinas.....	4-classroom concrete, Central Aguirre.	C.....	1,086.42	12,664.17
San Sebastian.....	Whittier School, repairs to.	A.....	2,440.00	2,440.00
Trujillo Alto.....	1-classroom frame school, barrio Cuevas.	AC.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Vega Baja.....	1-room frame school, barrio Yeguada.	C.....	1,800.81	2,000.90
<i>Other municipal buildings.</i>				
Juncos.....	City hall, reconstruction and repairs to.	B.....	8,936.12	13,051.52
Patillas.....	Slaughterhouse, construction of.	C.....	1,430.00	1,430.00
Rio Piedras.....	Market, construction of.	B.....	24,087.72	24,087.72
Vega Baja.....	Hospital, construction of.	C.....	11,276.54	11,276.54
<i>Insular buildings.</i>				
Rio Piedras.....	Insular sanatorium, dining hall, and 2 casetas.	A.....	13,531.75	13,531.75
Do.....	Insular sanatorium, completion of 2 casetas.	A.....	2,458.70	2,458.70

Construction work done during the fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Town.	Description of building.	Funds.	Expended during 1919-20.	Expended to date.
WORK BY CONTRACT—continued.				
<i>Insular buildings—Continued.</i>				
San Juan.....	Road menders' house, San Antonio-Martin Pena Road.	A.....	\$850.00	\$850.00
Do.....	Workingmen's settlement, 50 houses.....	A.....	1,390.50	1,390.50
WORK CONTRACTED, BUT NO PAYMENTS MADE.				
Arecibo.....	Workingmen's settlement, erection of 6 houses.	A.....		¹ 13,800.00
San Juan.....	Road menders' house, Pueblo Viejo.....	A.....		¹ 1,00.00
Do.....	13 W. C. houses, complete, labor.....	A.....		¹ 2,990.00
Do.....	Road menders' house No. 2, complete labor.	A.....		¹ 850.00
Do.....	Fence, Girls' Charity School, labor.....	A.....		¹ 2,303.50
Do.....	Workingmen's settlement, painting 50 houses.	A.....		¹ 725.00
Do.....	Road menders' house, No. 1.....	A.....		¹ 850.00
Do.....	Workingmen's settlement, 50 concrete houses.	A.....		¹ 116,996.00
Ponce.....	Completion of Ponce High School.....	A.....		¹ 45,517.90
VARIOUS.				
Aguadilla.....	Erection of 48 houses.....	D.....	2,439.36	2,439.36
Do.....	Erection of 50 houses.....	D.....	1,759.14	1,759.14
Total.....			570,568.02	841,959.65

¹ Contract price.*Completed projects of work to be undertaken.*

NOTE.—By project is meant the complete working drawings and specifications, including memoir, and enumeration of general and special conditions.

Town.	Project.	Estimated cost.
SCHOOL BUILDINGS.		
Aguada.....	1-classroom frame rural school.....	\$2,800.00
Do.....	1-classroom reinforced concrete school, barrio Rio Grande.....	3,500.00
Aguadilla.....	High school, repairs to.....	11,298.84
Do.....	Lafayette school, plumbing installation.....	4,602.60
Do.....	Two 1-room frame schools, barrio Obrero.....	5,000.00
Barranquitas.....	Stairs for school building.....	1,000.00
Cayey.....	Harrison School, 4-room addition.....	21,144.89
Catano.....	Horace Mann School, construction of fence.....	2,773.00
Ceiba.....	2-classroom school, construction of.....	7,296.98
Dorado.....	2-room frame school, barrio Espinosa.....	3,305.45
Do.....	2-room frame school, barrio Higuillar.....	2,085.71
Humacao.....	Ponce de Leon School, repairs to.....	1,000.00
Do.....	High school, repairs to.....	3,000.00
Do.....	Playa School, repairs to.....	2,500.00
Juana Díaz.....	1-room concrete school, barrio Pastillo.....	2,404.37
Do.....	1-room concrete addition, barrio Jacaguas School.....	2,363.61
Do.....	1-room concrete addition, barrio Arus School.....	2,363.61
Lares.....	3-room frame school, construction of.....	9,468.49
Loiza.....	4-room frame school, Mediania Alta.....	10,000.00
Mayaguez.....	Opening windows at 12-room school.....	212.30
Morovis.....	Graded school building.....	30,000.00
Naguabo.....	1-classroom building, barrio Dajao.....	2,800.00
Penuelas.....	1-room frame school building, Tallaboa Alta.....	2,800.00
Do.....	do.....	2,800.00
Rio Piedras.....	8-room school building, construction of.....	39,338.60
Sabana Grande.....	1-room frame school, barrio Rayo.....	2,800.00
San Juan.....	8-classroom reinforced concrete building, stop 25, Santurce.....	6,500.00
Do.....	High school building.....	300,000.00
Do.....	Kindergarten school, Marina.....	50,000.00
Do.....	2-room addition Rafael Cordero School.....	9,468.49
Salinas.....	1-room frame school, barrio Jueyes.....	2,229.42
Do.....	1-room frame school, barrio Quebrada Yegua.....	2,274.31
Salinas.....	Construction of 2-room concrete school, barrio Coqui, and repairs to teachers' residence.....	\$7,265.21
Do.....	Palmer School, repairs to.....	880.28

Completed projects of work to be undertaken—Continued.

Town.	Project.	Estimated cost.
SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued.		
Toa Baja.....	1-room frame school, barrio Candelaria.....	\$2,800.00
Vega Alta.....	1-room frame school, barrio Maricao, construction of.....	2,500.00
Do.....	1-room frame school, barrio Espinosa.....	2,800.00
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.		
Aguadilla.....	City hall, reconstruction of.....	40,000.00
Agua8 Buenas.....	Municipal jail.....	2,000.00
Aibonito.....	Municipal slaughterhouse.....	2,300.00
Carolina.....	Market building, construction of.....	10,106.35
Do.....	Municipal hospital, construction of.....	20,685.16
Ciales.....	City hall, repairs to.....	1,805.78
Coamo.....	City hall, reconstruction of.....	35,000.00
Do.....	Cemetery, repairs to.....	3,900.00
Do.....	Municipal hospital, repairs to.....	2,000.00
Fajardo.....	Customhouse.....	20,000.00
Humacao.....	City hall, repairs to.....	6,792.68
Mayaguez.....	do.....	60,000.00
Maricao.....	Municipal hospital.....	10,000.00
Maunabo.....	Municipal jail.....	2,300.00
Rio Piedras.....	Hospital, construction of fence and gate.....	3,000.00
Do.....	Meat shop, construction of.....	788.66
Do.....	Market and plaza street, construction of.....	3,006.40
San German.....	Improvements to cemetery.....	3,412.99
Utua8o.....	Fire station, construction of.....	3,420.00
Do.....	Cemetery, repairs to.....	591.89
INSULAR BUILDINGS.		
Rio Piedras.....	Experimental station, alterations to.....	14,000.00
Total.....		697,475.07

PROJECTS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.		
Aguadilla.....	8-room school building.....	\$30,000.00
Do.....	12-room school building.....	45,000.00
Cayey.....	Munoz Rivera School, addition to.....	25,000.00
Guayama.....	High school, construction of.....	80,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	1-room concrete school, barrio Capitanejo.....	3,200.00
Mayaguez.....	Playa No. 2 School, reconstruction of.....	40,000.00
Salinas.....	Baldorioty de Castro School, repairs and alterations.....	20,000.00
San German.....	12-room school building, construction of.....	60,000.00
Do.....	6-room school building, construction of.....	30,000.00
San Sebastian.....	8-room school building.....	40,000.00
Toa Baja.....	12-room school, construction of.....	60,000.00
Vega Baja.....	J. C. Padilla School, 12-room addition.....	40,000.00
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.		
Aguadilla.....	Municipal hospital.....	15,000.00
Do.....	Market building.....	20,000.00
Cayey.....	Construction of a cemetery.....	5,000.00
Isabela.....	City hall, repairs to.....	25,000.00
Mayaguez.....	Municipal theater, repairs to.....	60,000.00
Naguabo.....	Cemetery, repairs to.....	2,000.00
Do.....	Municipal theater.....	15,000.00
Do.....	Construction of market.....	5,000.00
Do.....	City hall, construction of.....	10,000.00
San German.....	City hall, repairs to.....	10,000.00
Santa Isabel.....	Municipal city hall, repairs to.....	20,000.00
Toa Baja.....	City hall, construction of.....	12,000.00
Do.....	Municipal hospital, construction of.....	15,000.00
Do.....	Cemetery, repairs to.....	3,000.00
Yabucoa.....	Municipal laundry.....	2,500.00
INSULAR BUILDINGS.		
Mayaguez.....	College of Agriculture.....	45,000.00
Rio Piedras.....	Faculty's residence, University of Porto Rico.....	75,000.00
San Juan.....	Capitol, construction of.....	800,000.00
Total.....		1,612,700.00

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL WORKS.

The municipalities, as a rule, have no engineering force to prepare projects and supervise the construction of municipal improvements; and, although under present laws they have the right to employ private engineers, nearly all the public works built by the municipalities are executed from plans and specifications prepared by the division of municipal works.

It is provided by law that all municipal improvements constructed with funds obtained by loans made through the insular government shall be supervised, inspected and approved by the commissioner of the interior, who must also approve the plans, specifications and contracts for the same.

This division is also called upon to make reports on franchises granted by the Executive Council and the Public Service Commission to public service corporations, and to pass on plans and specifications submitted for the approval of the commissioner of the interior.

ORGANIZATION.

The fixed personnel of the division of municipal works was increased at the beginning of the present fiscal year by the appointment of a draftsman. It now consists of the engineer in charge, who is the chief of the division, an assistant engineer, a draftsman, and a stenographer, whose salaries are paid from the insular budget. Additional personnel is engaged as needed and their salaries, as well as all other expenses incurred in the preparation of projects or execution of work, are paid by the municipalities for work undertaken at their request.

SCOPE OF THE WORK.

At the request of the municipalities, the engineer in charge of municipal works investigates and reports as to the feasibility of such improvements as water works, electric plants, sewerage systems, street pavements, public plazas, and extensions for new settlements. All work on public buildings and municipal roads is undertaken by other divisions of this department. Under the direct supervision of the engineer in charge, the surveys, the design and the estimate are made. The projects are prepared complete and the execution of the work is also supervised by the chief of the division.

EFFECT OF PRESENT ABNORMAL CONDITIONS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK.

There has been a great demand from the municipalities for the preparation of projects for proposed municipal improvements. The construction work, however, is usually postponed, due to the fact that with the present high prices of building materials the cost of the works exceeds in many cases the borrowing capacity of the municipalities, which is fixed by law. Another factor tending to retard construction is that loans made to the municipalities, through the insular government, have been suspended at the request of the auditor on the ground that the available surplus in the treasury after the ordinary expenses of the government are met, will be less than the combined amount of several no fiscal year appropriations authorized by the legislature during the last few years. Some municipalities have been able to obtain loans from banking corporations after being duly authorized by the Executive Council to do so, but as a rule, construction work has been indefinitely postponed. Great difficulties have been experienced in getting material from the States, the prolonged delays in the delivery causing the period of construction to lay over an unreasonable length of time. For this reason work begun during this year that could have been completed during the year is still under construction.

WORK DONE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

The following work under construction during the previous fiscal year was finished during the year 1919-20: Yauco sewerage system.

The following works begun during this fiscal year are practically completed: Rio Piedras sewerage system; Vieques electric plant; Aguadilla electric plant; Cayey public plaza.

The following works were begun and completed during the fiscal year 1919-20: Waterworks and sewerage system for Aguadilla settlement; improvements to Guayanilla water-works; waterworks for Las Monjas Sanatorium.

The following works were begun during this fiscal year and are now under construction: Fajardo public plaza; waterworks and sewerage systems for San Juan settlement for artisans and laborers; Hatillo electric plant.

The following surveys have been made during the year: Survey for supplying the Guanica system of waterworks from the Yauco Reservoir; survey for Guanica sewerage system; survey for extensions to the proposed sanitary sewers and storm sewers in Ponce; survey for improvements to Ponce waterworks; San Sebastian sewers and hydroelectric plant; Moca waterworks; Trujillo Alto waterworks; Rio Grande sewers and waterworks; Cayey extension to waterworks; Lares public plaza; Rio Piedras street pavement.

The following projects have been prepared during the year: Fajardo public plaza; Caguas public plaza; Palo Seco electric plant; extension of the Yauco waterworks system to the barrio Barinas; streets, waterworks, and sewer systems for the settlement for artisans and laborers in San Juan; improvements to Caguas waterworks; Aguadilla electric plant.

A revision was made of the estimates for the waterworks of Aguada, Adjuntas, Bayamon, Carolina, Cidra, Juana Diaz, Loiza, Naguabo, and San Lorenzo, and for the sewer systems of Bayamon, Humacao, Loiza, Naguabo, Toa Baja, and Yabucoa.

WATERWORKS.

The water-supply system of the insular sanatorium for tuberculous patients was constructed during the fiscal year at a total cost of \$6,473.45. The water is supplied from the Rio Piedras Reservoir of the San Juan system, and is delivered and distributed at the sanatorium by a line of 2-inch galvanized-iron pipe about 3 kilometers in length.

The waterworks and sewer systems of Aguadilla were extended to cover the new settlement for the poor, with an expenditure of \$3,980.08 for all the work which was constructed under one contract.

The project for the extension of the Yauco water-supply system to the barrio Barinas was prepared during the year, and the necessary funds were available to begin the work, which will cost about \$12,000.

The plans for the water-supply system of the new settlement for artisans and laborers in San Juan were finished during the fiscal year, and the work was contracted for on June 30, 1920. This system is an extension of the one installed for Camp Las Casas two years ago.

The Caguas water-supply system was improved by installing a new line of 12-inch concrete pipe from the dam to the reservoir and raising the crest of the dam 18 inches. With the new installation an abundant supply of water to the reservoir has been insured; but the main line to the city is too small and it must be replaced in the near future.

Surveys have been made for the water-supply systems of Guanica, Moca, Rio Grande, and Trujillo Alto, and for improvement to the supplies of Cayey and Ponce, and the complete projects for these works are under preparation.

The estimates for the waterworks of nine towns, projected several years ago, were revised at the request of the municipal authorities to determine their present cost.

The following statement shows that about 50 per cent of the towns in the island are provided with more or less efficient water-supply systems:

Cities and towns provided with waterworks.

Arecibo, fair pumping system, water power used.
Aguadilla, modern gravity supply system.
Aguas Buenas, gravity system inadequate.
Aibonito, gravity system, improvement completed.
Barranquitas, modern gravity system.
Caguas, gravity system, pipe line inadequate.
Cayey, gravity system.
Ciales, excellent gravity system.
Coamo, good gravity system.
Comerio, modern gravity system.
Corozal, modern gravity system.
Fajardo, excellent gravity system.
Guayama, excellent gravity system.
Guyanilla, good pumping system.
Guanica, good pumping system.
Gurabo, excellent gravity system.
Humacao, excellent gravity system.
Isabela, small pumping plant.
Jayuya, good gravity system.
Juana Diaz, poor and inadequate system.

Juncos, good gravity system.
Lares, modern gravity system.
Maricao, excellent gravity system.
Maunabo, excellent gravity system.
Mayaguez, very poor gravity system.
Naguabo, small gravity system.
Naranjito, good gravity system.
Patillas, inadequate gravity system.
Penelas, excellent gravity system.
Ponce, inadequate gravity system.
Quebradillas, small pumping plant.
Rio Piedras, included in San Juan system.
Salinas, good pumping system.
San Juan, fair system, electric pumping plant with rapid filters.
Utua, excellent gravity system.
Vieques, small pumping plant.
Yabucoa, good gravity system.
Yauco, excellent gravity system.

SEWER SYSTEMS.

The sewer system of Yauco, described in last year's report, has been in operation for some time and the Rio Piedras system is practically completed. The total cost of the Yauco system was \$37,410.44 and the amount of \$33,390.90 has been paid for work done on the Rio Piedras sewer system up to June 30, 1920.

The sewer system of the Aguadilla settlement for the poor has been mentioned under waterworks.

The project for the San Juan settlement for artisans and laborers has been finished and part of the work has been contracted for. The size of the outfall sewer which will discharge into the Cano Martin Pena, has been computed to take care of the future growth of the settlement; and provision has been made for the necessary future extensions.

The project for the sanitary and storm water sewers of Ponce is practically completed. This is an entirely new project, as the inclusion of a considerable territory in the new system made it necessary to change the layout of the original project.

The sanitary outfall sewer for the city proper will discharge the raw sewage into the bay some distance from the shore; the system for the Playa will include the construction of an automatic electric pump lift discharging into the main outfall sewer, owing to the level lay and low elevation of the town. The greater part of the sewers will be below sea level. The city has been divided into two districts with separate outfalls for the storm sewers to the Portugues river. The outfalls from the two sanitary sewer districts unite just below the city.

Surveys have been made for the sewer systems of Guanica, Rio Grande, and San Sebastian, and the projects are under preparation.

Sewer systems are found in the nine following towns: Aguadilla, Arecibo, Caguas, Cayey, Fajardo, Lares, Rio Piedras, San Juan, Yauco.

CITY PLANNING.

The settlement for the poor at Aguadilla described in last year's report has been built, but the lack of funds did not allow the paving of the streets as originally planned.

The plans for the settlement for artisans and laborers at San Juan provide for nearly 700 lots of about 200 square meters each, with avenues 15 meters wide, 10-meter streets, and a 2-acre park. The settlement will occupy about 62 acres on the site of Camp Las Casas, and all the roads built by the military authorities within the site have been made part of the street system of the new settlement. A full description of this settlement is given in the report of the homestead commission.

The projects for the public plazas of Fajardo and Caguas were prepared by this division and the first is being constructed under contract. The bids received for the Caguas work were considered too high and the construction will probably be done by administration.

The projects for the paving of several streets of Rio Piedras and Caguas are well advanced.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEMS.

The work on the Vieques and Hatillo electric plants, described in last year's report, has been delayed by the difficulties in obtaining materials from the States. Both plants are still uncompleted but are under operation with temporary arrangements.

An alternating-current electric plant, operated with fuel oil motors, was projected for Aguadilla and the work is practically completed, lacking only the installation of the switchboard, which has not been delivered by the factory. This is a modern installation with high candle power series street lighting which will greatly improve the appearance of the city.

A project has been prepared for a small direct-current plant operated by kerosene motors at Palo Seco, a barrio of Toa Baja.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the division charged out to municipalities during the present fiscal year 1919-20 are as follows:

Sa'aries (engineering and inspection).....	\$7,254.24
Traveling expenses and per diems.....	2,138.12
Stationery, telegrams, etc.....	985.43
Total.....	10,377.79

The following is the total cost of the various projects completed during the present fiscal year 1919-20:

Yauco sewer system.....	\$37,410.44
Water supply for Las Monjas Sanatorium.....	6,473.45
Sewer and water supply systems for the Aguadilla settlement for the poor.....	3,980.08
Arecibo auxiliary electric plant.....	5,047.60
Extension to the Arecibocemetery.....	5,580.31
Total.....	58,891.88

The amount of work done during the fiscal year 1919-20 on projects still uncompleted is as follows:

Rio Piedras sewer system.....	\$33,390.50
Aguadilla electric plant.....	37,513.70
Vieques electric plant.....	14,371.65
Hatillo electric plant.....	4,004.55
Total.....	89,280.80

The following projects were prepared during the fiscal year 1919-20:

Aguadilla electric plant.....	\$38,500
Palo Seco electric plant.....	7,800
Caguas public plaza.....	27,500
Fajardo public plaza.....	14,000
Waterworks and sewer systems for the San Juan settlement.....	24,800
Extension of Yauco waterworks to barrio Barinas.....	12,000
Improvements to Caguas waterworks.....	3,500
Total.....	126,600

The following estimates were revised during the fiscal year 1919-20:

Waterworks:	
Adjuntas.....	\$36,000
Aguada.....	61,000
Bayamon.....	415,000
Carolina.....	49,500
Cidra.....	24,500
Juana Diaz.....	111,000
Loiza.....	68,000
Naguabo.....	65,000
San Lorenzo.....	65,000
Sewer systems:	
Bayamon.....	52,000
Humacao.....	40,000
Loiza.....	24,000
Naguabo.....	22,500
Toa Baja.....	4,500
Yabucoa.....	33,000
Toa Baja street pavements.....	19,000
Total.....	1,090,000

The following preliminary estimates were made during the year 1919-20:

Guayanilla improvements to waterworks.....	\$3,500
Juana Diaz sewer system.....	30,000
Juncos sewer system.....	37,000
Ponce sanitary sewer system.....	391,000
Ponce storm water sewer system.....	338,000
Total.....	799,500

The following matters and projects have been investigated and passed upon by the division of municipal works during the year 1919-20:

- Investigation of rates for the Ciales electric plant.
- Inspection of material for the construction of the Coamo and Juana Diaz electric distribution systems.
- Investigation of automatic crest for the Patillas Spillway Dam.
- Investigation of the claim of Government lands made by Senora Blanca Cerra de Fernandez.
- Investigation of sewer and water rates of several municipal systems.
- Investigation of rates of San German electric plant; Compania Industrial Occidental, grantee of the franchise.
- Project for an inner harbor at Arecibo; Arecibo Dock & Shipping Co., grantee of the franchise.
- Project for a hydroelectric plant at Cayey; Cayey Electric Co., grantee of the franchise.
- Amended project for the Inabon hydroelectric plant; Compania de Fuerza Hidroelectrica de Ponce, grantee of the franchise.
- Improvement to the electric plant and distributing system of San German; Suers. de Abarca, grantees of the franchise.
- Project for development of hydroelectric energy for Hacienda Aurora; Juan y Onofre Torres y Delgado, grantees of the franchise.
- Improvements to the Aguas Buenas waterworks; Ramon Valcourt, grantee of the franchise.
- Project for Carite auxiliary plant.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND ARCHIVES.

The division of public lands and archives is in charge of the survey, control, and leasing of lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, part of which were originally owned by the Crown of Spain, and were later transferred by the Government, to be administered for the benefit of The People of Porto Rico. Other lands have come into the possession of the Government from private owners through attachment for nonpayment of taxes and subsequent purchasing by the Government at the public sales held for the disposal of these lands.

This division has also under its jurisdiction since the year 1914 the surveying of sites for schools and municipal buildings, and the expenses incurred in these cases are reimbursed in due time to the insular government by the respective municipalities and school boards.

PERSONNEL.

The appropriation for the running expenses of this division during the fiscal year 1919-20 provides as follows:

Chief of division.....	\$2,415	Assistant archivist.....	\$720
Surveyor.....	1,680	Clerk.....	600
Clerk and surveyor.....	1,430	Stenographer.....	966
Surveyor.....	1,320	Incidental expenses.....	8,000
Surveyor and computer.....	1,320		
Draftsman and computer.....	1,150	Total.....	20,921
Archivist and librarian.....	1,320		

EXPENSES.

The expenses incurred in traveling, purchase and repairs of instruments, laborers' wages, and other necessary expenses in connection with new surveys paid from the appropriation for incidental expenses amounted during the fiscal year to \$4,154.97, the balance not expended to \$3,845.03, and the total of the incidental expenses, \$8,000.

The total expenditures incurred by this division during the year were as follows:

Salaries of employees.....	\$12,921.00
Field work and other incidental expenses.....	4,154.97
Total.....	17,075.97

This total does not include the expenditure for work done on behalf of the municipalities and school boards, which amounted to \$21.45, as these expenditures are reimbursed to the insular government, as stated above.

In addition to the above the division also incurred in the expenses:

For payment of advertisements of public sales and for deeds transferring to private parties 14 parcels of land belonging to The People of Porto Rico located in Puerta de Tierra, municipality of San Juan, as provided in act of the legislature approved on April 13, 1916, \$484.28.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The table given below shows the area of lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1920.

Lands surveyed for the insular government.

Municipality.	Barrio.	Government property.		Private property.	
		Square meters.	Cuerdas.	Square meters.	Cuerdas.
Rio Piedras.....	Hato Rey.....		60.00		50.00
Naguabo.....	Pena Pobre.....		31.06		
San Juan.....	Marina.....	22,246.35			
Do.....	Seboruco.....		15.49		
Do.....	Tras Talleres.....	7,588.48			
Mayaguez.....	Marina.....	1,630.00			
San Juan.....	Pta. de Tierra.....	2,580.12		6,917.17	
Vega Baja.....	Pugnado Adentro.....		30.00		
Do.....	Pugnado Afuera.....		291.93		
San Juan.....	Pta. de Tierra.....	2,175.72			
Do.....	Martin Pena.....		29.00		
Do.....	Martin Pena.....		7.12		2.46
Fajardo, Ceiba y Naguabo.....	Foresta.....		672.44		3,652.00
Sabana Grande.....	Santana y Tabonuco.....		833.98		180.00
San German.....	Cain y Oconuco Altos.....		1,052.00		237.00
Total.....		36,218.67	3,023.02	6,917.17	4,141.46

Total area of lands surveyed for the insular government:

	Cuerdas.
Public lands.....	3,032.24
Private lands.....	4,143.22
Total.....	7,175. 6

The cost per cuerda of surveying government lands, during the year is \$3.17, it being included in this amount the cost of cutting a path 7,527 linear meters through the forest along the boundary line of a tract of government land in the towns of San German and Sabana Grande; the setting up of monuments of concrete and native hard wood, at each corner point; the cutting of 8,000 linear meters of path along the boundaries of public lands in Fajardo, Ceiba, and Maguabo, and the erection of concrete monuments at the corner points; the boundary line of public land in the town of Ciales has been staked out for a length of 7,550 meters, and permanent monuments of native hard wood have been placed at the corner points. This average cost has been obtained by dividing the total cost of both private and government lands, amounting to 9,624.24 cuerdas.

Lands surveyed for the different municipalities:

Municipality.	Barrio.	Municipal property.
		<i>Square meters.</i>
Vega Baja.....	Yeguada.....	1,965.00
Vega Alta.....	Maricao.....	922.29
Dorado.....	Espinosa.....	1,136.00
Do.....	Higuillar.....	1,858.06
Do.....	Maguayo.....	2,948.88

OTHER WORKS.

The following jobs were also accomplished by the division during the year:

In compliance to an act of the legislature entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of land claims in the barrio of Catano, municipality of Bayamon," approved March 10, 1910, and also in accordance with the recommendation made by the commission created by said act, to the effect that the rights and titles to certain parcels of land in Catano be transferred by the insular government to those persons who had been occupying these lots for sometime past and had improved same, the commissioner of the interior has continued this work of transferring titles, having executed 11 deeds on behalf of the different parties in possession of these lands.

The division has sold 14 lots, located in the barrios of Marina and Puerta de Tierra, municipality of San Juan, as provided by the act of the legislature entitled, "An act to provide for the survey and sale at public auction of certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, to construct the capitol and for other purposes," approved on April 13, 1916, to the following persons:

2 lots to Antonio Lema for.....	\$11,000.00
2 lots to S. Ramirez & Cia. for.....	18,700.00
2 lots to Eugenio C. De Hostes for.....	11,463.25
3 lots to Manuel Mendia for.....	5,025.89
2 lots to Porto Rico Ice Co. for.....	7,580.00
1 lot to Suer. de Eduardo M. Crosas.....	8,000.00
1 lot to Emilio Gratiot for.....	13,000.00
1 lot to Henry M. Rau for.....	9,550.00
Total (14 lots).....	84,299.14

In compliance with other acts approved by the legislature, the parcels given below, belonging to The People of Porto Rico were sold to the following parties:

1 house and lot in Arecibo to Manuel Correa Reyes.....	\$3,391.60
1 lot in Mayaguez to the "Siervas de Maria.....	50.00
1 lot in Cabo Rojo to Etervina Carlo.....	30.00
31.06 cuerdas in Naguabo to Fernando Gil Lopez.....	1,005.00
90 cuerdas in Salinas to successors of Vicente Vazquez.....	650.00
1 lot in Mayaguez to Moral & Co.....	2,040.00
Total.....	7,166.60

Ten real estate properties belonging to the Government have been recorded in the registry of property in San Juan, and two were recorded in the registry of property in Ponce.

Fifty-four copies of public documents were issued by this division to private parties, for which work was collected an amount of \$154.57.

The work of classifying and taking an inventory of documents belonging to the old Spanish archives was continued during the year.

The division has leased to private parties during the year 47 parcels of lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, from which the Government will derive an annual rent of \$4,274.34. The total annual rental derived from all Government lands leased to private parties to June 30, 1920, is \$18,257.39, which is \$2,007.27 less than the rental received last year from this source.

This decrease is due to the fact that several parcels of land, aggregating 38,874.85 cuerdas, were turned over to the department of labor and agriculture for official purposes, as provided by law No. 22 of the legislature, approved in 1917. The greater part of these parcels had been surveyed and leased, so that it has been necessary to cancel these contracts in the order they expire.

All the land surveyed during this and the previous fiscal year was included in this reservation, and for this reason it has not been possible to make any lease.

There also has been set aside in compliance with the workmen's homestead law a parcel of Government land in the municipality of Vega Baja, which has been leased at a rental of \$1,000 per year and was afterwards canceled at the expiration of the contract. This parcel of land is being divided into 5-cuerda lots, more or less, to be sold to workmen in accordance with the law above mentioned.

Twenty-two parcels of land which had been acquired by the Government for default in payment of taxes were redeemed by their previous owners or interested parties, according to a law of the legislature approved June 5, 1919.

A statement is herewith attached showing the different parcels of land leased during the fiscal year with the approval of the executive council, some of which had already been leased, but owing to the fact that their leases had expired new contracts had to be made.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The division of public lands and archives is self-supporting, as will be seen by comparing the annual income to the Government derived from its activities with the annual expenditures which its maintenance requires.

The principal source of income is derived from the rental of public lands, and there has been no difficulty in leasing said lands as fast as they can be surveyed and titles perfected and recorded.

It is recommended, therefore, that this division be assigned for the coming fiscal year 1920-21 the same appropriation as was allotted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, until all public lands are surveyed and their titles be duly recorded in the corresponding registry of property.

Statement showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior, with the approval of the executive council, during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Date.	Name of lessees.	Area.	Municipality.	Annual rent.	Percentage.
1919.					
July 1	Eduardo Ramirez.....	34 square miles.....	Ponce.....	\$10.00	10.00
1	Julia Mauri.....	A house.....	do.....	18.00	9.00
1	Maria E. Arias.....	60.28 square miles.....	do.....	6.00	10.00
1	Jose Romaguera.....	78.71 square miles.....	do.....	8.00	10.15
28	Delfin Lugo Irizarry.....	58.81 cuerdas.....	Lajas.....	175.00	11.00
Aug. 1	Manuel Camacho.....	12.06 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	4.20	6.00
1	Salomon Cortes.....	15.17 cuerdas.....	do.....	8.52	6.00
5	Jaquito Lozada.....	153.96 cuerdas.....	Ciales.....	90.00	8.57
5	L. Martinez & Co.....	3,640 square miles.....	Humacao.....	182.00	10.00
5	Luis Cruz.....	477 square miles.....	Ponce.....	77.00	8.10
5	Pilar Llorens.....	9.50 cuerdas.....	Cidra.....	12.00	8.57
5	Hermenegildo Claudio.....	480 square miles.....	San Juan.....	10.00	8.33
Sept. 2	Municipio.....	.....	do.....	1.00	.....
Oct. 7	Salvador Rullan.....	7 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	8.00	8.00
Nov. 9	Jaquito Santiago.....	8.42 cuerdas.....	do.....	4.80	6.00
10	Felipe Lebron.....	504 square miles.....	San Juan.....	20.16	8.00
10	Sor Dolores de Sta. Fco.....	32.60 square miles.....	do.....	10.00	5.11
10	Municipio.....	.....	do.....	1.00	.....
10	Aboy, Vidal & Co.....	1,841.66 square miles.....	do.....	1,681.00	4.12
10	Nicolas Monsanto.....	460 square miles.....	do.....	18.40	8.00
10	Raymundo Castillo.....	80.75 square miles.....	Mayaguez.....	4.00	9.94
10	Fidela Segarra.....	128 square miles.....	do.....	6.00	9.37
10	Mercedes de la Concha.....	132 square miles.....	do.....	6.00	9.00
17	Luisa Negron.....	80.46 square miles.....	Ponce.....	12.00	12.00
25	John Liburd.....	712 square miles.....	San Juan.....	28.48	8.00
Dec. 2	Municipio.....	Establos.....	Mayaguez.....	180.00	5.06
30	Alfonso Perdomo.....	63 square miles.....	do.....	5.00	8.00

Statement showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior, with the approval of the executive council, during the fiscal year 1919-20—
Continued.

Date.	Name of lessees.	Area.	Municipality.	Annual rent.	Percentage.
1920.					
Jan. 7	Alfonso Perdomo.....	63 square miles.....	Mayaguez...	\$4.00	8.76
8	Juan Torruella Cortada.....	404.65 cuerdas.....	Ponce.....	330.00	8.00
22	Municipio.....	380 square miles.....	Aguadilla..	1.00	.....
Feb. 15	Santiago Colon.....	108 square miles.....	Ponce.....	6.00	8.05
Mar. 2	Jorge Remedios.....	196 square miles.....	do.....	33.32	8.50
5	Circo Lowande.....	2,000 square miles.....	San Juan.....	40.00	.....
10	F. Benitez Rexach.....	21,768.69 square miles.....	do.....	675.00	.....
13	Lucas Gonzalez.....	144 square miles.....	Bayamon.....	11.52	8.00
13	Santos Geigel.....	120 square miles.....	do.....	7.42	8.25
Apr. 1	Circo Lowande.....	2,000 square miles.....	San Juan.....	40.00	.....
12	Juan de Choudens.....	do.....	do.....	180.00	.....
May 4	Rafael Nevarez.....	14.97 cuerdas.....	Dorado.....	195.20	8.00
4	Ernestina Saliva.....	700.70 square miles.....	Mayaguez...	25.00	8.00
4	Miguel Gonzalez.....	397 square miles.....	do.....	8.00	8.00
19	Saturnino Gonzalez.....	100 square miles.....	San Juan.....	20.00	.....
June 3	Celestino Pena.....	2,000 square miles.....	do.....	30.00	.....
7	Jose Leon Cristi.....	205 square miles.....	do.....	16.40	8.00
7	Lino A. Martinez.....	263.97 square miles.....	do.....	21.12	8.00
7	Victor Feliciano.....	207.57 square miles.....	do.....	16.60	8.00
Mar. 2	Sandalio Crispin.....	120 square miles.....	Bayamon.....	7.20	8.00
	Total.....			4,274.34	

BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

The volume of business transacted during this year by the telegraph and telephone branches of this bureau has greatly exceeded that of the preceding, and this is undoubtedly the consequence of the greater facilities offered to the public and of the improvements introduced in both systems.

The improvements introduced in the telephone system comprise the extension of lines and the installation of new apparatus in those towns in which the telephone business is controlled by the Government. The total number of apparatus installed on June 30, 1919, was 341, while at the end of this year there were 408, as follows:

	Number of telephones installed.			Number of telephones installed.	
	June 30, 1919.	June 30, 1920.		June 30, 1919.	June 30, 1920.
Aguas Buenas.....	5	3	Gurabo.....	22	23
Aibonito.....	5	11	Juncos.....	34	49
Caguas.....	185	208	Las Piedras.....	1	6
Cayey.....	63	64	Loiza Aldea.....	.....	2
Cidra.....	4	6	San Lorenzo.....	10	25
Corozal.....	9	8			
Guaynabo.....	3	3	Total.....	341	408

At present there are many petitions for new installations pending in all of the towns enumerated above. In Caguas and Cayey the number of subscribers could be greatly increased if the capacities of the plants were greater. The enlargement and improvement of these require heavy expenses, for which there are no funds available. Nevertheless, larger cables and other materials have been ordered, and will be installed the coming year in these towns.

The night-letter telegram service was inaugurated on July 1, 1916. During its first year of operation 1,025 letters were transmitted and the income derived therefrom amounted to \$360.27, while this year the number of letters transmitted was 4,259, and the receipts amounted to \$1,423.87. The new lines built, the extensive repairs to the old ones, the increase in the number of messengers and telegraphers, the payment of the extra hours worked by employees, and the compensation of relief employees have all contributed to the higher efficiency and greater activity displayed during the year just ended by the telegraph division of this bureau.

On June 27, 1919, a break occurred in one of the cables of the West India & Panama Telegraph Co. As a consequence this company transmitted messages over one of the insular telegraph lines between San Juan and Ponce, which was thus employed continuously day and night until the month of March, 1920, when the other lines of the West India & Panama Telegraph Co. were interrupted and there were no messages to be forwarded. This unusual occurrence produced a revenue of \$22,380.04 to the bureau.

A few months after the break of the West India Cable Co. the cablegram service of the French company was likewise interrupted, and the wireless stations at San Juan and Cayey had to handle for several days all the telegraphic communications to and from Porto Rico. All the messages from Cayey to San Juan were transmitted over the lines of the insular telegraph. From 300 to 400 messages were dispatched every day, and it was found necessary to install a provisional receiving wireless outfit at Rio Piedras to relieve the congestion at the other stations.

The transmission via wireless of commercial telegraphic communications was short lived, but the United States Government has continued to employ the insular telegraph lines for the transmission of messages between the stations at Cayey and San Juan. During the last five months 3,352 official messages with 104,234 words have been dispatched by this bureau. The United States Army and Navy have the privilege of using free of charge the insular telegraph lines, and the radio service has expressed its desire of having a line between Cayey and San Juan for their exclusive use at all times. The bureau of insular telegraph has offered to furnish the line on payment of a small annual rent as reimbursement for the cost of the line and to defray the maintenance expenses.

It is to be regretted that the act establishing a system of telegraphic money orders and appropriating the amount of \$15,000 for the purpose, and the act appropriating \$12,000 for the extension and betterment of the Government telephone system in San Juan, both approved by the legislature at its last ordinary session, have not been enforced on account of the lack of funds in the insular treasury.

WORK DONE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Lines.—The following lines were completed during the year: One from the radio station at Ensenada to the telegraph line built last year between Ponce and Mayaguez. This extension was strung on poles of the Porto Rico Telephone Co.

One metallic circuit telephone line of galvanized-iron wire No. 12, between Loiza and Aldea Loiza. A telephone office was installed at the latter place. One hundred and ten creosoted pitch pine 5 by 5 inches by 22 foot poles were used. The line was connected to the switchboard of the Porto Rico Telephone Co. at Loiza.

Another metallic circuit, telephone line, of galvanized iron wire No. 10 between San Juan and Caguas is nearing completion. This new line will relieve the congestion over the other two lines between San Juan and Ponce and be of valuable service to the towns of Juncos, Gurabo, San Lorenzo, and Humacao.

The grounded telegraph line of galvanized-iron wire No. 10 between Caguas and San Juan, the construction of which was commenced last year, will, very likely, be put in operation at the beginning of the coming month.

The construction of the telegraph and telephone lines between Coamo and Juana Diaz was completed this year. In this work 105 new creosoted pitch pine 6 by 6 inches by 24 feet poles were used, and 8 kilometers of galvanized-iron wire No. 10.

The new metallic-circuit telephone line, of hard-drawn copper wire No. 10, started last year between Coamo and Ponce, was also completed this year and connected to the San Juan-Coamo line, thus furnishing a second metallic-circuit telephone line between San Juan and Ponce.

A new telegraph line, ground circuited, of galvanized-iron wire No. 10, was strung from San Juan to Santurce to connect the stations at Puerta de Tierra and Santurce directly with the main office at San Juan, thus affording the means of relaying at the San Juan Station the transmission of messages to and from the other two, which were formerly connected to one of the main lines leaving San Juan.

Another short line was strung from San Juan to the radio station at Puerta de Tierra in order to substitute a metallic for a grounded circuit and dispose of the gravity battery of 30 Callaud jars used before on that telegraph line.

The reconstruction of the telegraph and telephone lines between Caguas and Rio Piedras which was begun last year has been completed to kilometer 16 near Rio Piedras. This work was interrupted twice during the year, on account of the transportation tie-up occasioned by the strikes in the States and the consequent inability to obtain the materials ordered. About 100 new creosoted pitch pine 6 by 6 inches by 24 feet poles have been used on these lines to shorten by interpolation the distance

between the poles originally installed, and to replace those in bad condition. All corroded wire on the telegraph and telephone lines was also replaced.

The rubber-coated wires leading from the telegraph office to the outskirts of the town of Bayamon were substituted by No. 10 galvanized-iron wires to avoid the troubles and inconveniences had with the former. Three new creosoted pitch pine 5 by 5 inches by 22 feet poles were used for this work.

The badly decayed and corroded wooden and iron poles of the Government telegraph line between Utuado and Adjuntas were removed, and its wires restrung on the new poles of the Porto Rico Telephone Co.'s line built during this year between the same towns.

Eighteen creosoted 5 by 5 inches by 22 feet pitch-pine poles were added to the other sections of the line between Arecibo and Ponce. Of the iron poles removed 216 were turned over to the bureau of public works.

In the section between Arecibo and Utuado 4 kilometers of wire were replaced by new No. 10 galvanized-iron wire.

A line about 3 kilometers long was built at Quebradillas, from the railroad station to the town, where a telegraph office is to be installed.

Offices.—The telegraph offices at Arecibo, Juncos, Camuy, Cidra, Morovis, Adjuntas, Guayama, and San Lorenzo were removed to better quarters. In Arecibo the office was transferred to a locality specially prepared for the purpose in the municipal building, and furnished free to the bureau. Before this, the bureau was paying a monthly rent of \$18, which will be saved in the future.

The offices at Morovis and Adjuntas were located in the municipal buildings, but on account of the new municipal law the quarters they occupied had to be vacated to leave space for the municipal offices, and they were transferred to rooms ceded gratis for the purpose by the telegraph operators in their homes.

The Juncos office, which was installed in an old house for which the bureau paid \$8 per month, was transferred to a room assigned for the purpose, free of charge, in the new municipal building.

New telegraph offices were installed at Loiza and Quebradillas. At these places telegraph service was, until this year, rendered by the Porto Rico Telephone Co. on the 25 per cent commission basis.

As stated before, a new telephone office was installed at Loiza Aldea. This makes the total number of offices equal to 77.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The old gravity battery in the Mayaguez office, composed of 60 Callaud jars, was replaced by a storage battery, composed of only 21 jars.

The telegraph instruments installed at the radio station at Ensenada during the European War, were removed.

The telephone switchboard for 5 subscribers installed in the telephone office at Cidra was replaced by another one with capacity for 10 subscribers. There are 6 subscribers connected at present and about 6 more, who could not be connected on account of the lack of telephones, are pending.

A strip for 10 more lines was added to the telephone switchboard for 40 subscribers at Juncos, and thus its capacity increased to 50. A lead-covered telephone cable for 50 lines was also installed to replace the open wires on the main street.

The open wires in the town of San Lorenzo were replaced by a lead-covered telephone cable for 50 lines. A new telephone switchboard was installed with capacity for 30 subscribers in place of the one for 10. Fifteen new subscribers were connected, making a total of 25 subscribers connected to date.

The cordless telephone switchboard for 10 subscribers removed from San Lorenzo was installed at Las Piedras in place of the one for 4 subscribers we had there before. There are at present 6 subscribers in that exchange.

The charging of different rates for telephone calls, depending on the line used, in such places where both the insular telegraph and the Porto Rico Telephone Co. had exchanges, was the source of dissatisfaction and frequent complaints on the part of the public. To obviate this it was decided to revise the insular telephone rates, increasing or reducing them, so as to make them tally with those of the Porto Rico Telephone Co.

As the funds appropriated by the legislature for the expense of this bureau are insufficient to cover same, largely on account of the rise in the cost of materials and labor, it was decided to increase the rates for commercial and private telegrams, from 25 to 30 cents the first 10 words, and for night letters from 30 to 35 cents for the first 50 words.

An act was approved by the legislature at its last extraordinary session authorizing the commissioner of the interior to employ the increase in revenue obtained from the higher rates in extensions and improvements as well as for discharging the operating expenses of the bureau.

The operating department of the San Juan telegraph office was transferred to a larger and better ventilated room of the same building in which it was installed. The general office, delivery department, power room, etc., all of which occupied the same room, have been segregated. New rooms will be fitted up for the use of ladies and for the keeping of files. New lines and apparatus have been installed in all the departments.

The difficulty of obtaining new apparatus and supplies, and the prohibitive cost of replacing the old instruments of the Vieques-Ceiba heliograph, led this bureau to substitute the use of electric light for the acetylene lamp formerly employed at Ceiba for night work. The results were entirely satisfactory, and as the operating expenses are much lower it is planned to effect the same substitution at Vieques as soon as the electric plant now under construction there is completed.

Notwithstanding this, it is recommended that small wireless stations be erected at Vieques and Fajardo to insure an efficient and continuous service between the two islands.

The number of telephone subscribers in San Lorenzo increased to such an extent this year that permanent service, which was discontinued two years ago, was re-established at that place and a night telephone operator had to be appointed for the purpose.

As a result of the recommendations made in last year's report the cable companies at San Juan were required to reimburse to the insular government the payments made to cover the premiums for the sureties of insular telegraph operators who handle their funds. The sum to be paid by each company every year is \$111. It was at first intended to charge them a certain percentage of the total collections made for them at the various telegraph offices, but later it was decided that the repayment of the premiums for sureties given would be sufficient compensation to the government.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statements show in detail the income and expenditures of the bureau during the fiscal year:

These statements show a total of cash receipts equal to \$141,560.45, which, compared to that for the preceding year, which amounted to \$109,591.26, represents an increase of \$31,969.19. The net profit, after deducting all expenses, amounts to \$15,380.78, which is \$6,066.17 in excess of that for last year.

If credit is given for the free and half-rate business handled during the year, computing it at the ordinary rate, then the total of receipts would amount to \$156,803.48, which is \$30 520.34 larger than last year.

The collections made for the total number of telegrams alone transmitted during the year amount to \$104,000, or \$31,380 33 more than the receipts for the last year from this source; and the collections made for telephone service during the year amount to \$37,560.45, or \$588.86 more than the preceding year.

The following summary shows the financial operations of the bureau during the year:

Receipts:		
Cash receipts.....	\$141,560.45	
Value of half-rate telegrams.....	5,546.93	
Value of free telegrams.....	9,696.10	
		\$156,803.48
Expenditures:		
Operation of the system.....	114,587.46	
Repair and maintenance of lines.....	11,592.21	
Extensions and reconstruction.....	11,625.07	
		137,804.74
Difference.....		18,998.74

This statement shows a balance of \$18,998.74 of income over expenditures, or \$3,441.47 more than the preceding year. Comparing with the total expenditures the amount of cash receipts alone—that is, deducting the value of the free and half-rate telegrams—there results a profit of \$3,755.71, and if proper allowance is made for the expenditures incurred in betterments and extensions of the system, then a profit is obtained amounting to \$15,380.78.

The appraised value of the Government telegraph and telephone systems is placed at \$149,794.60, according to the last year's report of the auditor of Porto Rico, and therefore the cash receipts during the year represent 94 per cent of the appraised value.

Taking into account the annual depreciation, which is assumed to be one-fifteenth of the value of the property—that is, \$9,986.30—and deducting this amount from the \$18,998.74, difference of gross receipts over expenditures, a balance is obtained equal to \$9,012.44, which is the net profit for the Government, or approximately 6 per cent of the appraised value.

Of the 77 offices which have been in operation during the year, 27 of them were operated at a profit—in this number being included 9 towns where the business was handled by the Porto Rico Telephone Co. on the 25 per cent commission basis—and 50 offices produced a loss, taking into account the cash receipts only; but, giving credit for the free and half-rate telegrams transmitted, 28 offices operated at profit, while the others showed a loss.

The total number of messages of all kinds transmitted during the year was 443,232.

The following table shows a comparison of the number of messages transmitted during the last 11 years:

Years.	Messages.	Years.	Messages.
1909-10.....	227,683	1915-16.....	189,575
1910-11.....	233,983	1916-17.....	252,920
1911-12.....	255,060	1917-18.....	269,660
1912-13.....	225,240	1918-19.....	349,918
1913-14.....	186,064	1919-20.....	443,232
1914-15.....	207,521		

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To obviate the frequent and expensive changing of quarters of the telephone exchanges at Caguas and Cayey, the proposal to erect concrete houses in these towns for the installation therein of the telephone offices is warmly seconded.

The erection of Government buildings for telegraph offices in large places like Ponce, Arecibo, Guayama, Humacao, etc., thus insuring continuity of service and neat and spacious quarters, is strongly urged, and appropriations therefor should be recommended to the legislature.

The wide area covered by the suburb of Santurce and the very large volume of business handled by the telegraph office installed therein some years ago demand that two more offices be installed at other places in the same suburb, as a means to securing adequate, prompt, and efficient service for its inhabitants.

The size and importance of the city of Ponce require the establishment therein of two small branch offices.

At present there are many people living so far from the telegraph office, which is near the center of the town, that they prefer to use the telephone or the mail for the transmission of messages instead of resorting to the telegraph office.

In June, 1918, the telegraph messengers were clothed with uniforms, a practice which proved to be very convenient for the service and for the public, but which had to be discontinued because there was no legal authorization for the furnishing of suits by the Government, and for this reason I recommend that an item be included in the next budget to be submitted to the legislature, providing for the furnishing of the necessary uniforms by the Government with the understanding that the cost thereof be reimbursed by the messengers in small monthly installments.

It is also recommended that all efforts be made to obtain from the legislature an increase in the annual appropriations for the bureau, or that a special no-fiscal-year appropriation of at least \$25,000 be made for the improvement of the existing lines and the building of new ones urgently needed for handling more rapidly and efficiently the greatly increased volume of business. At present a great amount of telephone business is lost on account of there not being sufficient lines to transmit promptly all messages.

Most of the existing lines are in a very poor condition, and it is impossible for the bureau to make the necessary repairs to all of them with the funds available, which are hardly enough for the ordinary minor repairs and maintenance of the lines.

The number of employees—telegraph operators, messengers, and linemen especially—should also be increased in order to have the number required at each office, and to open new telegraph offices, which are necessary, and which will undoubtedly contribute to increase the volume of business. At present, there are several offices in the island without messengers and outside boys have to be hired to deliver the telegrams at from 5 to 10 cents for each delivery.

DIVISION OF HARBORS AND DOCKS.

The collection of harbor dues and wharfage at the various ports of the island as well as the supervision of the shipping and pilotage, is under the direction of the division of harbors and docks, and the chief engineer of the San Juan Harbor Board acts as the chief of division.

The ports of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Guanica are provided with a captain of the port who attends to the collection of harbor dues and the regulation of the shipping. In the ports of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Humacao, Fajardo, and Vieques, a pilot is stationed who acts as captain of the port.

The ports of San Juan and Ponce are provided with ample facilities in the way of piers and bulkheads for the accommodation of the shipping; at Guanica there is a privately owned pier; at the remaining ports of the island the harbors consist of an open roadstead with no facilities for shipping, and vessels are discharged and loaded by means of lighters.

COMPARISON OF SHIPPING WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.

As a result of the war there was a great lack of ships during the past year and the situation was aggravated by strikes of stevedores both in New York and in San Juan. The latter strike lasted from May to the middle of July, 1920, and caused a great congestion of merchandise on the San Juan docks. This was particularly true in the case of lumber, and for several months the open bulkhead at San Juan was so crowded with lumber as to exclude any other traffic.

The total number of ships entered at the different ports of the island during this year was 1,599, while last year it was 1,307, and the total tonnage was 3,915,607 this year and 3,148,384 the year before. The details for each port are shown on the attached statement.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total income from all harbors of the island amounted to \$54,075.80, which was an increase of 16.3 per cent over last year. The totals for each port are given in exhibit 35 of the auditor's report. All of the ports show an increase over last year, except Guanica and Guayanilla.

The collections of San Juan amounted to 55.59 per cent of the total receipts from this source. Ponce stands second, 15.53 per cent of the total.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

All improvements at the port of San Juan are under the direction of the San Juan Harbor Board. Improvements at other ports of the island are undertaken by the insular government. The legislature provided last year the sum of \$15,000, which is being expended under contracts in the construction of small landing piers at Ponce and Mayaguez to be used by lighters and small boats. Both of these piers will be completed in the coming year.

DREDGING OF SAN JUAN HARBOR.

The Federal Government has made an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the dredging of San Juan Harbor, and although no work has been actually begun, the United States engineers are now actively engaged in preparations for the dredging which is to be done by administration: a hydraulic dredge has arrived and it is expected that work will be commenced within a short time. The dredging contemplated will increase the available anchorage area for vessels drawing 30 feet of water by twelve times that at present available.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The small piers now being constructed at Ponce and Mayaguez constitute a beginning of much-needed improvements in the minor ports of the island, but at both of these ports, proper roadways should be built in connection with the small piers and at each port an additional pier should be provided so that proper landing places are available for the accommodation of both lighters and small passenger craft.

As the harbor dues from the various ports have for many years largely exceeded the expenses of these ports, it is certainly reasonable and proper to appropriate funds for absolutely necessary improvements. It is recommended that an appropriation of \$15,000 be made available for port improvements outside of San Juan.

San Juan Bulkhead—Wharfage and storage for year ending June 30, 1920.

	Unit.	Quantity.	Pounds.	Cubic feet.	Cost.
WHARFAGE.					
Alcohol.....	Drums.....	1,219		10,462	\$52.32
Bags, empty.....	Bags.....	30		988	4.95
Barrels, empty.....	Barrels.....	10,012		84,023	415.12
Cement.....	Bags, barrels.....	34,266	11,086,520		958.89
Charcoal.....	Bags.....	6,830	524,250		26.22
Coal.....	Tons.....	6,542	12,016,832		605.55
Coconuts.....	Bags.....	2,085	299,066		16.85
Coffee.....	do.....	16,983	3,732,394		214.82
Dry goods.....	Cases.....	4,808	662,974	11,949	130.24
Fertilizer.....	Bags, barrels.....	65,491	16,890,420		1,463.65
Flour and meal.....	Bags.....	16,705	2,791,377		240.44
Groceries and provisions.....	Packages, cases.....	16,614	2,358,947		363.87
Hardware, metal.....	Bundles, cases.....	7,356	558,832	6,249	55.35
Honey.....	Barrels.....	122	80,907		4.04
Horses, racing.....		5	6,600		.66
Lard.....	Tierces.....	120	1,100	200	1.11
Leather and hide.....	Bundles, packages.....	83	5,100	599	3.41
Lumber.....	Pieces and superficial feet.....	8,890,645		1,087,151	3,325.12
Machinery.....	Packages, cases.....	4,223	777,449	30,711	217.41
Molasses.....	Barrels.....	1,909	1,240,850		91.24
Pork.....	Packages, barrels.....	4,590	946,586		132.01
Oils, gasoline.....	Drums.....	129,536		315,009	1,581.60
Rice.....	Bags.....	17,751	1,877,254		191.97
Salt.....	do.....	13,345	1,277,115		102.73
Sundries.....	Packages, bundles.....	155,499	9,722,463	237,715	2,125.45
Sugar.....	Bags, cases.....	4,377	523,549	45	26.40
Tobacco.....	Bales, cases.....	1,340		5,169	35.51
General cargo.....	Packages.....	195,603	21,973,611	363,348	4,398.31
Total wharfage.....			89,321,496	2,153,618	16,784.24
STORAGE.					
Barrels, empty.....	Barrels.....	44			.66
Cement.....	do.....	18,282	145,555		1,434.74
Charcoal.....	Bags.....	564	53,860		13.74
Coconuts.....	do.....	726	109,100		12.50
Coffee.....	do.....	3,151	706,700		95.24
Dry goods.....	Cases.....	902		6,933	161.36
Flour and meal.....	Bags.....	34,006	615,937		1,390.20
Fertilizer.....	do.....	8,820	1,491,797		229.16
Hardware, metal.....	Packages.....	5,164	73,320	1,332	160.13
Groceries and provisions.....	Packages, cases.....	14,707	2,230,418	6,645	637.36
Lard.....	Tubs, cases.....	2,069	2,500	9,362	80.35
Lumber.....	Pieces and superficial feet.....	38,451		3,197,170	2,772.27
Machinery.....	Packages, cases.....	251	232,314	25,006	419.47
Molasses.....	Barrels.....	3,455			145.88
Oils, gasoline.....	do.....	4,216		7,595	121.86
Pork.....	do.....	1,672	513,894		126.32
Rice.....	Bags.....	75,542	7,474,200		1,438.50
Salt.....	do.....	5,930	593,000		70.07
Sugar.....	do.....	945	90,207		24.70
Sundries.....	Packages, bundles.....	21,135	94,332	80,269	943.63
General cargo.....	Packages.....	60	6,926	96	3.31
Total storage.....			14,434,060	3,334,408	10,281.54

Number of vessels and tonnage entered ports of Porto Rico, year ended June 30, 1920.

Vessels.	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Arecibo.		Aguadilla.	
	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
American:										
Steam.....	359	1,160,378	195	590,844	217	600,254	46	112,548	80	218,169
Sail.....	49	20,226	14	4,997	49	10,096	2	1,128	4	1,488
Foreign:										
Steam.....	77	255,332	21	42,081	24	24,115			7	10,500
Sail.....	55	6,011	36	4,993	11	1,236				
Total.....	540	1,445,947	266	642,915	301	635,701	42	113,676	91	230,147

Number of vessels and tonnage entered ports of Porto Rico, year ended June 30, 1920—
Continued.

Vessels.	Humacao.		Guanica.		Guayanilla.		Fajardo.		Vieques.		Arroyo.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.
American:												
Steam.....	57	167, 143	104	240, 409	5	15, 072	33	103, 503	14	40, 161	83	227, 379
Sail.....	9	3, 208					2	151			4	1, 946
Foreign:												
Steam.....			33	54, 884								
Sail.....	7	871					6	772	1	91		
Total....	73	171, 222	137	295, 293	5	15, 072	41	104, 426	15	40, 252	87	229, 325

RECAPITULATION.

Vessels.	Number.	Gross tons.
American:		
Steam.....	1, 187	3, 475, 850
Sail.....	133	48, 240
	1, 320	3, 524, 090
Foreign:		
Steam.....	162	386, 912
Sail.....	116	13, 974
	278	400, 886
Total.....	1, 598	3, 924, 976

SAN JUAN HARBOR BOARD.

All improvements of the port of San Juan are under the direction of the San Juan Harbor Board, which consists of the commissioner of the interior, the mayor of San Juan, and three members appointed by the governor, as follows: Mr. Edward Ferrer, Mr. Fred. Vall-Spinosa, and Mr. Manuel Mendia.

Twelve regular and two special meetings were held during the year. The harbor board was organized in 1912, and funds have been provided to the extent of \$600,000, for which 4 per cent bonds were issued; the law provides that all harbor dues collected at the port of San Juan shall be turned over to the harbor-board fund. The board also receives the income from wharfage and storage of water-front property constructed by it.

IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED BY THE HARBOR BOARD.

The board has constructed a concrete bulkhead along the water front 2,350 feet in length, and also a steel bulkhead shed 840 feet in length; roadway approaches to and along the water front have been built with a length of 4,760 feet and having an area 22,580 square yards of macadam paving with asphalt top dressing. The total area of wharfage constructed by the board is 118,900 square feet, of which 32,000 square feet is included in the covered bulkhead shed. No new work was done during the past year except that roadways were completed in C and D Streets and on Comercio Street, north of the American Railroad station; this work was done by administration with prison labor, and the cost was \$1,750.92; the area of paving built was 6,340 square yards.

In the bulkhead shed, all of the asphalt-block paving was taken and relaid; this was made necessary by the settlement which developed in this pavement, due to the fact that it was constructed on a fill of 20 to 30 feet in depth.

The entire roof of the bulkhead shed was recovered with asbestos roofing felt at a cost of \$2,870.37, the old roof covering having lasted for a period of only three years.

OPERATION OF BULKHEAD AND SHED.

All vessels using the bulkhead pay mooring charges and all merchandise discharged or loaded is subject to wharfrage charges; merchandise stored for more than 36 hours must also pay storage fees. All landing and discharge of cargo is done by the consignee.

For the greater part of the year both the open bulkhead and the storage shed have been congested to such an extent as to demonstrate the urgent need of more facilities of this nature.

Although the commerce of the island was greatly hampered during the year by the lack of sufficient vessels, nevertheless the receipts from San Juan Harbor dues increased 37½ per cent over last year and were the largest in the history of the department with the exception of the year 1912. For the latter year the receipts of San Juan were \$36,000 and when shipping returns to normal conditions, the harbor receipts may be expected to at least equal the collections of 1912. The receipts from the bulkhead shed show an increase of 17 per cent over last year and it may be confidently predicted that in the near future the receipts of the harbor board will amount to at least \$100,000 per year.

The financial statement herewith submitted gives full details of the receipts and expenditures and demonstrates that the income of the harbor board is not only sufficient to meet all present obligations but that in the future it will be ample to justify further improvements of the harbor, which it is evident are most urgently needed.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a franchise was granted by the public service commission for the construction of a new pier to be located between the bulkhead shed and the San Antonio Dock. This pier will have an area of 232,000 square feet and will add 1,700 linear feet to the wharfrage space available for vessels. At present the total area of wharfrage space in San Juan Harbor is 380,500 square feet of which 210,800 square feet is covered shed and the wharfrage space available is 5,750 linear feet.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Notwithstanding the comparatively large area of wharfrage space which will be provided under the franchise mentioned in the last paragraph, it is the general opinion of shipping men that additional wharfrage space should be provided in the harbor as soon as possible; this is particularly necessary if San Juan is to receive its proper share of the traffic which is bound to develop in connection with the Panama Canal.

It is the opinion of the harbor board that the financial condition and prospects of the board at this time warrant the issue of additional bonds to be used for the purpose of constructing Pier No. 3, as provided in the plans of the harbor board; also, the construction of a bulkhead to extend from the east end of the present bulkhead shed and to connect with the new pier and bulkhead to be constructed under the franchise issued by the public service commission.

If Pier No. 3 is constructed, it should be built considerably wider than the present piers in the harbor, which generally have a width of 100 feet. This width has been found to be insufficient for the larger class of vessels. The construction of this pier would necessarily occupy almost one-half of the front now used by the lumber trade and a new landing for lumber would have to be provided; this end would be accomplished by the construction of a new bulkhead extending northward from the easterly end of the bulkhead shed; this bulkhead could be constructed for the use of schooners drawing from 18 to 20 feet of water: since such schooners are largely used in the lumber trade, and for this depth of water the bulkhead would be comparatively inexpensive. The construction of Pier No. 3 would not interfere with the bulkhead frontage of about 600 feet in length between Piers 3 and 5, and this frontage could still be utilized for the accommodation of steamers and other larger vessels engaged in the lumber business.

Construction expenditures:

Administration and supplies.....	\$3,750.00
Surveys, inspection and drafting.....	3,757.47
Extension of bulkhead under contract of Aug. 20, 1918.....	20,031.87
Paving C and D Streets by administration.....	1,687.38

Total expenditures for construction.....	\$29,226.72
Balance on hand in the construction fund.....	11,885.99

Receipts from operation:	
Stream charges.....	\$417. 54
Dock charges.....	27, 820. 73
Licenses of harbor craft.....	1, 971. 43
	<hr/>
Mooring charges.....	7, 497. 16
Wharfage.....	18, 099. 03
Storage.....	13, 732. 01
Other.....	1, 630. 87
	<hr/>
	40, 959. 07
Total bulkhead and shed receipts.....	<hr/>
	71, 168. 77
Operating expenses:	
Salaries, fees to members.....	6, 904. 88
Labor, handling merchandise, etc.....	189. 60
Supplies, office fixtures, etc.....	7, 514. 14
	<hr/>
	14, 608. 62
Maintenance charges:	
Labor roadways.....	580. 39
Repairs to bulkhead shed and floor.....	3, 589. 26
Repairs to bulkhead.....	181. 23
	<hr/>
Total maintenance.....	4, 350. 88
Total operating and maintenance.....	18, 959. 50
Accountable.....	1, 928. 73
	<hr/>
	20, 888. 23
Transferred to the San Juan Harbor trust fund.....	20, 070. 84
Total.....	<hr/>
	40, 959. 07

San Juan Harbor fund—Trust fund.

Balance July 1, 1919.....	\$111, 822. 38
Transferred from harbor dues.....	30, 209. 70
Transferred from operating receipts.....	20, 070. 84
	<hr/>
	162, 102. 92
Interest paid on \$600,000 of bonds.....	24, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	138, 102. 92

PORTO RICO IRRIGATION SERVICE.

WATER SUPPLY.

The distribution of rainfall as compared with our records for the past 10 years has been very unusual. During the first and second quarters, the precipitation was about normal, being increased during the usual rainy season, but without any excessive floods; however, during the third and fourth quarters, instead of being dry, the rainfall was sufficient to maintain a full supply of water in the reservoirs, the water in each of the reservoirs being at or near the crest for an exceptionally long period, and for a part of the time water was being wasted over the spillways.

The records from the ground-water stations, which were established between Guayama and Aguirre in the year 1912, indicate that from January to June there was a gradual rise in the surface of the ground water, showing that the excess precipitation had thoroughly saturated the soil.

Table No. 1 in the appendix to this report gives the rainfall, by months, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and the monthly normals for the period covered by the irrigation service records from observations made during the past 10 years at Patillas, Guayama, Carite, Ajajome, Guayabal, and Toro Negro.

Tables Nos. 2A to 2D show the run-off in acre-feet of streams which supply water to the reservoirs.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM—OPERATION.

Reservoirs.—Some of the flood water that passes over the spillways is utilized by gravity and by pumping from the rivers below the dams to satisfy concession grants, furnishing also some surplus water which was available for sale.

Deliveries of water in acre-feet made to the water users during the year 1919-20 were as follows: Eastern division, 67,970.94; western division, 76,158.70. Total, 144,129.64.

Monthly deliveries and the amount of water offered and not used are shown in the appendix, Table No. IV.

The uniform and continuous delivery of this water has been interrupted only for periods of short duration, when it became necessary to repair canal structures.

At the beginning of the year there was a small deficit in the deliveries of water to the lands included in the district. By increasing the deliveries during the first quarter this deficit was made up. Unusual rains in July furnished an abundant supply of water, being in excess of the amount required for the included lands and to satisfy concession agreements. The surplus water was offered for sale, and the water users very promptly took advantage of the opportunity. Sales were continued until the end of October, when, in order to start with full reservoirs at the beginning of what has been usually considered the dry season, sales were discontinued, but during the usual dry months the supply of water was more than was required for regular deliveries, making it possible to offer a limited amount of surplus water for sale.

Sale of surplus water.—The sales for the year of the different classes of surplus water were as follows:

	Filtration.	Class I.	Class II.	Total.
Acres-feet.....	3,281.62	406.85	10,228.64	13,917.11
Value.....	\$3,364.00	\$350.77	\$38,356.77	\$42,071.54

Sales from the two divisions are shown in the following statement:

	Eastern division.	Western division.	Total
Acres-feet.....	3,660.78	10,256.33	13,917.11
Value.....	\$7,799.30	\$34,272.24	\$42,071.54

Included lands.—The total acreage included by the irrigation commission as modified and finally approved, the acreage to which water has and has not been offered, the areas entitled to credits on account of relinquished concessions, and the acreage subject to the tax levy for the fiscal year 1919-20 are shown in the following statement:

	Eastern division.	Western division.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Total area included.....	16,408.40	10,531.30	26,939.70
Area to which water has not been offered.....	76.00	.....	76.00
Area to which water is being delivered.....	16,332.40	10,531.30	26,863.70
Area entitled to credits on account of relinquished concessions.....	384.72	2,445.50	2,830.22
Area subject to tax levy for the fiscal year 1920-21.....	15,947.68	8,085.80	24,033.48

Nonrelinquished concessions.—Based on a delivery of 4 acre-feet per acre, the acreage irrigated by water used on included lands and to satisfy concession contracts was as follows:

	Eastern division.	Western division.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Area irrigated under concession contracts.....	1,785.00	4,827.00	6,612.00
Area of included lands to which water was delivered.....	16,332.40	10,531.30	26,863.70
Total.....	18,117.40	15,258.30	33,475.70

This total does not include any additional acreage that may have been irrigated by the surplus water that was sold, nor any flood waters that were taken under concession contracts. The flood water that was measured and used for irrigation during

the year amounted to 24.33 acre-feet in the eastern division and 6,674.26 acre-feet in the western division, or a total of 6,698.59 acre-feet in both divisions. The water in acre-feet that passed over the spillways of the various reservoirs was as follows:

Reservoirs:	Acre-feet.
Patillas.....	57, 102
Carite.....	58, 984
Melania.....	1, 104
Coamo.....	3, 722
Guayabal.....	9, 684
Total.....	125, 596

Reservoir, outlets and gates.—During the summer of 1918, when the storage in Guayabal Reservoir became exhausted, it was discovered that the trash racks in front of two of the main outlets were broken and that the silt in the bottom of the reservoir was from 16 to 18 feet in depth. A large amount of débris had accumulated in front of these outlets, which obstructed the flow of water through them. The débris was removed and quite a large amount of the deposit of silt was sluiced out through the gates. An effort was made to repair the trash racks, but floods which came, prevented any further work. Since that time the depth of water in the reservoir has made it impossible to make the repairs required; however, there has not been any interruption in the flow of water through the gates. It was expected that repairs could be made this year during the summer or fall, but the rains have been so continuous that it is doubtful whether the storage will be exhausted before the next dry season, which will probably occur between the months of January and May of the year 1921.

Some difficulties have been experienced in the operation of the gates at Patillas Reservoir. The correction of these difficulties can best be made when there is a low head of water on the gates. At present the water in the reservoir is only 14 feet below the spillway crest.

MAINTENANCE.

To maintain the required efficiency of the distribution system a large amount of work is imperative, and has become a matter of routine that can not be neglected. When excessive floods occur an additional burden is added, as the resulting damages at times necessitate the expenditure of a large amount of money for repairs. The unprecedented cost of material and supplies and the prices paid for labor have made it very difficult to secure the results desired. During the year repairs have been made to many of our metal flumes and to the wooden trestles supporting them. Parts of several of the flumes have been made permanent structures by rebuilding them with concrete. It is proposed to continue this work, when circumstances and the amount of money available for this purpose will permit, until all structures are made permanent. Construction work of the greatest importance that was completed during the year was the replacing of the flume sheets and making repairs on the Corazon Fume, the total expense of which amounted to \$9,693.30.

Maintenance and repairs on dwelling houses and other buildings amounted to approximately \$1,863.21. For the convenience of the water users 10 new modules were constructed and a few others were modified. The larger part of the cost of construction of these modules was paid by the water users. A new earth ditch 234 feet in length was constructed from the Juana Diaz lateral No. 1117 through which to deliver water to land lot No. 194. The total cost of this lateral, including gates, siphons, and modules, was \$488.09. To prevent the water in a portion of lateral No. 895 from encroaching on the road the location of 1,800 feet of its length was changed and the new ditch was lined with concrete. The cost of the work was \$1,397.58. From the high efficiency, obtained by keeping the canals in good condition, deliveries of water have been almost continuous throughout the year.

CONSTRUCTION.

Improvements of the Patillas Reservoir.—Surveys for the relocation of the Maton and Real Roads, placing them at a higher elevation, were begun and construction work was started during the month of April, 1919. Failure to secure some of the necessary rights of way for certain sections of the Maton Road, and later of the Real Road, caused considerable delay in making surveys and in the progress of construction; however, as soon as these disputes were settled, a fair rate of progress was made. Heavy rainfall, which caused many slides, shortage of laborers, and at times the impossibility of securing teams to do the hauling, has been a source of much annoyance. Because of these conditions, it became necessary to suspend active work during the month of June, 1920.

The land required for the roads and other purposes, has been surveyed and maps showing the areas and boundaries have been prepared. Deeds have been executed and payment made for all, except a few tracts the settlements of which are still pending.

The total cost of the construction work up to May 4, 1920, was as follows:

Excavation, 25,815 cubic meters.....	\$20,922.99
Concrete, 226 cubic meters.....	4,816.85
Macadam, 1,800 cubic meters.....	3,019.29
Total.....	28,759.13
Paid for rights of way.....	6,453.95
Total expended to June 30, 1920.....	35,213.08

Investigations relative to the kind of dam and flashboards that should be adopted for the Patillas Spillway have been under consideration, and it has been definitely decided to build a concrete dam 5 feet in height, to be mounted by automatic flashboards of the Ambursen type, similar to those that have been in use for several years at the Coamo Dam. Construction work will be started as soon as practicable.

To avoid the dangerous crossing of the spillway channel on the old road, during time of floods, a relocation of a section of the road was made. The new section follows along the south dike of the spillway channel, crosses the wide channel of the Patillas River, then runs along the west bank of the river where it joins the old road on the west side of the river. This new section of the road can be used at all times, except when extreme floods occur.

Carite Dam.—Investigations and surveys were made at Carite to obtain information on which to base an estimate of cost of relocation of a part of the road and the construction of a bridge across the Carite Spillway Channel. Design of the bridge and an estimate of the cost of the relocation of the road and of the construction of the bridge have been completed.

HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM—CARITE WATER POWER.

Operation.—The performance of the Hydroelectric system was highly satisfactory throughout the year. No serious interruption occurred in the delivery of power, the only ones, of any importance, having been caused on two different occasions by the burning out of two of the three 75 Kva. transformers that had been recently installed in the Salinas outdoor substation.

One of these transformers was put out of commission by a direct stroke of lightning during a severe thunder storm, in the early part of August, 1919. This interruption only lasted for 12 hours. The power connected to this substation was then reduced to what could be carried by the remaining two transformers, until December 5, 1919, when one of the latter burned out. This damage made it necessary to shut down the Santa Isabel indoor substation, for 9 hours, and the delivery of power for the Salinas outdoor substation had to be suspended entirely for exactly four months, until a new 75 Kva. transformer core, ordered long before the accident occurred, was received and put in service, operating in open delta connection with the only one remaining of the original three transformers. During the time that the outdoor substation was disabled it was decided to serve power to the installations that had been connected to it, from the Santa Isabel substation, and to this end, and in order to limit the load on the latter to the maximum allowable, arrangements were made to deliver power by rotation to all installations fed from this substation.

The load factor, power factor, and plant factor for the year have been 84 per cent, 75 per cent, and 72 per cent, respectively. There were generated at the power plant 5,924,520 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 1,094,330 kilowatt-hours over last year's output. The total gross income obtained from the sale of power was \$119,278.85, an average of 2.013 cents per kilowatt-hour generated.

On June 30, 1919, the total number of contracts signed for power were 93, aggregating 1,866 horsepower. During the last fiscal year, 10 more contracts were added, with a total of 66.5 horsepower, which increased the total, up to June 30, 1920, to 103 contracts, covering 1,932.5 horsepower. Thus the quantity of power contracted for greatly exceeds the combined capacity of the two generating units at the power plant, which only amounts to 1,500 horsepower at 80 per cent power factor, but it is expected that when all contracts are in operation, the demand factor will be such as to enable our generators, by running at a moderate overload, to carry safely the maximum peak loads.

At the end of the present fiscal year the total load connected to the system from installations in operation, aggregated 1,340 horsepower, or 90 per cent of the full

capacity of the plant. Lack of substation transformer capacity to carry all the load that could have been safely connected to the power plant accounts for the failure to utilize all the obtainable output of the power plant to serve pending contracts.

A new 600 Kva. outdoor substation, ordered many months ago, has recently been received and will be installed near the site of and replace the present 225 Kva. outdoor substation near Salinas. It is expected that it will be in operation within two months, and it will then be possible to deliver all the power that can be generated at the plant.

The total load connected to the system on June 30, 1920, and the number of contracts covering same is distributed as follows:

	Horsepower.
32 base "A" contracts (flat-rate motor).....	787.5
30 base "B" contracts (meter-rate motor).....	345.0
17 base "C" contracts (private lighting).....	27.5
5 municipal lighting contracts.....	180.0
Total connected load on June 30, 1920.....	1,340.0

The amount of power generated, the amount delivered to substations; and the monthly income from the sale of power are shown in Table No. V.9

Upon closely examining the conditions under which a great number of the flat-rate motor installations are operating, it has been demonstrated that the irrigation service is undergoing a loss of income arising from the excessive load at which these motors are running. Thus, it was decided some time ago to make tests of these installations to determine the quantity of horsepower actually consumed, and in every case examined so far the tests have revealed that the consumption is greatly in excess of the horsepower contracted for. As a result of these tests, one contract was changed from 15 to 20 horsepower, another was increased from 30 to 45 horsepower, and three other contracts are under consideration.

Maintenance.—The cooling coils of the step-up transformers at the power plant had become so completely obstructed with deposits precipitated from the cooling water that it became necessary to proceed without delay to clean them out and to secure a different source of water supply for this purpose. Heretofore these coils were connected through a pressure reducing valve to the penstock of the plant, thus using the water from the Carite Reservoir. To avoid further trouble of this kind it was decided to change the source of supply, and accordingly a small diversion dam and a 24-inch pipe 780 feet long were built to convey the necessary water from a small brook at a point 135 feet above the plant. This work was done at a cost of \$665.48.

The electrolytic lighting arresters at the power plant had to undergo repairs in order to put them in effective condition. All parts were thoroughly cleaned and they were supplied with new oil and acid.

Improving the opportunity offered by a 50 per cent decrease in the demand during the rainy spell that occurred in the latter part of May, work was started on May 26, giving a complete overhauling to the Pelton water wheel of generator unit No. 2 at the power plant. It was found to be completely covered with a black deposit over an inch thick. The buckets are only slightly worn. The deflector was entirely worn through, which condition rendered the operation of the wheel a dangerous one, and the point of the needle valve had been entirely eaten away, which of course meant a large decrease in the efficiency of the water jet. A new deflector and a new needle valve were provided and the wheel and casing were thoroughly scraped off and painted. The work was done in six days at a cost of \$386.75.

Very little work was required in the maintenance of the transmission and distribution lines. All the poles appear to be in a good state of preservation. A few replacements and some minor relocations will have to be made in the coming year, but they will require small expense.

Development and extension.—During the fiscal year there were constructed 7 miles of (4,000 volts) high-tension lines, making a grand total to date of 107.4 miles, comprising all our high-tension transmission lines. Of these, 27 miles are of main (20,000 volts) transmission lines, 35.8 miles of primary (4,000 volts) transmission lines, and 44.6 miles of primary (4,000 volts) branch lines.

Considerable work was also done on lines that are only partially completed and not included above. These lines are as follows:

Primary (4,000 volts) high-tension transmission line to the municipality of Coamo, with a total length of 4.25 miles. This line is at present half finished.

Primary (4,000 volts) branch line to Coamo Springs; length of line, 0.3 mile; 95 per cent completed.

Primary (4,000 volts) branch line to Enrique pump of Surs. de C. & J. Fantauzzi. This line is 0.2 mile long, of which 98 per cent is finished.

Primary (4,000 volts) branch line to Burgos pump, of Santa Isabel Sugar Co. It has a length of 0.525 mile and is all completed, with the exception of mounting lightning arresters and connecting distribution transformers at the pump house.

Primary (4,000 volts) branch line to Descalabrado pump of Mr. Manuel Aponte. This line, with a length of 0.62 mile, is all completed but for the mounting of lightning arresters and distribution transformers.

Primary (4,000 volts) branch line to Providencia pump of Messrs. Elias and Julio Godreau has a length of 0.34 mile and is all completed but for the mounting of the distribution transformers.

Primary (4,000 volts) branch line to Florida pump No. 1. Length of line, 0.065 mile (334 feet); all completed but for the mounting of distribution transformers. This installation belongs to Mr. Manuel Gonzalez.

Auxiliary electric plant.—A careful study was made of the valley below the present electric plant to determine whether the conditions were favorable for the successful operation of the proposed plant. A preliminary report was prepared in which a general plan of development was outlined, including also a detailed statement of the amount of water available, the most economical head that may be obtained, recommendations as to the size and capacity of the various structures, and a detailed estimate of cost of the project. This report was approved by the commissioner of the interior, and active steps were taken to secure prices on the various kinds of equipment needed. In the meantime surveys have been in progress to determine the areas of the parcels of land required and, so far as practicable, to make final locations of the various structures.

The project for the new development provides for a new power plant to be located about a mile below the present plant. Only one generator unit of 900 Kva. capacity will be installed at the new plant, to operate in parallel with the units at the upper plant.

It is also part of this project to build a second line of penstock parallel to the present one and to install a third unit of 900 Kva. capacity at the upper plant, to be used as a reserve unit for both plants.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The most important factor in connection with the system that will demand early consideration and prompt action are the following:

1. Replacing the existing metal flume in the canal that conveys the water from the Carite Tunnel to the forebay of the penstock, substituting it by a permanent concrete structure.

2. Building a telephone line to connect the Santa Isabel substation with the private telephone lines of the irrigation service. Communication with this substation can only be had at present through the lines of the Porto Rico Telephone Co., and this method is very unsatisfactory because of the long delays experienced in getting communications. These delays involve great risks for the operation of our system.

3. The purchase of one additional transformer for each one of our substations, to be held in reserve ready to be placed in operation at a moment's notice in case of accident to any of those in use.

4. The purchase and installation of power factor corrective apparatus to boost the power factor at the power plant and transmission system. Our power factor is at present very low; it very seldom gets above 75 per cent, and by providing suitable corrective apparatus it could be increased to about 80 per cent, which would mean an increase of at least \$10,000 in our annual income.

LEGAL DIVISION.

During the year titles have been perfected and contracts executed for the purchase of land necessary for the irrigation service, comprising an area of 19.734 acres, representing in value the sum of \$2,153.85. Deeds made by the right-of-way attorney and examined and approved by the department of justice of Porto Rico, ready for the signature of the parties interested, comprise an area of 13.509 acres, representing in value the sum of \$3,647.99. Condemnation proceedings for parcels required for the irrigation service, instituted before the district courts of Ponce and Guayama, comprise an area of 1.337 acres, representing in value the sum of \$18.70 deposited with the secretaries of the said district courts.

The right-of-way attorney in charge of the legal division of the irrigation service has his office in San Juan. In addition to the work of perfecting titles, preparation and execution of deeds, and condemnation proceedings in relation to the acquisition of land for the irrigation service, he has also been engaged by the department of the interior on work of a similar nature in connection with the different insular roads, and also the execution of deeds and sales of public lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico.

MAIN OFFICE.

During the fiscal year the division of property and accounts handled 518 debit vouchers, amounting to \$526,393.50; 1,397 credit vouchers, amounting to \$171,000.11; 343 journal vouchers, amounting to \$2,475,036.02; also 96 requisitions and 51 service orders.

The chief clerk, as paymaster, disbursed on laborers' pay rolls and minor accounts, \$71,758.61.

During the year the sales of equipment no longer needed amounted to \$5,260.97. The total sales since construction was completed amounted to \$90,538.75.

The total expenditures to date for construction, including \$35,863.88 expended in the Patillas Reservoir extension work, amounts to \$4,239,710.20. The interest paid during construction amounted to \$901,777.78, which brings up the total expenditures to date, chargeable to construction, equal to \$5,141,487.98. The total cost of operation and maintenance of the irrigation and hydroelectric systems to June 30, 1920, exclusive of principal and interest, was \$621,453.86, of which \$114,890.14 was expended during the fiscal year. The principal and interest paid on outstanding bonds during the fiscal year amounted to \$150,000 and \$193,680, respectively, and the cost to date of the further development and extension of the hydroelectric system, since it was first put in operation, amounts to \$77,518.95.

Of the \$200,000 of bonds authorized by act 23, approved November 22, 1917, for the purpose of providing funds for raising the Patillas Dam and extending the hydroelectric system, all of the bonds have been sold. The total amount of irrigation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 1920, was \$4,767,000.

A statement of net charges to features, general balance sheet and financial statement, are given in Exhibits Nos. 6, 7, and 8 of the consolidated financial exhibit.

TABLE NO. 1.—Table showing the rainfall, by months, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and the monthly normals for the period covered by the irrigation service records, showing also totals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

[Rainfall in inches.]

Month.	Patillas.		Guayama.		Carite.		Jajome.		Guayabal.		Toro-Negro.	
	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.
1919.												
July.....	12.39	7.04	10.73	5.62	16.77	9.51	14.57	11.05	5.34	3.47	7.77	7.91
August.....	2.12	5.82	1.22	4.23	4.25	6.75	3.03	6.95	3.44	5.49	4.26	7.10
September.....	7.05	6.67	6.11	6.56	11.46	8.61	11.88	8.10	9.55	7.11	15.17	12.76
October.....	4.17	9.26	3.01	7.96	8.89	11.21	.....	8.86	3.22	10.56	5.34	15.64
November.....	4.40	7.25	1.58	5.90	4.11	8.28	2.56	7.62	1.10	5.96	4.44	9.50
December.....	6.19	4.05	4.82	3.32	7.02	4.93	5.39	4.07	5.47	2.32	6.63	5.23
1920.												
January.....	5.02	3.76	2.66	2.40	6.08	4.94	6.75	4.44	.85	1.39	5.20	3.80
February.....	9.17	3.26	10.45	2.58	14.93	5.34	14.68	4.91	8.68	2.98	17.62	5.07
March.....	6.55	2.99	5.58	2.08	11.16	5.37	13.08	4.97	5.71	2.58	8.22	4.20
April.....	.45	2.74	.09	2.27	.48	4.61	.32	5.19	.10	4.02	1.90	9.18
May.....	7.47	4.61	5.79	4.16	9.09	6.23	10.57	6.05	7.18	4.71	17.11	9.16
June.....	2.90	6.76	3.64	5.78	4.48	7.69	.....	.....	1.40	3.92	4.24	6.77
Total 1919-20.	67.88	64.25	55.68	52.86	98.72	83.47	82.83	72.21	52.04	54.51	97.60	96.32
Total 1918-19.	63.29	64.04	62.56	52.30	89.52	81.52	79.85	77.43	63.42	54.76	91.19	96.08

The number of years' record on which the normals are based is shown as follows:

	Years.
Patillas, May 1, 1911, to June 30, 1920.....	10
Guayama, December 1, 1910, to June 30, 1920.....	10
Carite, June 1, 1911, to June 30, 1920.....	10
Jajome, August 1, 1913, to June 30, 1920.....	7
Guayabal, June 1, 1911, to June 30, 1920.....	10
Toro-Negro, June 1, 1911, to June 30, 1920.....	10

TABLE NO. 2.—*Tabulation showing run-off in acre-feet of the streams entering reservoir.*

A. PATILLAS RESERVOIR.

Fiscal year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Year.
1907-8				4,245	2,350	3,765	3,690	5,511	4,612	2,129	3,533	4,240	34,075
1908-9	6,707	7,472	15,555	12,216	4,687	4,804	10,222	4,640	2,455	1,810	14,330	11,179	96,077
1909-10	7,329	22,186	12,384	11,778	21,215	3,230	2,478	1,732	3,105	1,477	2,064	2,862	91,840
1910-11	3,044	9,212	11,276	6,966	3,447	3,524	2,696	5,002	1,426	1,720	9,460	6,169	63,942
1911-12	5,425	5,398	6,466	8,020	6,743	10,200	7,467	3,708	5,079	3,833	2,472	5,414	70,225
1912-13	2,739	2,846	4,386	21,307	14,555	4,196	6,684	3,904	8,484	5,335	7,047	9,601	91,084
1913-14	9,507	7,022	9,189	6,925	6,251	2,607	2,093	6,958	2,700	3,475	8,487	8,249	73,463
1914-15	5,066	4,968	4,097	2,812	12,331	5,057	4,706	3,603	2,027	2,344	1,539	12,562	61,222
1915-16	8,034	4,931	5,488	3,666	2,331	3,669	1,681	1,192	992	898	1,813	4,006	38,701
1916-17	13,470	14,608	8,453	21,213	28,883	3,655	1,707	1,042	863	889	2,013	3,835	100,631
1917-18	5,459	5,709	6,374	4,095	3,521	4,620	1,755	1,610	1,099	1,119	1,874	6,395	95,030
1918-19	5,228	1,996	9,095	14,741	13,249	3,786	4,431	1,393	848	2,981	4,360	11,990	74,688
1919-20	14,991	4,980	7,047	7,831	2,917	7,634	4,461	15,667	17,778	1,991	3,214	2,335	90,846
Total	86,999	91,328	99,810	125,815	122,480	60,747	54,161	55,962	51,468	30,001	62,206	88,847	929,824
Average	7,250	7,611	8,318	9,678	9,422	4,673	4,166	4,305	3,959	2,308	4,785	6,834	72,927

B. CARITE RESERVOIR.

Fiscal year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Year.
1907-8				1,730	937	1,399	1,888	2,390	1,801	910	1,302	1,359	13,716
1908-9	2,080	1,967	4,196	3,014	1,202	1,676	1,437	2,373	1,121	1,227	9,739	4,202	34,234
1909-10	2,626	13,430	4,184	3,833	4,523	1,268	1,214	918	1,239	600	539	1,007	35,401
1910-11	955	3,660	7,489	2,401	1,368	1,989	1,190	2,481	683	1,257	6,014	2,966	32,453
1911-12	2,089	1,855	2,105	3,815	1,811	4,738	2,271	1,133	1,179	991	865	1,136	24,018
1912-13	950	989	1,255	6,640	4,008	1,301	2,176	1,806	2,669	1,452	2,630	2,073	27,949
1913-14	3,114	2,476	4,047	2,281	2,032	1,135	1,057	2,435	2,011	1,762	2,982	3,024	28,356
1914-15	1,782	1,482	1,066	830	2,488	1,203	1,398	1,004	671	1,002	603	4,021	17,550
1915-16	1,727	1,417	1,715	1,064	952	1,179	816	618	494	387	478	1,190	12,037
1916-17	5,377	4,763	2,762	7,195	11,186	1,706	755	498	494	686	610	1,303	37,335
1917-18	1,770	1,477	1,932	1,074	936	1,513	596	594	536	327	486	1,328	12,569
1918-19	1,637	654	2,875	3,427	3,526	1,236	1,926	515	635	1,369	1,481	2,729	22,043
1919-20	5,793	4,676	9,679	9,300	1,059	4,366	1,598	25,993	14,743	841	1,554	928	80,530
Total	29,900	38,846	43,305	46,653	36,028	24,709	18,322	42,788	28,276	12,811	29,256	27,266	378,191
Average	2,492	3,237	3,609	3,589	2,771	1,901	1,409	3,291	2,175	986	2,253	2,097	29,662

C. COAMO RESERVOIR.

1907-8					1,222	1,131	534	664	965	463	1,510	860	7,349
1908-9	631	590	890	1,404	837	679	664	414	460	2,838	18,898	720	29,025
1909-10	538	16,751	9,370	6,431	34,774	4,311	2,545	1,081	1,610	1,042	626	542	79,621
1910-11	408	5,424	7,522	2,026	2,783	4,788	1,393	1,031	730	848	2,158	883	29,994
1911-12	522	358	426	9,143	4,269	11,335	3,033	1,643	1,025	1,522	545	393	34,214
1912-13	411	387	2,284	21,949	31,175	6,090	2,613	1,570	1,206	1,024	1,461	586	70,756
1913-14	534	404	1,436	3,223	892	581	375	654	2,421	1,691	2,943	2,038	17,192
1914-15	802	552	504	1,954	6,064	1,620	756	574	485	497	346	448	14,602
1915-16	352	653	1,550	1,213	52	260	293	308	371	348	819	1,571	7,686
1916-17	1,892	10,263	7,394	24,952	11,133	3,171	2,327	804	591	925	941	1,194	65,587
1917-18	616	655	808	573	1,399	743	294	309	278	580	596	578	7,429
1918-19	314	340	2,632	916	1,639	532	733	369	584	1,719	7	289	10,060
1919-20	747	304	2,734	1,026	182	525	432	3,397	1,960	298	4,019	3	15,627
Total.....	7,767	36,681	37,550	74,810	96,317	35,766	15,992	12,818	12,686	13,795	34,855	10,105	389,142
Average.....	647	3,057	3,129	6,334	7,409	2,751	1,230	986	976	1,061	2,681	777	30,714

D. GUAYABAL RESERVOIR.

Fiscal year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Year.
1908-9				9,246	5,809	3,537	2,378	2,316	1,878	3,599	8,139	2,990	39,892
1909-10	2,225	19,584	12,623	11,997	36,288	5,924	3,783	1,613	4,038	6,490	3,284	1,682	109,531
1910-11	2,787	8,868	11,158	10,558	10,943	6,961	2,910	3,331	2,101	2,770	7,087	2,961	72,435
1911-12	2,741	2,310	3,640	31,299	11,722	15,012	3,388	2,090	3,444	3,975	2,004	1,483	83,108
1912-13	2,886	6,576	9,286	45,496	39,190	5,734	2,997	1,918	1,755	3,285	5,330	2,130	126,583
1913-14	1,482	1,304	3,988	8,799	3,643	1,679	1,212	1,870	3,462	3,220	6,454	5,599	42,712
1914-15	2,399	1,734	2,190	12,266	21,672	7,387	2,806	4,405	2,102	2,315	1,760	4,219	65,255
1915-16	1,640	7,081	11,169	19,001	4,592	2,517	1,411	1,900	1,100	2,551	6,650	8,944	68,556
1916-17	18,574	14,672	13,138	36,831	11,225	3,318	1,849	1,270	882	5,035	3,219	5,334	115,347
1917-18	1,887	2,076	6,031	10,869	6,923	4,548	2,027	1,941	802	2,558	5,406	1,883	46,961
1918-19	2,773	1,889	7,859	10,261	67,857	3,438	2,181	791	1,091	3,980	2,740	1,993	111,055
1919-20	4,404	2,101	9,829	3,348	2,171	2,316	1,700	8,244	5,731	2,444	10,275	3,713	56,276
Total	43,798	68,195	90,911	209,971	222,035	62,371	28,642	31,689	28,386	42,222	62,348	47,131	937,699
Average	3,382	6,200	8,265	17,498	18,503	5,198	2,387	2,641	2,366	3,513	5,196	3,928	79,804

TABLE NO. 3.—*Volume of water in acre-feet that passed over the spillways of the various reservoirs during times of floods.*

Year.	Patillas.	Carite.	Melanla.	Coamo.	Guayabal.	Total
1919.						
July.....	11,835	1,361	158	.....	.....	13,354
August.....	1,291	3,711	27	.....	.....	5,029
September.....	2,682	7,414	27	.....	382	10,505
October.....	4,068	7,307	.....	.....	.....	11,375
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	2,747	2,209	240	.....	.....	196
1920.						
January.....	1,189	167	22	.....	.....	1,378
February.....	13,720	23,926	383	983	1,123	40,135
March.....	14,570	12,809	118	1,675	2,301	31,473
April.....	.....	80	49	.....	.....	129
May.....	.....	6	.....	1,064	5,036	6,106
June.....	5	.....	74	.....	842	916
Total.....	52,102	58,984	1,104	3,722	9,684	125,595

The larger part of this water was wasted to the sea, as it could not be utilized for purposes of irrigation.

TABLE NO. 4.—*The actual amount of water delivered each month, and the amount offered but not used.*

Year.	Actually delivered.	Offered, but not accepted.
EASTERN DIVISION.		
1919:		
July.....	4,186.00	3,254.87
August.....	7,172.08	290.96
September.....	6,538.95	192.94
October.....	6,264.74	172.68
November.....	6,178.08	43.37
December.....	5,870.46	428.12
1920:		
January.....	5,806.98	383.63
February.....	2,976.04	3,088.09
March.....	4,566.86	1,639.85
April.....	6,838.23	51.60
May.....	6,698.20	339.05
June.....	4,874.32	1,219.96
Total.....	67,970.94	11,105.12
WESTERN DIVISION.		
1919:		
July.....	7,423.48	66.74
August.....	7,349.74	10.28
September.....	6,670.67	155.08
October.....	7,618.20	396.29
November.....	5,975.35	7.43
December.....	5,551.59	7.64
1920:		
January.....	5,311.97	10.62
February.....	3,982.10	1,893.44
March.....	6,946.90	96.08
April.....	6,537.95	25.76
May.....	6,835.68	123.97
June.....	6,145.07	3.89
Total.....	76,148.70	2,790.22
Total, eastern and western divisions.....	144,119.64	13,895.34

TABLE NO. 5.—*The generation, delivery, and sale of power from the Carite water plant.*

Month.	Power generated, kilowatt hours.	Power delivered at sub-stations.	Income from sales of power.
1919.			
July.....	497,995	455,700	\$8,849.97
August.....	584,105	534,955	10,099.60
September.....	521,425	476,058	9,924.93
October.....	517,915	477,572	10,049.80
November.....	591,615	541,173	11,641.29
December.....	470,905	420,535	9,183.27
1920.			
January.....	478,325	440,850	9,574.36
February.....	342,505	311,740	8,702.25
March.....	392,370	341,459	9,677.79
April.....	514,150	457,752	10,381.55
May.....	525,300	465,155	10,740.22
June.....	487,850	431,793	10,433.82
Total.....	5,924.460	5,354,742	119,278.86

ISABELA IRRIGATION PROJECT.

In accordance with section 4 of the act providing for the construction of an irrigation system in the vicinity of Isabela and Aguadilla, on June 12, 1920, the commissioner of the interior submitted to the executive council the evidence showing that the owners of at least 10,000 acres of irrigable lands had given their consent to have such lands included in the new irrigation district; and that said owners represented at least two-thirds of the landholders affected by the irrigation act. On June 28, 1920, the executive council accepted the data submitted as satisfactory evidence as provided in section 4 of the aforesaid act. It was extremely difficult to obtain the necessary number of signatures of landholders, especially in the municipality of Isabela, on account of the great number of holders of very small tracts of land. This department received very valuable assistance in this matter from special committees organized by prominent citizens of Aguadilla and Isabela.

The amount of \$50,000 from the fund of \$200,000 appropriated by said irrigation act has been requested of the treasurer of Porto Rico for the purpose of carrying to completion the preparation of the plans and specifications for the construction of the irrigation system. The necessary steps have been taken to proceed with the final location surveys and preparation of plans probably in the first part of September, when it is believed that the conditions of the treasury will allow the advance of the aforementioned fund.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND ACCOUNTS.

This bureau is in charge of all the disbursements of the department of the interior and is the only source of information, with regard to appropriations, under the control of the commissioner of the interior.

Its activities were augmented during the past year by the sale of \$1,000,000 bonds for road construction and the handling of an increase in the appropriation for maintenance of public roads from \$650,000 for the year 1918-19, to \$807,000 for 1919-20 and the \$600,800 appropriated by the legislature late in the fiscal year 1918-19 for the relief of municipalities and individuals who suffered serious losses from the earthquakes of 1918, and for repairs to and reconstruction of insular buildings and structures damaged by the same cause.

There were prepared and passed for payment during the year vouchers pertaining to 157 main accounts and 63 subsidiary accounts, as follows:

Class.	Vouchers.	Amount.
On account of contracts.....	335	\$648,700.50
Office salaries and expenses for materials, supplies, and services pertaining to work executed by administration.....	7,060	1,088,700.23
Total.....	7,395	1,737,400.73

The special disbursing officer of this department made during this year 52,923 cash payments on 6,454 pay rolls, amounting to \$482,170.88, payable as below indicated:

Maintenance and repairs of public roads and bridges.....	\$280, 730. 12
Construction and surveys of insular roads.....	85, 954. 68
Reconstruction and repairs, public buildings.....	87, 345. 65
Reconstruction and repairs, insular telegraph lines.....	2, 552. 31
Miscellaneous.....	25, 588. 12
Total.....	482, 170. 88

Résumé.

Disbursed by vouchers.....	\$1, 737, 400. 73
Disbursed by laborers' pay rolls.....	482, 170. 88
Total.....	2, 219, 571. 61

The requisitions for materials issued to the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation numbered 2,707, and the direct purchase orders issued to various parties reached 1,331, making a total of 4,038 requisitions.

*. Unexpendable property valued at \$6,890.81 has been acquired during the present fiscal year, the value of the Government property under this department having thus been raised to \$301,040.13 as of June 30, ultimo.

Comparative statement of expenditures.

Fiscal year.	Vouchers.	Amount.	Laborers' pay rolls.	Amount.	Total.
1918-19.....	5, 851	\$1, 268, 084. 29	4, 082	\$317, 544. 51	\$1, 585, 628. 80
1919-20.....	7, 395	1, 737, 400. 73	6, 454	482, 170. 88	2, 219, 571. 61
Exceeding previous year.....	1, 544	469, 316. 44	2, 372	164, 626. 37	633, 942. 81

OFFICE FOR THE ISSUING OF LICENSES TO MOTOR VEHICLES.

This office, which is a branch of the division of accounts and disbursements, deals with all matters related to licenses for motor vehicles in general and its drivers.

The matters under its jurisdiction and their importance during the fiscal year 1919-20, are expressed below:

Licenses for automobiles and other motor vehicles.—All motor vehicles should be provided with a license and number plates for operation on the highways of Porto Rico. Special sets of plates numbered X-1 to 10 are issued to dealers for one year on payment of \$40. Twenty-two such sets have been issued during the present year with an income to the Government of \$880.

Owners of new cars or vehicles without licenses are requested to file an application on a blank, furnished by this office, where the kind of vehicle, model, motor number, number of cylinders, color, make, horsepower, and bore of cylinders are given. For commercial vehicles it is requested, besides, that the maximum capacity of the vehicle, diameter of the wheels, and width of the tires and of vehicle be given. After the car has been inspected and the description found correct and in conformity with the requirements of the law, one of the most important being that no heavy motor vehicle will be allowed to operate on the roads of Porto Rico that will weigh over 8 tons when loaded or that will exert over 16 pounds of pressure to the square inch on the tires, the license and number plates are issued on payment in revenue stamps of the legal fees. A copy of the license is kept on file, also a special record of each vehicle. The number of licenses issued during this year has reached 5,720 for automobiles and heavy motor vehicles and 185 for motor cycles with an income to the treasury of \$123,468.34.

During the month of July a temporary force of 8 to 10 employees is used to assist in the distribution of licenses and plates for the new year.

Transfers.—The sale or transfer of vehicles from one person to another is recorded at this office and the transaction is noted on the back of the license on payment of \$1 in revenue stamps. The collections from this source during the present year amount to \$1,702.

Duplicate of licenses and plates.—Very often licenses and plates are lost by the owners, and in such cases the department furnish new ones on payment of \$1 in each case for automobiles and \$0.50 for motor cycles. During the present year 168 duplicate licenses, 140 new plates for automobiles, and 7 for motor cycles, to take place of lost ones, have been issued, the canceled stamps amounting to \$311.50.

Automobile licenses for nonresidents.—Special licenses are issued to nonresidents who bring their cars to this island for a specified period. Seventy-four dollars have been collected from this source during the present year.

Public carriers.—These vehicles are inspected by this office which fixes the number of passengers to be carried. Those on the traffic of passengers and load subject to a schedule, are required to have a certificate of necessity and convenience, issued by the public-service commission. Before the franchise is granted, this office makes periodical reports to the public-service commission on the conditions of such vehicles.

Chauffeurs and operators licenses.—No person will be allowed to operate a motor vehicle in Porto Rico that is not provided with a license and badge. Applicants for licenses must go through a theoretical and practical examination. These examinations are given on applications made on blanks furnished by this office, wherein a medical certificate on the physical condition of the applicant sworn to before a notary public, two or more referees, and two photographs of the applicant are requested. When the application is accepted the fee of \$1 is charged for entering examination; \$1,260 have gone into the treasury from this source.

On passing the examination a license and badge are issued on payment of \$4 by chauffeurs and \$5 by operators and heavy motor-vehicle drivers. A record is kept of the name of the chauffeur or operator, his license number, and his rating in the examination. During the present year the following licenses have been issued with an income of \$4,363.50: Two hundred and forty-one for chauffeurs, 577 for operators, 84 for heavy motor-vehicle drivers, 13 to nonresidents, and 15 for motor-cycle drivers.

Duplicates of chauffeurs' and operators' licenses.—When licenses or badges are lost the department furnishes new ones on payment of \$1 in revenue stamps. During the present year 589 duplicates were issued which brought to the treasury the amount of \$589.

Suspensions of licenses.—Whenever an accident is reported to this office by the police force or information received from any other source, an investigation is opened; and if the chauffeur or operator are found guilty, his license is either suspended or canceled, as the case may be.

Learner's permit.—These permits are issued, as provided by law, to those persons who want to drive motor vehicles for practice. Three thousand eight hundred and three permits have been issued during the present year, the income to the Government amounting to \$3,803.

Official certifications on drivers' and vehicle licenses.—These certifications are issued by this office free for official use and for the public on payment of \$1.50 in revenue stamps. Twenty-five certifications have been issued during the present year producing \$37.50.

Lists of automobiles are furnished to the public on payment of from \$0.10 to \$5. Three hundred and forty-four of these lists have been sold during the present year, producing the amount of \$172.30.

STATISTICS.

Below are given in a table the transactions made during the present year as compared to those of the last. It will be clearly seen that the income to the Government has been raised from \$106,436.04 in the past year to \$130,661.14 in the present year, with a difference of \$30,205.10 to the benefit of the Government.

Explanatory and comparative statement of the transactions made by this office during the fiscal years 1918-19, 1919-20.

	Fiscal year 1918-19.		Fiscal year 1919-20.	
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.
Automobile and truck licenses.....	4,769	\$94,866.21	5,720	\$122,746.53
Motor-cycle licenses.....	204	728.33	185	721.81
Dealers' licenses.....	25	1,000.00	22	880.00
Duplicate licenses (automobiles).....	162	162.00	168	168.00
Automobile licenses (nonresident).....	14	57.00	18	74.00
Transfers of automobiles and trucks.....	1,831	1,831.00	1,665	1,665.00
Transfers of motor cycles.....	43	43.00	37	37.00
New tags issued in lieu of lost tags, automobiles.....	161	161.00	140	140.00
New tags issued in lieu of lost tags, motor cycles.....	5	8.60	7	3.50
Applications for examination as motor vehicle-drivers.....	1,005	1,005.00	1,260	1,260.00
Licenses to drive motor vehicles, chauffeurs at, \$4.....	251	1,004.00	241	964.00
Licenses to drive motor vehicles, operators at, \$5.....	613	3,065.00	577	2,885.00
Heavy motor-vehicle drivers' licenses, at \$5.....			84	420.00

Explanatory and comparative statement of the transactions made by this office during the fiscal years 1918-19, 1919-20—Continued.

	Fiscal year 1918-19.		Fiscal year 1919-20.	
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.
Heavy motor-vehicle drivers' licenses, issued in lieu of chauffeurs' or operators' licenses, at \$1.....	573	\$573.00	-----	-----
Licenses to drive motor vehicles (nonresident), at \$1.50.....	18	27.00	13	\$19.50
Licenses to drive motor cycles, at \$5.....	10	50.00	15	75.00
Duplicate of chauffeurs' badges and licenses, at \$1.....	-----	-----	138	138.00
Duplicate of operators' badges and licenses, at \$1.....	-----	-----	170	170.00
Duplicate of heavy motor-vehicle drivers' licenses, at \$1.....	-----	-----	281	281.00
Learners' permit, at \$1.....	1,831	1,831.00	3,803	3,803.00
Certificates of motor-vehicle records, at \$1.50.....	20	30.00	25	37.50
Lists of automobiles, from \$0.10 to \$5 a copy.....	-----	-----	344	172.30
Total.....	-----	106,436.04	-----	136,661.14

RÉSUMÉ.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Automobiles:		
Private.....	3,181	3,643
Public.....	1,005	1,160
Municipal.....	63	89
Trucks:		
Private.....	95	190
Public.....	202	350
Municipal.....	-----	9
Commercial trucks:		
Private.....	176	219
Public.....	47	59
Municipal.....	-----	1
Motor cycles.....	204	185
Total.....	4,973	5,905

TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS ON RATES, FRANCHISES, ETC.

The commissioner of the interior, by virtue of his office, is a member of the public-service commission, and at present is chairman of the committee on rates and of the committee on franchises of the same. Applications for franchises, the question of rates of public utilities, and many other matters submitted to the commission usually require investigations and reports of a technical nature, and as the commission has no technical personnel such matters are referred to the commissioner of the interior for investigation and report. This year there was included in the budget a salary for an engineer in charge of general investigations, who has devoted much of his time and attention to the study of these matters, particularly a large number of such as had been committed during the preceding year to the engineer engaged in making investigations and reports on public service corporations, who on July 1, 1919, was appointed chief engineer of the irrigation service. The present incumbent of this newly created office has had his time fully occupied in carrying out investigations during the entire year, with no respite for any vacation, which seems ample justification for the establishment thereof. The engineer in charge of municipal works and the engineer in charge of the division of designing engineering have devoted much of their time, also, to the study and reporting on the granting of franchises and projects connected therewith.

It would be tiresome to enumerate in full the studies and investigations made. The following is a partial list of such as are thought to be of general interest, to which no reference is made elsewhere in this report.

Reports on applications for increase in rates:

- Porto Rico Gas Co. (continuation of temporary rates).
- City of Ponce Gas Co. (continuation of temporary rates).
- Porto Rico Railway Light & Power Co.
- Federico Carbonell, of Cabo Rojo (revision and amendment of rates).
- Mayaguez Light & Ice Co. (continuation of temporary rates).
- American Railroad Co.

*Reports on franchises and projects:**Electric plants.*—Municipality of Aguadilla; Vieques Island.*Water concessions for industrial purposes.*—Adolfo Hau, Henry D. Sayre, Remigio Bougeois e Irigoyen, Jaime Bestard Salom, W. McJones.*Water concessions for irrigation purposes.*—Domingo Soto Almodovar; Jorge Blasini; Russell & Co., S. en C.; Eduardo and Enrique Gonzalez; Mateo Lucchetti y Tristani; Jesus Stella and Consola Marcucci (Las Lisas Stream); Jesus Stella and Consola Marcucci (Cedro Stream); Conrado, Zoa, Nestor and Dagoberto Rodriguez (request amendment of original franchise); Juan and Onofre Torres y Delgado; Isabel and Juan Murati and Alejandro Garmendia; Angelino Antongiorgi; Arturo Lluberar; Arturo Lluberar and others; Edmond Block; Alejandro Franceschi; Lorenza Antongiorgi Franceschi; Rafael Blanes Mestre; Vicente Quilichini.*Railways.*—Ponce Railway & Light Co. (transfer of franchise to a new corporation); Antonio Roig Railway (construction of "La Josefa" Spur).*Transportation Services.*—Compania Popular de Transporte (Inc.) (launch transportation, San Juan Harbor); Uniform schedule of rates for passenger automobiles and trucks operating on the island.*Miscellaneous:*

Harold S. Grahame (construction of a dry dock in San Juan Harbor).

F. Benitez Rexach (construction of bulkhead and warehouse in the harbor of San Juan).

Report, accompanied by plans, regarding the installation of the double electric railway track in Ponce de Leon Avenue.

Investigation of valuation of all lighterage services.

Report on and preparation of standard forms and rules and regulations governing a uniform system of accounts for the following public utilities:

Electric railroads—classes (a) and (b); Telephone and water utilities; Steam railroads; Sewerage systems.—(Completed.)

Motor vehicles; lighterage service; ferries.—(In preparation.)

The Texas Co. (laying of pipe line for transmission of fuel oil from its tank in Puerta de Tierra to San Juan water front).

With reference to the petition of the American Railroad Co. for a temporary additional increase of 20 per cent on the freight rates for sugar cane and its products, it should be observed that it was granted by the commission, but at the same time a special investigating committee was appointed for the examination and investigation of the books, accounts, and capitalization of the company and of the Compañia de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico. The membership of this committee was to consist of two expert accountants, representing the American Railroad Co. and the Sugar Producers' Association, and an engineer representing the public-service commission. The Sugar Producers' Association failed to appoint their representative, and the commission was represented by the engineer in charge of general investigations of this department.

REPORT OF THE HOMESTEAD COMMISSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

The homestead commission has been acting for such a brief period of time that this report must necessarily be a short one and is presented to show mainly the organization of the commission and the difficulties encountered and overcome before it could begin to act.

This commission was created by an act "providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 11, 1915. The commission, as created by this act, consisted of the commissioner of the interior, and two other persons appointed by the governor, whose duties were mainly to cooperate with the commissioner of the interior in securing the harmonious and equitable allotment of the various lots to be assigned to laborers for dwelling and farming purposes. This act was never put into effect for lack of funds to carry out its purposes, as the amount of \$500 appropriated to survey and divide the land was insufficient to do any practical work.

An act "to authorize the issuing of bonds for the purpose of constructing houses for artisans and laborers, provide for the leasing of the same, with a certain right, to the ownership thereof; improve the sanitary conditions of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico; promote the creation of farms to be leased to farm laborers and to grant them title thereto, and for other purposes," was approved on November 27, 1917. This act created the homestead commission, consisting of the commissioner of the interior, who is the chairman ex officio, the treasurer, the commissioner of health, the

commissioner of agriculture and labor, and three persons of good reputation who were to be designated by the governor with the consent of the senate.

The funds appropriated by this law to carry out its purposes were considered adequate; but as it provided for the building of houses only upon lands of The People of Porto Rico, and the lands available were not favorably located for the development of settlements for working people, nothing practical was attained until last year when the legislature amended the aforesaid act empowering the commissioner of the interior to exchange lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico in any part of the island for any other lands of less value and greater area which may be appropriate for the construction of workingmen's settlements on conditions that the lands so acquired should be exclusively devoted to carrying out the purposes of the homestead law approved March 11, 1916. This amendment took effect in September, 1918, and the governor appointed Mr. Hermogenes P. Vargas and Mr. Rafael Alonso, of San Juan, and Mr. Virgilio Davila, of Bayamon, as members of the commission.

The commission met for the first time on September 17, 1919, and up to June 30 had held seven meetings. The first question to be considered by the commission was the construction of the San Juan settlement for workingmen, as the dredging of the bay will require to vacate that portion of Puerta de Tierra known as "Hoyo Frio" and "Salsipuedes," where about 500 families are living at present. Several locations for the new settlement were considered by the commission and after studying the conditions of each plot of land it was decided to develop the settlement at the site of the old Camp Las Casas on account of the facilities afforded by this location in regard to traffic conditions, healthy surroundings, easy connections to the water and electric-light system, and topographic features for an inexpensive sewerage system.

The commission has acquired so far about 47 acres of land exchanged by Mr. Jose Maria Blanco and Mr. Francisco Ramirez de Arellano for lots belonging to The People of Porto Rico at the Malecon. As there is a tract of land of about 15 acres, property of the Government, abutting the aforementioned tract of 47 acres, the total amount of land available for this settlement is 62 acres. The commission has practically come to an agreement with Messrs. Merino Rodriguez and Hermano to acquire, by exchange, another tract of about 9 acres; and is trying to obtain a parcel of land, property of Mr. R. Nevarez, which lies to the west of the other tract, so as to connect the new settlement directly with the Carretera.

The plan approved by the commission for the 62-acre plot contains nearly 700 lots of about 200 square meters each, with avenues 15 meters wide, 10-meter streets, and a 2-acre park. All the roads built by the military authorities at Camp Las Casas, within the site selected for the settlement, have been made part of the new street system. Contracts have been let out for the construction of the water supply and sewerage system of a part of the settlement, and for the construction of 50 concrete and 50 wooden houses. The first and the last contracts will be paid from a budgetary appropriation for the construction of new houses for artisans and laborers, and the concrete houses will be paid out of the funds obtained from the sale of bonds authorized by the act of November, 1917. The wooden houses will be given to the poor people of Hoyo Frio and Salsipuedes, who are entitled to preference in the granting of the first houses to be built in accordance with the homestead law, as provided for in act No. 67, approved June 30, 1919, because these people will be financially unable to buy the concrete houses of higher value. The concrete houses will be of eight different types, and will cost about \$2,300 each. They will contain a combined living and dining room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, kitchen, and front porch. The report of the commissioner of the interior, who under the law is in charge of these constructions, will give a fuller description of the houses and the sewer and water systems. About \$150,000 worth of bonds have been sold to date, and the treasurer of Porto Rico is doing his best to sell the entire issue of \$250,000, which is the total amount authorized.

An act amending the homestead law was approved on May 6, 1920. The new amendment provides that all moneys received as rental or other income from the houses let or sold to artisans and laborers shall be administered by the treasurer of Porto Rico, and shall constitute a special fund in the treasury of Porto Rico, to be applied by the commissioner of the interior, with the approval of the homestead commission, for the payment of expenses of repairs and maintenance of the said houses and for the construction of new houses, and for the purchase of lands, when the amount of the fund shall warrant it. As the original act provided that the net receipts from the rental or other income, after paying for maintenance and repairs, should be carried to the credit of the sinking fund for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of the bond issue, the aforesaid amendment is very important because it makes the fund practically inexhaustible, as it will be constantly increased with the rental of new houses.

An act "to authorize the issuing of bonds for the purpose of urbanizing certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico in the municipality of San Juan, for the purchase of more land if necessary, for the construction thereon of sewerage, water-works, and lighting systems, for the paving of streets, and for the building of houses for artisans and laborers, and for other purposes," was approved May 13, 1920. This act authorizes to issue bonds of The People of Porto Rico in the sum of \$500,000 to be devoted to the building of the workingmen's settlements of San Juan, subject to the general provisions of the act of November 27, 1917. The necessary steps have been taken for the sale of these bonds as soon as the act of May, 1920, comes into effect, and when the funds are available the commission will carry to completion the San Juan settlement.

Regarding the public lands to be divided into tracts for farming purposes, a 290-acre tract, property of The People of Porto Rico at Vaga Baja, has been surveyed, and the division of public lands of the department of the interior is preparing the project to divide this land into 5-acre tracts to be leased in accordance with the law. As other tracts of land become available for this purpose they will be divided into small farms and leased. So far the work of the commission has been limited to the investigation and selection of lands suitable for settlements and for small farms, but when the funds are available and the lands properly divided the real work of managing the settlements and farms will begin; and great hopes are placed in the success of the commission in this work, new to us, but enthusiastically taken up because we believe it will help to better the moral character of the working people by improving their living conditions and providing them with their own homes.

BOAT SERVICE BETWEEN FAJARDO, VIEQUES, AND CULEBRA.

In compliance with the provisions of act No. 77 of our legislature, approved July 24, 1919, the boat service between Fajardo, Vieques, and Culebra was inaugurated on December 12, 1919, with a first-class yacht purchased by the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, for \$12,000. This yacht has a gross tonnage of 35, a length of 75 feet, and a beam of 13½ feet; its carrying capacity is 4 to 5 dead-weight long tons and about 30 passengers. It is provided with lifeboats, an 85-horsepower 5-cylinder motor, and electric lighting. Its average speed is from 10 to 11 miles an hour.

The vessel was originally scheduled to leave Isabel II for Fajardo at 8 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and make her return trips on the same days at 1 p. m. On Saturdays it was to leave Vieques for Culebra at 7 a. m. and return from Culebra at 4 p. m.

On January 13 last, the traffic was suspended and the vessel brought to San Juan for repairs to its motor and to make certain changes necessary for the comfort of passengers. On February 7 the service was resumed and continued until the 14th of the same month, when the crank shaft was broken.

As provided by the same law, the vessel had to carry mail between Fajardo and Vieques, and in order to make the proper connections the original time schedule had to be changed as follows:

Departures, from Vieques at 7 a. m. and from Fajardo at 1.30 p. m. every day.

The fare for one trip is \$1.50 either way. Freight is carried at the rate of 35 cents a hundredweight. The loading and unloading is at the expense and risk of the owner.

Below is a statement showing operating expenses and income from the passenger and freight transportation.

Better results are expected for the year 1920-21, although it is foreseen that it will be impossible to run an uninterrupted service over 18 miles of heavy sea with only one vessel.

Statement of expenditures and income, as of June 30, 1920.

Receipts:	
Amount appropriated, act No. 77, approved July 24, 1919.....	\$15,000.00
Income, passenger and freight transportation.....	1,347.00
Total.....	16,347.00
Expenditures:	
Cost of yacht <i>Segochet</i>	\$12,000.00
Operation, maintenance and repairs.....	3,098.38
	<hr/> 15,098.38
Balance.....	1,248.62

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The acquisition of another gasoline boat of about the same capacity as that of the one now in use is essential to the efficiency of the service and the fulfillment of the contract entered into with the Federal Government for the conveyance of mail between Fajardo and Vieques, as prescribed by the provisions of the law establishing this service.

The unavoidable accidents peculiar to all engines, and the general overhauling which this kind of craft require periodically, will cause the total suspension of operations at irregular intervals, unless at least one more boat be equipped and sent out on service, and I urgently recommend that an appropriation for the purpose be made by our legislature at its next regular meeting.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Mr. Harry V. Latham, formerly chief engineer of the irrigation service, was promoted to engineer in charge of the new irrigation project on October 16, 1919, and resigned on March 10, 1920, to accept a better position with a private concern.

Mr. Fred A. Murray, assistant chief engineer of the irrigation service, was appointed chief engineer on October 16, 1919, vice Mr. Harry V. Latham.

Mr. Antonio Lucchetti Otero was appointed as assistant chief engineer of the irrigation service on October 16, 1919; until that date he was assistant superintendent of public works.

Mr. Celso Caballero Amadeo was appointed assistant superintendent of public works on November 1, 1919, vice Mr. Antonio Lucchetti Otero. Mr. Celso Caballero was until said date road maintenance engineer.

Mr. Fernando Caso, assistant engineer in the bureau of public works, was appointed temporarily as road maintenance engineer December 1, 1919, and appointed permanently on March 20, 1920, vice Mr. Celso Caballero Amadeo.

Mr. Enrique Ortega Rosado was appointed as engineer in the bureau of public works on November 26, 1919, and appointed permanently on March 20, 1920.

Mr. Octavio Marcano was appointed as assistant engineer in the bureau of public works on December 6, 1919, and appointed permanently on March 20, 1920.

Mr. Rafael Carmoega was appointed junior architectural draftsman in the division of public buildings on January 1, 1920.

Mr. Francisco Roldan Martino, architectural draftsman in the division of public buildings, resigned on June 6, 1920.

Mr. Pedro A. de Castro, architectural draftsman in the division of public buildings, resigned on June 20, 1920.

Mr. Antonio Cosme, formerly assistant electrical superintendent of the irrigation service, was appointed electrical inspector of the bureau of insular telegraph on July 1, 1919.

Mr. John E. Heinzman, chief of division of accounts and disbursements, resigned on May 30, 1920, to go into private business.

Mr. Enrique Acosta Calderon, formerly chief clerk in the division of accounts and disbursements, was appointed chief of division on June 1, 1920, vice Mr. Heinzman.

Mr. Manuel Otero Colmenero was promoted to chief clerk of the division of accounts and disbursements, vice Mr. E. Acosta Calderon. Mr. Manuel Otero had previously been bookkeeper in the same division for several years.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Below are given in condensed form the recommendations of the present and previous reports as are deemed essential to the development of the activities of this department:

1. It is of the utmost importance to give greater impulse to the construction of new insular roads, because, as stated elsewhere in this report, if the construction is prosecuted at a rate of 40 kilometers annually, it will take 16 years to build the 584 kilometers of road to be constructed under the road plan of 1916. The appropriation of funds as recommended under the heading "Construction of roads" is indispensable to complete the above-mentioned construction in a period of from six to eight years.

2. Joint resolution approved May 12, 1920, creating a "special fund for the construction of public works," formed by 50 per cent of the surplus in the budget for 1920-21; and of the sum of \$150,000 which, during the fiscal year 1920-21, and during ensuing fiscal years, may be transferred into said special fund, out of any funds in the

treasury not otherwise appropriated, should be amended and an appropriation made of \$500,000 annually, to enable us to carry out all construction in a period of three years. The estimated cost of the aforesaid works is \$1,400,000. Some of the laws authorizing the execution of these works were passed in 1907.

3. The bureau of public works should be reorganized and a law enacted creating the necessary permanent positions for its technical force, as many positions are now paid from funds outside of the insular budget. This new organization should subdivide the present bureau into the following divisions:

- (1) Survey and design of roads and bridges.
- (2) Construction of roads and bridges.
- (3) Maintenance of roads and bridges.
- (4) Design, construction, and maintenance of public buildings.
- (5) Design and construction of municipal works.

These divisions shall work under the superintendent of public works as the head of the bureau of public works. This reorganization is recommended in view of the ever-increasing activities in public work's construction and of the expenditures had for the fiscal year just ended, which amounted to \$2,317,245, showing an increase of \$1,845,057 over the total expended for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1910, when \$472,188 was the expenditure on construction maintenance of public roads, bridges, buildings, and municipal works. At present the offices in charge of road maintenance, public buildings, and that of road construction have each the supervision of works, projects, and construction which cost to exceed \$500,000.

It is also recommended that the salaries paid to the head of each division and his assistant be carefully fixed so as to compensate them for their strenuous labor and to stimulate the personnel to remain in the Government service.

4. The increase in the appropriation for road maintenance is deemed most important, as the actual amount appropriated does not suffice, due to increased wages and high cost of materials, notwithstanding the small increases made by the legislature during the last years. The amount of \$1,300,000 as a minimum should be placed at the disposal of the bureau of public works for the proper care of insular roads and bridges.

The biennial budget approved by the legislature should contain specific appropriations for road and bridge maintenance in each separate year, as these expenditures vary constantly. Should the demand for higher wages be maintained, the proper care of roads will be made impossible with a yearly fixed sum to meet prices for labor and materials which are constantly increasing.

5. The increase to \$100,000 in the amount allotted for maintenance and repairs of public buildings is also considered of great importance, as the \$50,000 appropriated yearly are insufficient to meet the requirements for the proper care of buildings, valued at nearly \$3,000,000, many of which are very old and their present condition is almost ruinous. If there are no funds available for the above-named increase, the sale of all Government buildings located in San Juan not used for Government quarters should be authorized and the proceeds used for the construction of a modern penitentiary and an insane asylum, the construction of which are of urgent nature but have not been effected for lack of the necessary funds. The amounts appropriated every year for the maintenance and repair of insular buildings used for private quarters might as well be used for improving our public offices.

6. The survey of the public lands implies a painful and strenuous task and the work is done rather slow due to lack of funds to employ the surveying force required. With the amounts appropriated, no less than 10 years will be necessary to complete the work which should be terminated during the next three years. If a greater appropriation is made the survey of lands and their division into farms to be leased to artisans and laborers could be combined, thus complying with this important provision of the homestead act.

It is also recommended that further appropriations be made for the construction of workingmen's settlements at those places in the island where their necessity is more deeply felt, thus helping the working classes to solve the acute problem of housing conditions.

7. The Government has paid and is at present paying large sums of money for rent of insular offices at various towns where there are no public buildings. We believe that the time has come when funds should be raised to erect buildings at those places in the island where the insular Government maintains several offices and the sum paid for rent justifies the expenditure.

8. This department in its endeavor to meet the needs of the public obtained from the legislature last year small appropriations to construct small piers for passengers in the harbors of Ponce and Mayaguez, and as the ports of Naguabo, Fajardo, Arroyo, Humacao, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Yabucoa, and Culebras show great difficulties for the

landing of passengers and cargo, it is recommended that yearly allotments be made for the construction and maintenance for said small piers in these harbors.

9. There are several laws in our statutes which have a direct bearing on the work pertaining to the different departments of the Government and among those there are many that are at the present time entirely inadequate for the purpose for which they were enacted. Other laws have not been possible to put in force on account of several adverse circumstances, causing thereby serious difficulties to the administration. It is recommended, therefore, that a special commission be appointed with members on a salary basis to make a thorough study of these laws and recommend their reenactment. This commission should work in full accord with the different heads of departments, and will then bring these laws thus modified to the next legislature for action. The following are some of the laws bearing directly on the work of the department of the interior:

- (a) The law of waters.
- (b) The law for the protection and policing of insular highways which should be amended in accordance with our recommendation made to our last legislature.
- (c) The section of the political code dealing with the organization of the department of the interior.
- (d) The law authorizing the use of convict labor in the insular roads.
- (e) Many other laws still pending for various reasons, which have reference to the construction of certain public works.

10. Our plans for agricultural and industrial development require the immediate creation of an office with the technical personnel necessary for the survey and inspection of all public waters. The main object of this office would be the investigation and regulation of all water concessions granted in Porto Rico up to the present time, the gauging of the principal stream of the island so as to determine the amount of water available for public purposes, such as waterworks, irrigation, and water-power development, and for other private and industrial uses. The creation of such an office as the one herein suggested would be of the greatest value in the near future, as the data obtained through it would expedite the solution of the many applications for water grants which are constantly brought up before the public-service commission for consideration and would be of great use in all preliminary irrigation surveys and in the development of hydroelectric energy, etc.

11. A topographical survey of the island has always been considered a great necessity, but for various reasons it has never been commenced. As the Federal Government through the proper offices has shown its willingness to cooperate with the insular Government in undertaking this survey if an amount of \$100,000 is contributed, it is recommended, therefore, that the legislature appropriate the amount of \$25,000 annually during four years until the work is brought to completion.

This work will be of the greatest importance to the insular Government, as it will facilitate the preliminary location of new roads and will provide a great amount of data in connection with many public works. It will also expedite the assessment of property and would be the basis of a future catastral survey. To the newly created department of agriculture and labor the use of this map would be of great value in connection with their activities, and surveyors doing private work could make use of the base lines and reference points in surveying private land, saving confusion and thus helping to clean up doubtful property titles. For these reasons I recommend that special attention be given to this recommendation.

12. In regard to the recommendation appearing elsewhere in this report relative to the reorganization of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation of the Government, I firmly believe that said reorganization is absolutely necessary and should be made, after satisfactory evidence is obtained from the heads of departments who make their purchases through said bureau. The success or failure obtained in the construction by administration of public works under the department of the interior depends exclusively on the operation of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.

As stated before, I am of the opinion that said bureau is in need of a working capital of not less than \$200,000 in order to be able to purchase supplies at proper times and places and keep them in storage in order to supply the needs of the departments. It must serve materials without delay, avoiding unnecessary expenses and loss of time; because if the bureau in charge of the purchases of supplies has for its only object to obtain materials and supplies at the same prices as those existing in the home market, said work could be better accomplished and in less time by the department in need of the materials, thus saving the Government unnecessary expense. My sincere opinion in regard to the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation is that the manner in which it is actually operating under the present law is absolutely

unsatisfactory and unable to properly supply the needs of the departments of the Government, and, furthermore, the delay in the delivery of materials is our greatest handicap in the construction of public works.

13. I further recommend, as a matter closely related with the development of the works under the supervision of the department of the interior, the establishment of special courses of studies in our public schools and especially in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez, in order that our youth may acquire sufficient knowledge to fill many positions in the Government service which requires technical training. There are in this department positions such as assistant engineers, architects, surveyors, transitmen, overseers, construction foremen, draftsmen, telegraph operators, mechanics, etc., requiring certain preparatory schooling, without which it is impossible to fulfill the positions with the required efficiency. It is becoming more difficult each day to bring competent personnel into the service due alone to lack of preparation and that private concerns are offering higher salaries than those paid by the Government.

Cooperation between the department of education and other departments of the insular government, and in addition the appropriation of the necessary funds by our legislature will bring surprising results. Such policy will open a new field of work to our youth, especially to those who are deprived of following higher studies in the universities abroad.

14. The automobile law enacted in 1916 should be amended to suit the present conditions brought about by the increase in traffic. The taxes collected according to law are covered into the general funds of the treasury, when really they should be specially assigned so as to increase the appropriation for road maintenance, after deducting the general expenses incurred in maintaining the office in charge of issuing and collecting automobile licenses and fees.

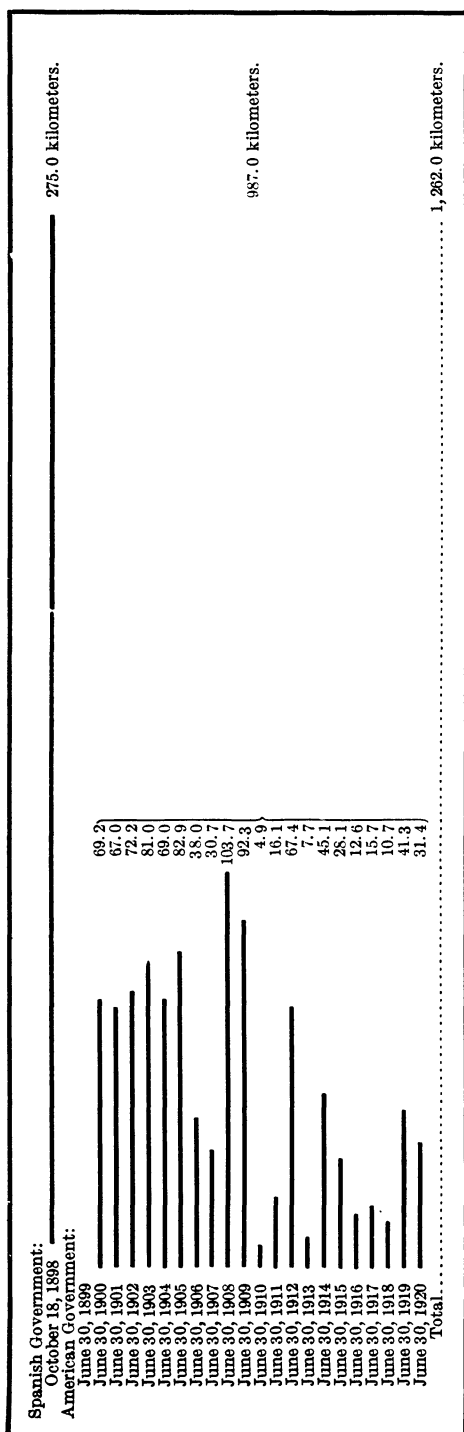
15. Taking into consideration the fact that many of our most competent engineers have resigned during the past year to accept higher salaried positions with private corporations, it is strongly recommended that the matter of adequate compensation to technical positions in the Government service be carefully investigated at the next regular session of the legislature. Unless this is done the exodus of our most efficient employees in all branches of the department, which has already started, will not be checked, to the detriment of the public interests. I have made this my final recommendation, for I deem it the most important of all. At the rate first-class men are leaving the Government service, we will soon have the direction of many important public matters in the hands of the unprepared.

Before closing I wish to make special mention to the enthusiastic cooperation given by the personnel of the department in the work carried out during the fiscal year just ended, and to the efficient manner in which this work has been accomplished, considering the very abnormal conditions now prevailing.

Very respectfully,

GUILLERMO ESTEVES,
Commissioner of the Interior.

CHART No. 1.—Road Construction in Porto Rico.



Statement showing amount and cost of broken stone delivered and placed during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Road No.	Length.	Sections.	Broken stone delivered.						Total stone delivered.			Stone on hand from last year (cubic meters).	Stone placed.			Stone on hand for the next year (cubic meters).	
			By contract.			By administration.							Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.		Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.
			Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.	Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.	Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.						
1	134.8	San Juan-Ponce	6,058.80	\$17,558.40	\$2.90	8,117.20	\$12,095.18	\$1.49	14,176.00	\$296.53	\$2.09	3,118.75	17,294.75	\$14,509.00	\$0.98	2,520.00	
2	257.8	Santurce-Ponce via Mayaguez	21,975.00	43,240.37	1.97	12,657.75	23,515.47	1.85	34,632.75	66,755.84	1.75	6,741.50	41,374.25	36,006.33	25,557.19	1.71	5,365.50
3	198.1	Rio Piedras - Ponce via Pajaro	6,641.00	17,292.90	2.60	11,914.00	22,263.82	1.86	18,555.00	39,556.72	2.13	1,959.25	20,514.25	16,488.4	12,961.24	.78	4,025.75
4	26.2	Cayey-Guayama	1,756.00	4,891.25	2.79	3,367.00	3,497.57	1.61	2,164.00	3,497.57	1.61	1,959.25	3,898.50	1,225	1,210.87	.97	2,673.50
5	53.8	Barranquitas-Humacao	2,403.50	4,816.43	2.00	3,116.00	6,535.46	1.43	5,623.00	10,426.65	1.87	273.50	5,896.50	4,443.3	4,649.36	1.04	2,452.75
6	82.0	Ponce-Arecibo	1,847.00	4,667.60	2.52	910.00	1,016.27	1.12	5,519.50	11,046.55	2.00	3,840.50	9,360.00	8,115.6	7,791.83	.96	1,244.50
7	22.4	Agua-dilla-Piedras	3,857.50	7,204.43	2.00	141.25	324.30	2.29	3,728.75	7,528.73	2.00	598.00	5,260.50	2,909	2,949.12	1.01	446.00
8	63.0	Bayamon-Corinto	1,146.00	2,693.10	2.35	2,588.50	4,690.18	1.82	3,714.50	7,333.28	1.98	78.50	3,793.00	3,701	3,057.00	.93	437.75
9	27.0	Toca Alta-Corral	1,039.00	2,173.50	2.09	29.00	69.17	2.38	1,068.00	2,242.67	2.10	976.00	2,044.00	1,745	1,968.68	1.12	299.00
10	24.0	Manati-Juana Diaz via Clales	2,453.00	4,876.16	1.99	703.00	1,814.95	2.58	3,156.00	6,691.11	2.12	235.50	3,391.50	2,340	2,170.29	.92	1,051.00
11	60.0	Mayaguez-Arecibo via Mari-gue	2,767.50	5,866.40	2.12	6,632.25	3,694.71	.56	9,399.75	9,561.11	1.01	2,049.75	11,449.50	8,558.3	9,382.38	1.11	2,590.75
12	11.3	Consumero-Maricao	973.00	1,910.84	1.96	100.50	183.92	1.83	1,073.50	2,094.76	1.94	652.00	1,725.50	775.3	521.94	.67	950.00
13	48.3	Adunias-Albionito via Barros	1,870.00	3,750.06	2.00	2,282.00	740.88	1.12	2,582.00	4,350.47	1.77	2,173.75	4,704.75	3,633.3	2,567.32	.70	1,070.75
14	22.0	Yauco-Lares	763.00	1,503.11	1.95	15.50	36.20	2.33	778.50	1,539.31	1.98	232.50	1,011.00	978.1	2,431.59	1.11	110.00
15	18.0	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo	368.00	811.34	2.19	790.00	1,071.92	1.35	1,156.00	1,933.26	1.71	138.50	1,324.50	1,092.3	466.14	.47	32.75
16	9.5	San German-Guandía	688.00	928.80	1.35	2,775.75	3,744.58	1.31	3,463.75	4,673.33	1.34	72.75	3,536.50	3,116.2	1,642.52	.52	419.75
17	20.0	La Plata-Naranjo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	5.0	Campamento Morovis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	8.2	Campano-Santa Isabel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	7.0	Las Cruces-Oldra	.....	.....	.....	15.00	41.00	2.73	15.00	41.00	2.73	89.00	3.50	3	1.97	.65	.50
21	6.0	R. Trujillo-Alto	.....	.....	.....	489.50	1,298.75	2.65	489.50	1,298.75	2.65	283.00	104.00	274	25.00	.90	76.50
22	7.0	R. Loiza	1,261.00	2,963.25	2.35	.....	.....	.....	1,261.00	2,963.35	2.35	20.00	1,281.00	1,281	2,063.45	1.61	323.50
23	1.0	R. Guayanilla	.....	.....	.....	9.75	18.00	1.90	291.75	571.24	1.97	928.50	8.00	.....	.....	8.00	.....
24	7.0	R. Cabo Rojo-San German	282.00	552.72	1.96	.....	.....	.....	291.75	571.24	1.97	928.50	1,120.25	848.3	614.21	.72	271.50
25	6.0	R. Anasco-S. Sebastian	203.00	381.64	1.88	.....	.....	.....	203.00	381.64	1.88	228.00	1,429.00	369	185.87	.50	60.00
26	21.2	R. Mayaguez-Maricao	721.00	1,302.69	1.89	58.25	67.08	1.15	779.25	1,429.77	1.83	1,148.50	1,927.75	1,352	715.38	.52	575.50
27	3.8	R. Mayaguez-Correcional	355.00	635.45	1.79	11.00	20.90	1.90	366.00	656.44	1.79	42.50	308.00	390	140.29	.36	18.50
28	10.0	R. Florida	.....	.....	.....	237.00	316.75	1.33	637.00	316.75	1.33	66.00	403.00	330	345.00	.39	82.50
29	12.0	R. Naguabo-Juncos	.....	.....	.....	638.00	915.62	1.43	638.00	915.62	1.43	57.00	904.00	836	763.04	.54	49.00
30	9.0	R. Caguas-Guayanabo	700.00	1,694.00	2.42	.....	.....	.....	700.00	1,694.00	2.42	244.00	1,092.50	904	763.04	.54	49.00
31	7.0	R. Caguas-Bayamon	1,024.50	2,438.31	2.38	12.00	30.00	2.50	1,036.50	2,468.31	2.38	57.00	1,093.50	2,991	1,504.04	1.22	1,057.50
32	12.0	R. Vega Baja-Morovis	688.00	1,156.30	1.68	2,433.25	2,878.22	1.78	3,121.25	4,034.52	1.29	64.25	3,185.50	2,991	1,504.04	1.22	1,057.50

Statement showing amount and cost of broken stone delivered and placed during the fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Road No.	Length.	Sections.	Broken stone delivered.						Total stone delivered.			Stone on hand from last year (cubic meters),	Total stone on hand for the year (cubic meters),	Stone placed.			Stone on hand for the next year. (cubic meters),
			By contract.			By administration.			Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.			Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.	
			Cubic meters	Cost.	Price.	Cubic meters.	Cost.	Price.									
	4.3	R. Bayamon-Toa Alta.....				382.00	\$247.89	\$0.65	382.00	\$237.89	0.65	43.50	425.50				425.50
	4.0	R. Fajardo-Playa.....															
	3.5	R. San Sebastian-Las Marias.....				750.00	1,021.00	1.36	750.00	1,021.00	1.36		750.00	750	\$900.17	\$1.19	
	8.0	R. Vieques.....															
		Total.....	61,568.80	\$135,469.15	\$2.20	64,480.20	101,729.88	1.58	126,049.00	237,199.03	1.88	29,527.75	155,569.75	27,382	108,205.84		84,28,187.50

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., September 7, 1920.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit herewith the twentieth annual report of the department of education, followed by supplementary reports made by the commissioner of education in his capacity as president of the board of trustees and chancellor of the university and as president of the board of trustees of the teachers' pension fund.

Very respectfully and very truly, yours,

PAUL G. MILLER,
Commissioner of Education.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, 1919-20.

School population.—According to the census of 1920, Porto Rico has a population of 1,297,772. The estimated number of children of legal school age, i. e., between 5 and 18 years, is 453,446; and the estimated number of children of compulsory school age, i. e., between 8 and 14 years, is 228,829. These estimates were made by the department, but are based on the estimates made last year by the Federal Census Bureau.

The school year.—The legal school year consisted of 10 school months of 20 days each, leaving 194 school days after discounting legal holidays. In computing the average number of days schools were actually in operation, all schools open at any time during the year, no matter how brief the time, have been taken into consideration, so that the closing of schools for any reason whatever reduced the averages as follows: Secondary, 192; elementary urban, 184; rural, 179; general average, 181. Night schools were maintained for 16 school weeks and the university for 36. The average number of pupils belonging and the average attendance are based on the number of days schools were actually in session.

Enrollment and attendance.—The total enrollment in all schools supported by public funds, excluding duplicates, was 184,991. Of this number 115,077 were enrolled in rural schools, 59,174 in elementary urban day schools, 3,882 in secondary schools, 644 in collegiate departments of the University of Porto Rico, 64 in the summer session of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 3,501 in elementary night schools, 2,325 in special needlework and embroidery classes, 244 in night classes for technical instruction, 56 in technical day classes for soldiers, and 24 in the school for the blind. (Tables II and III.) In addition to the persons enrolled in publicly supported institutions 5,823 pupils attended private schools. (Table VI.) The total number of different persons who attended either public or private schools at some time during the year is 190,814.

The total enrollment in public schools was 40.7 per cent of the total population of school age and 80.8 per cent of the population of compulsory school age; but of the 228,829 children of compulsory school age only 140,683, or 61 per cent, were enrolled. (Tables III and V.)

The average number belonging in all schools, excepting certain special classes, was as follows: Collegiate departments of the university, 584; secondary, 3,396; elementary urban, 52,531; rural, 101,179; night schools, 2,738; total, 160,428. (Table III.) The average number belonging is 35.3 per cent of the population of legal school age and 70.1 per cent of all children of compulsory school age.

The average attendance was as follows: Collegiate departments of the university, 569; secondary, 3,219; elementary urban, 49,821; rural, 92,210; night schools, 2,222; total, 148,041, or 92.2 per cent of the average number belonging and 81.4 per cent of the total enrollment. (Table III.)

Of all persons enrolled, 62.2 per cent were found in rural schools, 32 per cent in elementary urban schools, 2.1 per cent in secondary schools, 0.3 per cent in collegiate departments of the university, 1.9 per cent in elementary evening schools, and 1.5 per cent in certain special classes.

Promotions and diplomas.—Of the 174,251 elementary day school pupils enrolled, 111,308, or 64.4 per cent, were promoted to the next higher grade, as against 61.8 per cent the preceding year. Using the average number belonging as a basis for calculating promotion, 67,884, or 67 per cent, of the rural and 43,424, or 82.6 per cent, of the elementary urban pupils were promoted, as against 65.6 per cent and 76.7 per cent the previous year. On this basis, the percentage for both urban and rural pupils combined is 72.4. (Table III.)

Eighth-grade diplomas were granted to 2,496 pupils and 407 persons received high-school diplomas.

Accredited private schools issued 22 high-school and 100 eighth-grade diplomas.

Teachers.—There were employed in publicly supported schools of all grades 3,286 teachers, of whom 989 are men and 2,297 women; 2,635 are white and 651 colored. Of the 3,286 teachers only 153 are from the United States, and 3,133 are Porto Ricans; but of the teachers employed in elementary schools only 46 or 1.4 per cent of the total are Americans from the States. Classified by position the numbers are as follows: High schools, 108; continuation schools, 57; teachers of English, 101; special teachers of agriculture, 40; special teachers of music, drawing, physical training, and technical subjects, 12; teachers of needlework and embroidery, 30; teachers of blind pupils, 1; principals, 19; English graded, 1,147; rural, 1,699; university, 72; total, 3,286. (Table II.)

New teachers.—In addition to the special licenses granted to persons appointed directly by the commissioner of education, the department has issued licenses to new teachers, as follows: Principal's license based on University degree, 2; English graded based on normal diploma, 60; English graded based on examination, 167; rural based on normal certificate, 208; rural based on high-school diplomas, 57; total, 494. Because of the shortage of teachers with legal qualifications willing to accept positions at salaries available, the department issued provisional nonrenewable licenses as follows: English, 4; English graded, 130; rural, 166; total, 300.

School buildings.—The schools of Porto Rico were conducted in 1,903 different school buildings, representing 3,090 different classrooms. Of these buildings 569 are public property and 1,334 are rented; 368 are situated in urban centers and 1,535 in rural barrios. (Table IV.) As to their character, school buildings vary from the straw-covered shack in remote rural districts to thoroughly modern concrete structures in the urban centers.

New sites and new buildings.—During the past year 14 new sites for school buildings have been acquired, 4 in urban centers and 10 in rural barrios. There were completed during the year two graded-school buildings, one of four rooms in Hormigueros and one of seven rooms in Guanica, two additions to graded schools and one manual-training shop; and in rural barrios 12 school buildings and two additions. Four rural school buildings and two additions were begun and are in the course of construction.

Agricultural and educational propaganda.—Agriculture was taught in 1,667 different schoolrooms, and 38,128 home gardens were cultivated through the efforts of the schools. Thirty-six school fairs were held. There were also in existence 1,317 parent associations which held 3,765 public meetings. Teachers made 142,030 visits to parents' homes, and there were 2,433 rural conferences held.

Junior Red Cross.—The total number of members enrolled under the Chapter School Committee of the Porto Rico Chapter of the Junior Red Cross for the year 1919-20 was 107,937. The total receipts for the year were \$28,113.09, and the total expenditure, \$16,483.97, leaving a balance on hand of \$11,692.12. \$150 in Liberty bonds and \$11,479.12 in cash.

Fiscal aspects.—The total assessed valuation of property in Porto Rico on December 31, 1919, was \$263,857,029 or \$204.08 per capita of population. The total current expenditures of the insular government for all purposes amounted to \$6,499,349.68 during the past year. Of this sum, \$2,464,318.10, or 37 per cent, of the total insular budget was expended for educational purposes, as follows: By the department of education, \$2,275,434.23; by the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico, \$188,883.87, including \$50,499.90 from the Morrill-Nelson fund contributed by the Federal Government and interest thereon. In addition to the foregoing amounts, the municipalities disbursed \$686,443.15 from municipal school funds, thus making the total outlay for educational purposes from all sources \$3,150,761.25, but only \$2,961,877.38 for elementary and secondary education. (Tables II, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.)

Salaries of teaching and supervisory staff.—The sum of \$2,095,269.23, or 92 per cent of the total amount spent by the department from insular funds for elementary and secondary education, were paid out for this purpose, as follows:

District supervisors.....	\$55,134.81
Principals.....	28,000.00
Teachers of English and English graded.....	938,262.25
Rural teachers.....	834,720.69
Special teachers of agriculture.....	35,202.25
Special teachers of drawing, music, etc.....	11,708.50
Continuation teachers.....	45,362.50
Pensions.....	19,445.39
High schools.....	122,791.09
Night schools.....	4,641.75
Total.....	2,095,269.23

The average monthly salary per teacher employed by the department was as follows: Elementary, \$61.09; high school, \$109.93; night schools, \$15.07. No distinction is made between salaries paid men and women teachers.

Per capita expenditures.—In computing per capita expenditures only those pupils in schools financially supported by the department were taken into consideration.

The total per capita expenditure by the department per pupil enrolled is \$12.45, per average number belonging \$14.10, and per average in attendance \$15.28.

The total per capita expenditure by the department and by the municipalities combined is \$16.20 per pupil enrolled, \$18.35 per average number belonging, and \$19.89 per average in attendance.

For elementary education the per capita expenditure from insular and municipal funds based on the total number of pupils enrolled is \$15.71, per average number belonging \$17.80, per average in attendance \$19.29.

The per capita cost of high-school education per pupil enrolled is \$48.73, per average number belonging \$55.15, and per average in attendance \$57.90.

The per capita expenditure from all sources per child of school age is \$6.93, per child of compulsory school age \$13.74, and per inhabitant \$2.42.

Textbooks and supplies.—The total amount spent for textbooks and school supplies by the department is \$93,817.57, or 52 cents per pupil enrolled, and 59 cents per average number belonging, but for textbooks alone the per capita expense was only 28 cents per pupil enrolled and 32 cents per average number belonging. (Table VIII.)

Value of school property.—The net valuation of all publicly owned school property is as follows: Sites and buildings, \$2,801,066.30; equipment (furniture, apparatus, libraries, etc.), \$1,033,046.32; textbooks, \$408,978.08, cost when new; total, \$4,243,090.70.

During the past fiscal year 69,746 pieces of mail, or an average of 232 per day, were received and dispatched by the central office; 62,724 were letters and 7,022 packages.

EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO, 1919-20.

RURAL EDUCATION.

At the beginning of the year all so-called urban-rural schools—that is, rural schools organized in urban centers—were transferred to rural barrios where they properly belong. A total of 1,699 rural schools were in operation in rural territory. Of this number, fully 90 per cent were on double enrollment; that is, one group not exceeding 40 pupils attended three hours in the morning and another similar group attended school in the afternoon.

While this plan of organization is recognized as defective, it is made necessary by lack of facilities to accommodate all children and also by the fact that the poor roads make it impossible for the majority of children to go home for lunch and return for the afternoon session. Even with double enrollment, many thousands are turned away from the schools because there is no room for them. On the basis of total enrollment there were 67 pupils per teacher.

In certain rural centers consolidated rural schools were organized. Last year there were 96 schools of this type in operation with from two to six rooms. In these schools the urban course of study is followed.

The total enrollment in rural schools was 115,077, which represents an increase of 17,082 over the previous year; the average number belonging was 101,179; and the average attendance 92,210. In addition to the children included in these figures, many others who live in semiurban zones attended school in town. As a general rule, planters and other well-to-do people living in the country send their children, espe-

cially after they have completed the rural course of study, to the schools in urban centers.

Each year sees more and more attention given to the work of the rural schools. The rural uplift campaign has been greatly intensified, with the result that the school and the home are more closely related. Many country people are no longer satisfied with the short four-year course of study. They not only demand more schools, but better schools, offering at least six years of elementary instruction for their children.

The policy of the department for better and more helpful supervision has been continued with good results. Supervisors have generally given special attention to the weak and inexperienced teachers, with the result that the quality of instruction has shown marked improvement.

Out of the total number of children enrolled in rural schools during the past year 67,884, or 59 per cent, were promoted. Calculated on the basis of average number belonging, 67 per cent were promoted. Irregular attendance, poverty, under-nourishment, illness, double enrollment, bad roads, and heavy rains are principal causes for the low percentage of promotions.

With a 10-month school year it is possible for many children to attend school a part of the year and receive the benefits of instruction, though they may not be present at the close of the year to receive their promotion cards. Under the present arrangement, many children who work part of the year are able to get from five to eight months of schooling.

Much remains to be done for the improvement of the rural schools; 1,130 are still installed in rented buildings and 638 were reported to be without modern furniture and equipment. New buildings to be erected in the future should be largely of the consolidated type.

THE RURAL SCHOOL CENSUS.

In Porto Rico no legal provision exists for the enumeration of children of school age and of compulsory school age. Because of the general realization of the inadequacy of school facilities for accommodating all children, it appears that an exact school census has not been considered necessary. In the United States the school census is considered indispensable for the successful enforcement of compulsory education laws. In Porto Rico the strict enforcement of the present law making school attendance obligatory for children between 8 and 14 years would reveal the unwelcome truth that legislative and administrative authorities have thus far failed to provide facilities and teachers for thousands of children of compulsory school age, not to mention the many additional thousands who are comprised within the legal school age and are entitled to free instruction but who are not legally compelled to attend school.

In order to arrive at a reasonably correct statement of the number of children who are not in school as compared with those who are, the department undertook what may be considered one of the most important activities of the year, aside from the conduct of the school work itself, namely, the rural school census. This work was undertaken and carried out without legal obligation or sanction, and without any extra expense except for the printing of the census cards and for the necessary correspondence involved.

It is well known that educationally country children have been most neglected, especially in Porto Rico, and hence this work was limited to families residing in rural barrios.

The rural census has meant a great deal of extra work on part of supervisors and rural teachers, to all of whom great credit is due for performing cheerfully, without complaint and without compensation, a constructive piece of work that would have cost the public treasury at least \$20,000 had it been done through regularly paid enumerators.

The system employed was devised by Mr. Victor M. Suarez, former supervisor of the Vega Baja district, who demonstrated its practical helpfulness toward securing complete enrollment and better school attendance, before it was applied to all districts.

Only one card is used per family. It contains spaces for the names of 12 children, as large families are the rule in Porto Rico. The sex and age of each child is noted and spaces are provided for a five-year school enrollment record covering all children in the family, including those who are under school age, as they may be required to enroll at some time during the next five years.

On one side of the card are recorded certain essential facts, some of which deal with sociological factors relating to the family. Here are noted the name and surname of the father or guardian, the name of the barrio and the place in the barrio, occupation, marital state or relation, the name of the mother, ability or lack of ability of parents

to read and write, degree of literacy, whether or not parents belong to a school association, and their attitude toward education.

Further inquiry is made as to whether parents own any property, or whether they live on land belonging to some one else for whom the father works. Here follows a brief but exact description of the property owned. This last statement is necessary in order to enable the authorities to decide whether or not parents can pay fines in case they violate the compulsory education law. In other words, sufficient data have been gathered to enable the authorities to protect the child against the ignorance and neglect of his parents.

The cards for the respective districts are on file in the offices of the supervisors of schools, where they may be readily consulted at any time.

A future comparison with the results of the Federal census taken last January will show a marked discrepancy. The Federal census includes as rural territory all urban centers with a population of less than 2,500. The Federal census credits Porto Rico with only 2 cities and 30 towns with a population over 2,500, whereas Porto Rico has 75 distinct municipalities, each one of which has an urban center.

On the other hand, the rural school census discussed here relates solely to the population of rural barrios, or wards, as this term is generally accepted in Porto Rico.

To be sure, there are important omissions. No enumeration was made in a few barrios where as yet there are no schools. Undoubtedly, no count was made of children living at an unreasonable distance from any school, but the work done has assisted materially in securing a total enrollment of 115,077 in the rural schools, the highest thus far on record, and exceeding that of the previous year by 17,082.

The results of the rural census show:

1. That a highly increased total enrollment has been secured—17.4 per cent.
2. That the rural school population is not nearly as large as the Federal census would indicate.
3. That many children from the country are attending urban schools.
4. And that school facilities are still sadly lacking for any thousands of children, especially considering that over 90 per cent of the rural schools are on double enrollment and that the course of study is limited to the first four grades in most of them.

The following summary shows the totals:

Number of children of school age—i. e., from 5 to 18 years—enumerated in rural barrios.....	204, 017
Number of children of compulsory school age—i. e., from 8 to 14 years—enumerated in rural barrios..	116, 783
Parents who are able to read and write.....	25, 044
Parents who are illiterate.....	59, 502
Parents who show an interest in education.....	58, 812
Parents who are not interested in education.....	24, 925
Number of parents in the country who have visited schools.....	23, 313

RURAL UPLIFT.

In continuing the campaign for betterment of conditions in the rural districts the parents' associations, which have been functioning for the past five years, have worked in constant cooperation with the schools.

The rural conferences have uniformly resulted in better attendance at school as parents are interested more and more in the work of the school. Hygienic conditions also have been improved through the efforts of the school. The "Botequin Escolar," or school medicine chest, is an established feature of many rural schools. In view of the lack of medical facilities in the rural barrios the good accomplished by the "Botequin Escolar" is incalculable. In many districts roads have been repaired and bridges built through the activities of the parents' associations.

Reading centers and small libraries have been established. Books and papers are generally furnished by people in town and are eagerly read by the country people, whose connection with the outside world is almost entirely dependent upon these sources.

The work of the special teachers of agriculture deserves mention in this connection. These men are constantly in the rural districts carrying their message of modern agricultural methods and practice to the farmers.

A goodly number of citizens has rendered the department effective service in connection with the rural campaign and other supplementary activities toward promoting the interests of the schools. The department has issued a certificate of appreciation to each person who has been particularly helpful in any of these movements.

The following table will give an idea of the extent of the work done in this direction:

Parents' associations.....	1, 317
Number of meetings held.....	3, 765
Total number of rural conferences.....	2, 433
Total number of visits to parents' homes.....	142, 030
Total number of reading centers established in rural communities.....	166
Total number of rural libraries.....	161
Total number of rural schools where night sessions for illiterates were maintained without remuneration to teachers.....	140

THE ELEMENTARY GRADED SCHOOLS.

Considering each separate group of children or room in charge of a teacher as a school, there were 1,204 elementary graded schools in operation during the past year, with a total enrollment of 59,174, which represents an increase of 4,101 over the total enrollment of the previous year. The average number belonging was 52,531, and the average attendance, 49,821. Of the total number, 43,424, or 73.4 per cent, were promoted at the end of the year to the next higher grade. Based on the average number belonging, the per cent of pupils promoted was 82.6.

The work of the graded schools has been continued along the same general lines as in former years, but has not been carried on without obstacles. The number of positions of English graded teacher was increased in the insular budget from 985 to 1,120 and of teacher of English from 110 to 150. Because of the low salaries paid it was not possible to find a sufficient number of teachers legally and professionally qualified who were willing to accept positions. It was necessary for the department to issue 130 provisional English graded licenses and 49 of the positions as teacher of English remained vacant. In order to relieve the situation, the executive council authorized the conversion of positions as teacher of English to English graded positions, with the result that English graded teachers were employed where teachers of English should have been assigned. Work under these conditions can not be satisfactory. It is only fair to state that because of the lack of properly trained teachers there has been much loss of efficiency, especially in the matter of English instruction. These deficiencies were most marked in the grammar grades. For the coming year the department expects to have a sufficient number of legally qualified English graded and rural teachers to fill all positions, but there will still be a shortage of teachers of English who, because of the difficulties of travel and the inadequate salaries, are not attracted to Porto Rico in sufficient numbers.

The following points in instruction in the elementary graded schools deserve special mention:

Oral English.—The revised manuals for first and second grade have been a great help to teachers in presenting this work to the children. The success of this method of presenting English to primary pupils has resulted in its adoption in primary grades. The results secured by postponing the reading of English until the third grade have been very satisfactory. This method is logical in its procedure and its practical application has demonstrated that children make greater progress in the language if the first two years' work is entirely oral.

Spanish.—As the teachers understand and appreciate more fully the advantages of the Método Racional de Ginorio greater progress is made in teaching children to read and write the Spanish language. This method is entirely phonetical and children are taught to read and write simultaneously.

Arithmetic.—The textbooks especially prepared for the schools of Porto Rico have been giving very good results in this work. From the first to the fourth grades the instruction is entirely in Spanish. From the fifth grade on the work is done in English. A new textbook for fifth and sixth grades was used for the first time this year. This book was especially written for Porto Rican children and has proved successful.

Teaching under the hour plan has been continued with success in many municipalities. Problem teaching has also been stressed. Wherever used the result has been increased interest, and the classroom work has been made more vital and effective.

A total of 2,496 pupils received common-school diplomas, distributed, by municipalities, as follows: San Juan, 370; Rio Piedras, 47; Trujillo Alto, 6; Carolina, 26; Rio Grande, 23; Loiza, 17; Fajardo, 49; Luquillo, 8; Naguabo, 24; Vieques, 21; Humacao 84; Las Piedras, 10; Yabucoa, 25; Maunabo, 5; Arroyo, 40; Patillas, 30; Juncos, 30; Gurabo, 11; Caguas, 67; San Lorenzo, 15; Guayama, 66; Salinas, 11; Santa Isabel, 8; Cayey, 19; Comerio, 10; Aguas Buenas, 11; Aibonito, 15; Barranquitas, 13; Barros, 14; Coamo, 24; Juana Diaz, 21; Ponce, 251; Guayanilla, 18; Penuelas, 16; Yauco, 48; Guanica, 43; San German, 52; Sabana Grande, 30; Cabo Rojo, 40; Lajas, 30; Mayaguez, 64; Hormigueros, 10; Maricao, 23; Las Marias, 13; Anasco, 22; Rincon, 7; Aguada, 8; Lares, 37; San Sebastian, 17; Aguadilla, 95; Moca, 11; Isabela, 17; Quebradillas, 32; Utuado, 49; Adjuntas, 19; Jayuya, 21; Camuy, 23; Hatillo, 18; Arecibo, 143; Manati, 32; Ciales, 15; Vega Baja, 30; Vega Alta, 21; Corozal, 11; Morovis, 7; Toa Baja, 11; Toa Alta, 9; Dorado, 9; Bayamon; Guainabo, 4.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

During the past year 22 continuation schools, with a total enrollment of 944, and 11 high schools, with a total enrollment of 2,697, were maintained by the department. There were employed 57 continuation and 108 high school-teachers. The university high school had a total enrollment of 141 and the subcollegiate course at the College

of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez of 100, making a total of 3,882 secondary school pupils in Porto Rico.

In the continuation schools the work of the ninth and in some cases that of both the ninth and tenth grades is given, whereas in the high schools the standard four-year course of study is followed. In eight of them, both the general and the commercial courses were given. Special courses for the training of rural teachers were offered in four of the high schools—namely, those of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Aguadilla. A total of 57 rural-teachers' licenses were issued on the basis of high-school diplomas.

There have been many changes in the teaching force. There were three changes in the principalship at Ponce and two in that at Fajardo.

From a recent publication issued by the Russell Sage Foundation, *An Index Number for State School Systems*, it appears that Porto Rico has a higher proportion of boys to girls enrolled in its secondary schools than any State in the Union. Of the 3,882 secondary school pupils, 1,802 were boys and 2,080 girls.

It is highly desirable that more men teachers should be employed, especially for principalships, for teaching of mathematics, science, and commercial work, and as leaders in athletics and other school activities. Unfortunately, because of the low salaries paid the department has experienced great difficulty in securing properly qualified teachers for these positions.

There is an increasing demand for commercial subjects, but, because of lack of room, equipment, and teachers, it has not been possible to offer this work to all pupils desiring to enroll for this course.

In but few towns do high schools possess adequate housing facilities. The Central High School of Porto Rico is still located in temporary quarters known as Los Barracones. Work on the new building for this school, plans for which were made a few years ago, has not been begun, because of the increased cost of building material. The legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs on Los Barracones, which belong to the municipality of San Juan. Even after repairs are made these buildings will be far from adequate and fit for school purposes.

The high schools of Ponce, Aguadilla, Fajardo, and Humacao occupy buildings specially constructed for this purpose. The Fajardo High School was installed in a building, the gift of Dr. Santiago Veve, after it was properly remodeled. The school board of Fajardo supplied new equipment throughout for this school, which now bears the donor's name. The high school at Aguadilla was installed in a building purchased and remodeled for school purposes. At best it can not be considered a permanent home for the high school of that town. The high schools of Bayamon, Guayama, Yauco, and Caguas are still grouped with grammar-grade rooms in elementary school buildings.

In addition to the regular class work the high schools have carried on athletic, social, literary, and musical activities.

Many pupils have left school during the year to accept positions as provisional teachers in the public schools.

The graduation exercises constitute the most important event of the year in high-school activities. The graduating classes issued very attractive programs and invitations, and nearly all high schools published a school annual.

In spite of the handicaps and obstacles met with, and although in certain subjects the course of study was not covered in a thorough manner, on the whole the work may be considered as not only satisfactory, but creditable.

The following table shows the number and kind of diplomas issued to graduates:

	General.	Com- mercial.	Total.
Central High School, San Juan.....	64	38	102
Fajardo.....	7	2	9
Humacao.....	9	4	13
Caguas.....	7	8	15
Guayama.....	8	8	16
Ponce.....	54	21	75
Yauco.....	21	.....	21
Mayaguez.....	14	14	28
Aguadilla.....	18	.....	18
Arecibo.....	22	10	32
Bayamon.....	10	.....	10
University High School, Rio Piedres.....	234	105	339
Subcollegiate course, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.	27	.....	27
	41	.....	41
Total.....	302	105	407

PREVOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION.

Home economics.—The work in this subject has received a new impulse under the direction of Miss Elsie Mae Willsey, a teacher and supervisor of thorough training and broad experience in this field, who was appointed special supervisor of home economics at the beginning of the year.

Classes were held in 45 municipalities. Four vacancies remained throughout the year because of a shortage of teachers. The work was distributed among 11 high schools, 21 continuation schools, and 19 graded schools besides the Normal School and University High School. The total enrollment in home economics classes during the past year was 3,422 pupils, distributed as follows: Sixth grade, 280; seventh grade, 1,137; eighth grade, 1,067; ninth grade, 640; tenth grade, 256; Normal I, 26; Normal II, 16. While the work is not given regularly in the sixth grade, it may be if facilities in any municipality allow. Five hours per week throughout the year are devoted to work in home economics, including a study of foods, clothing, and household management.

The food work comprised a study of the food principles as outlined in regulation courses of study in this subject. While imported food materials are used, especially in the larger towns, the main stress is on food values, selection and preparation of native products. In the work on vegetables the products of the school gardens were utilized. The aim of the clothing and textile course was to give the pupil work to meet present needs. The course included designing and making of garments for the pupil and members of her family, with special stress on the selection of designs and materials. In the course in household management in addition to the work ordinarily given, special emphasis was put on home laundering and the pupil laundered each article made in the clothing class before taking it home.

Two exhibitions of the work of home economics were held during the year. One in San Juan during the meeting of the supervisors of schools and municipal commissioners of education in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Porto Rico Teachers' Association during the Christmas vacation and the other at the regional fair of the American Red Cross. These exhibits included representative work from each municipality.

An earnest effort has been made to improve the housing and equipment for the work of these departments. There are now few places where the teacher is working under any great disadvantage. In practically all places where all activities were formerly carried on in one room, two or more rooms have been provided.

Classes in needlework, embroidery, and drawnwork.—There are a number of firms in Porto Rico engaged in the manufacture of hand-made articles such as blouses, underwear, children's garments, and handkerchiefs. To meet the increasing demand for skilled workers in these lines and to prepare the women and girls to be self-supporting the legislature made provision for 20 instructors in needlework, embroidery, and drawnwork. These instructors were assigned to municipalities where the prospect for success seemed best. Ten municipalities engaged their own instructor and financed the work. Four instructors worked in two places each, making in all 34 centers which had the advantage of this work. A total of 2,325 students were enrolled during the year. Classes met from 4 to 6 on school days and from 9 to 11, 1 to 3 and 3 to 5 on Saturdays. Enrollment was open to women and girls over 13 years of age. The course of study was framed after conferences with different manufacturers and includes the problems of construction and decoration appearing in the respective articles manufactured.

Manual arts.—The work done in the manual arts department of the public schools has shown a decided improvement in the year just completed. This fact is quite gratifying when one considers the difficulties that are encountered in securing persons with sufficient training to teach this subject properly. By requiring every teacher of manual arts whose rating is low to make additional preparation at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts during the summer session, before he can receive a reappointment, the standard is gradually being raised.

The question of obtaining supplies is still a difficult one. As most of them are imported, owing to the poor shipping facilities and the industrial unrest in the States at this time, it is necessary to send orders for supplies as much as six months ahead of the time they are required. Since it is not always possible to do this, some municipalities had considerable trouble in getting supplies for the opening day of school.

At the regional fair held in San Juan from the 1st to the 9th of May, the department of education had two buildings for its exhibit. These buildings were erected by the pupils of the manual arts classes of San Juan. One was set aside for the exhibit of the work in manual arts, but owing to limited space, only 65 per cent of the municipalities

where manual arts is taught were able to display any work. This exhibit was considered one of the very best at the fair.

Prizes for the best work were furnished from the funds of the Junior Red Cross. One of the most interesting exhibits and one that caused much favorable comment on part of the public was that of toys made by the sixth-grade boys taking this subject. The necessary materials for making these toys were furnished from Junior Red Cross funds, and the toys were shipped to the orphan children of Belgium, France, and the Near East. The introduction of toy making for the pupils of the sixth grade is new in Porto Rico, but the toys shown at the fair proved that this work is a success, and deserves encouragement.

Courses in manual arts were offered in 46 municipalities. There were 191 sixth-grade boys who pursued this work in 10 municipalities; 868 seventh-grade boys in 41 municipalities; 1,061 eighth-grade boys in 46 municipalities; 554 ninth-grade boys in 32 municipalities; and 247 tenth-grade boys in 23 municipalities, making a total of 2,921 boys who received the benefits of this important branch of instruction. Three more municipalities desired to have this subject taught in their schools, but on account of the shortage of teachers these requests could not be granted.

BALDORIOTY DE CASTRO GRADED AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The industrial work of the Baldorioty de Castro Graded and Technical School, San Juan, was in full operation for the first time during the past school year. Instruction was offered in mechanical drawing, machine-shop practice, plumbing, and woodworking. Three different types of students received instruction in these subjects—namely, boys of seventh, eighth, and ninth grades; soldiers of the Porto Rico Regiment, and adult night-school students. The total enrollment was 493 students. Of these 193 were boys, 56 soldiers, and 244 night-school students.

The general aim of this school is to give boys in the upper grades such industrial training as may fit them for a vocational career. This training may lead through an apprenticeship to the position of foreman or factory superintendent, or through further technical training to various fields of engineering.

To this end the course of study has been arranged in such a way that boys in the seventh grade get an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the various types of occupations now offered by the school. An effort is made to ascertain the natural ability of a student, acquainting him with the character of work available in industry, observe his short comings and aptitudes, and uncover his limitations of mind and body. At the end of the first year, through a consultation with the boy and his parents and based on the reports of his teachers, an intelligent selection of one of the courses offered can be made. After a certain course has been selected the boy specializes therein during the eighth and ninth grades, rounding out this study by related work in mechanical drawing, mathematics, and academic subjects.

Every instructor in this school has had actual trade experience and is a specialist in his line, and all shopwork is done according to trade standards and by actual trade processes and approved methods of the commercial shop. A high degree of skill, however, is not to be expected in so short a time. This can only be acquired in the commercial shop through endless repetition of tool processes.

During the past year the boys worked hard and with much enthusiasm. The first half of the year was given entirely to exercises, but during the latter half several group problems were attempted in the various shops. This work was arranged on the factory plan and met with much success, besides being of considerable financial value.

Soldiers of the Porto Rico Regiment received two hours' instructions five days a week in the above-named trades. The principal object of this instruction was to give these men sufficient technical training and experience to enable them to work as semiskilled mechanics. While this work was given more in the nature of an experiment, it proved to be so successful and popular with the men that the military authorities are planning to continue and extend it next school year.

Courses in the same subjects were offered in the night school, with the exception of woodworking. A course in elementary architectural drawing was given in its place. While a large number of men had not sufficient energy and will power to go on with the course and dropped out after a few attempts, there were, on the other hand, many fine workmen who came night after night and made such wonderful progress, and showed such appreciation and enthusiasm, that it more than made up for the others and made this pioneer work intensely interesting and decidedly worth while. Carpenters and machinists took courses in mechanical and architectural drawing, blacksmiths and chauffeurs in machine shop practice, and plumbers and helpers in the theory and practice of modern plumbing.

Prevocational summary.

Urban schools:	
Classrooms in which regular courses in manual arts were given.....	170
Classrooms in which regular courses in home economics were given.....	172
Classrooms in which some form of elementary handwork was given.....	90
Classrooms giving plain sewing.....	56
Classrooms giving hat weaving.....	4
Total number of classrooms in which some form of prevocational work was given.....	492
Rural schools:	
Classrooms reporting plain sewing.....	492
Classrooms reporting elementary handwork.....	274
Classrooms reporting hat weaving.....	69
Total number of classrooms in which some form of prevocational work was given.....	835
Total number of urban and rural classrooms giving some form of prevocational work...	1,327

INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE.

Last year 40 special teachers of agriculture were employed. Some of them had enjoyed the benefit of previous experience under the food commission and others were selected from graded and rural teachers who had shown special interest and aptitude for the work. These teachers were in charge of the school and home garden movements in their respective districts. They also assisted supervisors in obtaining a satisfactory enrollment and maintaining attendance. They were leaders in the rural uplift movement. They assisted teachers in organizing conferences among the country people, at which topics connected with the home and agricultural life of the community were discussed. They acted as intermediaries between the farmers and the insular and Federal experiment stations. In one district vanilla slips were distributed and the people instructed how to cultivate the plant and cure the beans, resulting in the establishment of an industry which promises to be very profitable. In several municipalities farmers have been encouraged to plant soy beans which have been used instead of the more expensive oil and protein foods imported from the north. These teachers have helped the children to form pig and poultry clubs and have aided the farmers in procuring better breeds of pigs and poultry than those commonly found. In one community an outbreak of hog cholera was reported to the department of agriculture by the teacher, and measures were taken to stop its spread. In several municipalities these teachers helped in the establishment of cooperative societies and banks which loaned money at a low rate of interest to farmers, saving them and their communities thousands of dollars. In the Aguadilla and Isabela districts teachers of agriculture assisted the department of the interior in securing the necessary action to make operative the law concerning the irrigation project for that region.

Thirty-six school fairs were held during the course of the year, at which \$3,246 were distributed in prizes to teachers and pupils, of which \$1,300 were contributed by the Junior Red Cross and \$1,946 raised by popular subscription. In some towns the school fair is the most important event of the year and is attended by hundreds of persons.

Summary.

Number of schoolrooms in which instruction in agriculture was given.....	1,667
Total number of cuerdas under cultivation in school gardens.....	386
Number of home gardens in urban centers.....	3,672
Number of home gardens in the country.....	34,456
Total number of home gardens.....	38,128

The districts reporting the greatest number of home gardens, both urban and rural, are as follows:

Bayamon.....	2,305
Barros.....	1,845
Lares.....	1,402
San German.....	1,369
San Sebastian.....	1,243
Utuaado.....	1,028

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

In spite of many difficulties encountered, instruction in native industries is still carried on in localities where raw material can be secured. Work of this nature was offered in 37 municipalities, in a total of 323 classrooms. Instruction was given in

hat, basket, mat, and hammock weaving; lace, rope, and broom making; and embroidery work. The raw materials used include the palm fiber, maguey, bejuco, emajagua bark, grasses, vines, and bamboo. All materials used, with exception of thread for lace making and embroidery work, can be secured in many country districts, although the supply is generally limited.

In forming an estimate of the work accomplished along this line, it must be kept in mind that not only have the schools depended almost entirely upon limited local sources of supply for materials, but also that all instruction of this nature has been carried on outside of regular school hours. This work is entirely voluntary on the part of the teachers and since it is not included in the regular course of study for the common schools, no credit is offered to the pupils who undertake it.

With the possible exception of hat weaving, lace making, and embroidery work, it hardly seems possible to develop any of these native industries into a dependable source of income for any large number of families, due to the uncertainty of the sources of raw material, lack of funds for purchasing these materials, lack of special teachers for instructing the regular teachers who wish to carry on this work, lack of standardization in the finished product, and lack of a dependable market.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

For the first time in the history of Porto Rico provision was made by the legislature for teaching the blind. Miss Loaiza Cordero, a graduate from the normal department of the University of Porto Rico, who had the misfortune of losing her eyesight while in the service as a public-school teacher and who later took a course of training in Perkins Institute, was appointed as teacher and assigned to the asylum for the blind in Ponce. She has overcome difficulties that appeared insurmountable at first because of lack of proper classroom and lack of instructional material. Nevertheless, the results have been very gratifying. Twenty-four pupils, ranging in age from 10 to 22 years, have received instruction. Of this number, 7 were totally and 17 partly blind. The instruction was devoted largely to handwork so as to enable these persons to become at least partly self-supporting. Seven pupils have learned how to read by means of the Braille system and five have learned how to write. This experiment fully justifies the establishment of an independent school for the blind, of whom there are many in Porto Rico.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS.

Aside from the rural campaign which has been carried on by the department in recent years, there is no other supplementary activity or agency connected with the educational work that has attained the importance of the Junior Red Cross, and it deserves corresponding credit for the various lines of meritorious work performed.

The chapter school committee of the Porto Rico Chapter of the American National Red Cross consists of Mr. Francisco Vizcarrondo, secretary of the department, as chairman, and Miss Elsie Mae Wilisey, supervisor of home economics, and Mr. George V. Keelen, general superintendent, as members.

Changes have taken place in the personnel of the local committees, of which there is one in each municipality with the supervisor of schools or the principal or acting principal as chairman; but there have been no marked modifications in the basic organization of the Junior Red Cross, which entered upon and carried out the peace program outlined by the national authorities, with the same loyalty, patriotism, and enthusiasm that were so manifest during the recent war. The junior members have learned and taught valuable lessons of social service that have a distinct educational value.

The membership campaign was conducted in December and 39,919 new members were enrolled, making a total membership of 107,937 for the year. Although many children earned the money for the payment of their fees by individual work, in many communities funds were raised through the efforts of the school as a whole.

The following municipalities covered their quotas fully: Carolina, Fajardo, Vieques, Arroyo, Caguas, San Lorenzo, Guayama, Coamo, Ponce, Mayaguez, Maricao, Anasco, Lares, Aguadilla, Utuado, Camuy, Hatillo, Arecibo, Manati, Culebra, Juncos, Gurabo, Humacao, Las Piedras, Yabucoa, San Juan, and Guanica.

The Junior Red Cross has been instrumental in securing the cooperation of parents in all school activities and it has been a common occurrence this year for Junior Red Cross committees and parents' associations to work together in solving the problems of the school and the community. The juniors have done much toward the promotion of good attendance and efficiency in the schools by providing shoes and clothing and

contributing substantial sums toward the maintenance of free lunch rooms for poor school children.

Junior Red Cross clubs have been organized in many of the schools and at their weekly meetings, known as the "Junior hour," extensive use has been made of the Junior Red Cross News.

The national authorities granted permission to retain part of the funds raised to be used by local committees for home needs. A total of \$5,612.25 was used in this way. The following local activities will serve to show to what uses this money was put:

In certain municipalities like Anasco and Rio Grande the juniors have distributed medicines and have helped to provide rural schools with medicine chests for the use of the community.

In Barros the juniors have conducted a campaign against uncinariasis.

In Fajardo the juniors have raised funds in amounts sufficient to pay for the expenses of an operation performed on a fellow pupil who was losing his eyesight.

In Utuado funds have been used to pay expenses of operations for tonsillitis and adenoids for certain junior members.

In Ponce the juniors paid all hospital and other expenses connected with an operation which their school janitor had to undergo.

In Aguas Buenas the juniors conducted themselves bravely at a fire which threatened to destroy the whole town. They helped to remove furniture from the burning homes, and later distributed money among the sufferers.

In Caguas many Junior Red Cross funds have been used to supply rural school children with combs and toothbrushes.

The juniors at San Juan have raised the necessary money for the purchase of a home for a poor widow and her seven children.

The local committees have also set aside sums toward a contribution of \$6,000 for the erection of a school library for tubercular children at the insular tuberculosis sanatorium. The committee at Yauco has agreed to buy trees to beautify the surrounding grounds.

The American National Red Cross conducted a regional fair in San Juan May 1 to 8, and the Junior Red Cross had charge of the educational exhibits, attending to all the details and meeting nearly all the expenses connected with them. The buildings used for the educational exhibits were constructed by the juniors attending the manual-training classes of the Central High and Labra Schools of San Juan, under the direction of their teachers. Samples of work in each branch of instruction from all schools were presented. Loving cups, medals, and cash prizes were distributed by the Junior Red Cross.

One thousand three hundred dollars from Junior Red Cross funds have been expended in the form of prizes awarded at agricultural exhibits held in 26 school districts in connection with the school and home-garden movement.

The Junior Red Cross is also offering a scholarship in the amount of \$600 in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico for two years, beginning September 1920, to a young woman graduate of a Porto Rico high school.

In February, of the present school year, Miss Lena R. Waters, field representative for the American Red Cross, paid a visit to the Junior Red Cross of Porto Rico and expressed her appreciation of the work done by the organization. At her suggestion the services of a person to act as executive secretary for the organization were secured. This is the only paid position the Junior Red Cross has had since its organization and the salary paid represents the only running expenses. In order to better equip herself to extend the welfare work of the juniors along approved lines, the executive secretary is taking a course at the School of Welfare Workers, New York City, and the expenses are paid by the Junior Red Cross.

The educational value of the work accomplished by the Porto Rico Chapter of the Junior Red Cross can not well be overestimated. What it has done this year is a fair promise of what it will do in the future, for there are no longer doubts as to its importance as a medium of learning and teaching lessons of practical citizenship through service.

Résumé of activities.

Devoted \$5,612.25 to local activities.

Contributed \$1,000 to foreign fund.

Donated \$6,000 to insular tuberculosis sanatorium.

Donated \$200 to Child Welfare Society.

Contributed \$200 to relief of child victims of the fire in the towns of Aguas, Buenas, and Camuy.

Contributed \$493 toward the purchase of a home for a widow and her seven children.

Distributed \$1,300 in prizes for agricultural exhibits.

Constructed the two buildings for the educational exhibit at the American Red Cross fair.

Established a scholarship of \$600 for two years in the Normal Department of the University of Porto Rico.

Made toys for the children of the Near East.

Assisted in the maintenance of school penny lunches.

Distributed about 3,000 suits and 2,000 pairs of shoes among the poor school children.

Distributed medicine and served as instructor for treatment of uncinariasis.

Purchased medicine cases for rural schools.

Bought Victrolas for several towns and country schools.

Membership and financial summary.

Total membership for 1919-20.....	107, 937
Total receipts.....	\$28, 013. 09
Total expenditures.....	16, 483. 97
Balance on hand:	
Cash.....	11, 479. 12
Liberty bonds.....	150. 00
Total on hand.....	11, 692. 12

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS.

The celebration of school holidays has been an effective means of bringing the school and home into closer relationship. Exhibits of school work are generally held in connection with these festivals and serve to give parents and the public in general a clearer idea of the work being done.

Teachers' Day, as established by legislative enactment, was celebrated for the first time last year. In most towns the celebration was arranged by a committee of parents or by the local school board, and was made the occasion for a demonstration of appreciation of the self-sacrificing work being done by the teachers.

Some of the holidays observed were: Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Abolition Day, Washington's Birthday, and Memorial Day. Lincoln's Birthday, Arbor Day, Mothers' Day, and others, while not legal holidays, were observed with appropriate exercises. The usual program for these exercises included songs, recitations, addresses, short dramas, and concerts.

At the close of the year commencement exercises, which have acquired real significance for both pupils and parents, were held in all urban centers where classes were graduated.

TREE PLANTING.

A campaign was conducted for the planting and adequate care of young trees, especially fruit trees. Arbor Day was made the occasion for beginning this activity.

The importance of tree planting will be realized when it is generally known that the menacing river floods and the ever-increasing scarcity of water are chiefly due to deforestation.

During the year a total of 50,198 trees were planted and cared for by school children.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School libraries are now an established feature of both urban and rural schools. During the past year 85 urban school libraries were maintained in 56 municipalities. These libraries have a total of 23,330 books, 3,382 of which were purchased during the past year at a cost of \$2,577.62. Rural school libraries to the number of 198 were opened in 31 municipalities. They possess a total of 4,410 books, 1,047 of which were purchased this year at a total cost of \$435.79.

When school libraries were first founded they contained practically no books adapted to children and young persons in general. Books of this kind are gradually being introduced, so that at present there are 7,535 books suitable for children. In certain urban centers there are also municipal libraries to which children have access.

The department has prepared an Official School Library Guide which is used in making selections of books for school libraries.

School libraries are far from adequate, especially in country districts, where reading material of all kinds is very scarce indeed. The increase in the number of libraries and the number of books in existing libraries is a matter which can not receive too much attention on part of the municipal authorities.

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOMS.

The large increase in the number of school lunch rooms is very gratifying. During the previous year 28 were in existence, as compared with 52 opened and operated during the school year 1919-20. The school lunch room has also served as a connecting link between the school and public-spirited men and women who, through this supplementary agency, have become interested in other phases of school work.

School lunch rooms are supported either by popular subscription or by public funds, or by a combination of both, as shown by the following statement:

By popular subscription.....	19
By public funds.....	7
By both popular subscription and public funds.....	26
	52

The growth in the number of lunch rooms was made possible by the increased support given by the municipalities, together with \$10,000 appropriated by the legislature.

Supervisors unanimously declare that the establishment of the lunch room has been immediately followed by more regular attendance and greatly improved classroom work, especially during the afternoon session.

The following table presents a detailed statement of the leading facts concerning school lunch rooms:

Town.	Number of school lunch rooms established.	Number of days lunches were served.	Average number of pupils fed each day.	Total cost.	Cost per pupil per day.	Cash balance on hand June 30, 1920.
					<i>Cents.</i>	
San Juan.....	3	166	196	\$3,286.34	10.0	\$100.00
Trujillo Alto.....	1	60	30	75.00	4.0	
Rio Grande.....	1	100	25	200.00	8.0	75.00
Fajardo.....	1	80	60	1,164.04	24.2	361.96
Naguabo.....	1	160	40	512.00	8.0	120.00
Vieques.....	1	180	55	743.40	7.5	110.00
Humacao.....	1	184	40	480.25	6.5	172.00
Yabucoa.....	1	170	65	850.00	7.7	
Patillas.....	1	174	65	696.00	6.1	65.00
Juncos.....	1	180	50	433.49	4.8	62.00
Caguas.....	2	186	75	1,349.00	9.8	1,503.50
San Lorenzo.....	1	112	30	250.20	7.4	230.82
Guayama.....	1	180	100	1,105.01	6.1	131.96
Salinas.....	1	188	40	531.75	7.2	318.25
Santa Isabel.....	1	192	60	624.56	5.4	375.44
Cidra.....	1	125	35	437.50	9.9	229.39
Barros.....	1	180	50	450.00	5.0	
Coamo.....	1	189	60	752.35	6.6	139.17
Juana Diaz.....	5	75	75	494.31	10.0	105.69
Ponce.....	2	18	300	1,353.05	10.4	440.51
Penuelas.....	1	110	25	107.00	3.9	30.00
Yauco.....	1	180	62	378.72	3.4	295.28
San German.....	2	120	100	334.24	2.7	139.04
Sabana Grande.....	1	80	40	200.00	6.2	75.00
Cabo Rojo.....	1	70	40	200.00	7.1	100.00
Las Marias.....	1	187	60	390.00	3.4	160.00
Anasco.....	1	163	55	530.02	5.5	
Rincon.....	1	174	23	244.63	6.1	158.30
Aguada.....	1	185	32	336.10	5.6	84.74
Aguadilla.....	2	70	80	850.00	15.1	(?)
Quebradillas.....	1	100	24	208.93	8.7	130.00
Utua.....	1	190	65	752.22	6.1	
Arecibo.....	1	182	99	955.24	5.3	93.86
Manati.....	1	120	3	10.80	3.0	
Barceloneta.....	1	40	80	560.00	17.5	140.00
Corozal.....	1	80	40	287.67	8.9	129.77
Toa Baja.....	1	35	45	355.18	22.5	48.48
Bayamon.....	2	160	90	700.00	4.8	200.00
Guainabo.....	1	75	65	200.00	4.1	150.00
Lares.....	1	180	60	590.00	5.4	10.00
Mayaguez.....	1	147	42	620.80	8.6	171.13
Porto Rico.....	52	135	2,581	24,599.80	7.0	6,551.29

¹ \$883.61 spent on equipment.

² \$30 used to build a room.

³ A balance of \$250 was used to pay a debt from last year.

⁴ Average number of days per municipality.

SCHOOL BANDS.

School bands have become important factors in the life of many municipalities. The instruction given in music and the ability acquired to render music on instruments is greatly appreciated by children and parents alike. There have been several instances of pupils paying their way through school by means of their musical ability.

School bands render music for all school festivals and generally take part in the opening and closing exercises of the school. In many municipalities they also give public concerts on the plaza.

School bands are maintained in 22 towns. San Juan also has a school orchestra.

The following summary gives the present status in regard to these organizations:

Towns having organized school bands.....	22
Towns having school orchestras.....	1
Total number of instruments.....	596
Total number of pupils receiving instruction.....	745
Average per town.....	34
Total amount paid for instructors' salaries.....	\$8,400
Average annual salary of instructors.....	\$381.82
Amount spent for supplies during year.....	\$1,200.47

Only three of the bands were uniformed, those of Comerio, Sabana Grande, and Vega Baja.

INSULAR CONFERENCE OF EDUCATION.

The Porto Rico Teachers' Association held its meeting in San Juan, December 26-29, 1919. The commissioner of education called a meeting of supervisors of schools and municipal commissioners of education for a conference to be held at the same time. Arrangements were made for both joint and sectional meetings.

This is the first time that representatives of the teaching profession have come together with the supervisory staff as well as with the local administrative officials, who represent the people. This conference did much toward promoting good will, mutual understanding, and a new viewpoint on educational problems which were considered from the standpoint of the three entities represented rather than from that of one only.

Municipal commissioners were given an opportunity to participate freely in the discussions as well as in presentation of addresses. The following topics indicate the character of the subjects discussed: Improving the material conditions of the school; What constitutes a well-equipped rural school; Better health for the pupil; The school and the community; Better school attendance; How can the work of the rural schools be improved in spite of present obstacles; Making education practical; The professional status of the teacher; Moral problems of the school; Present day educational tendencies; Aims and activities of the Junior Red Cross; A proposed reorganization of the school on the 6-3-3 plan; Physical education; The insular inter-scholastic athletic meet.

On this occasion exhibits in home economics, manual arts, and drawing were presented. School officials were also given the opportunity to inspect exhibits of modern school furniture and equipment, school supplies, schoolroom devices, and educational magazines. These things are not readily accessible to local authorities outside of San Juan and the effort made by the department to give them an opportunity to see what kind of supplies and equipment can be secured in the market was thoroughly appreciated.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The department conducted three-day teachers' institutes in nine different centers. The character of the meetings was inspirational as well as instructional.

The day meetings were devoted to the observation and discussion of model demonstration classes as well as to the treatment of professional topics relating to management, methods, and principles of teaching. District supervisors made preliminary arrangements for these gatherings and representatives of the department and of the University of Porto Rico took part as conductors and gave addresses on important phases of school work.

As a rule two evening meetings were held to which the general public was invited. One was given over to a literary entertainment presented by the schools, and the second was devoted to addresses of general interest. A number of local and outside speakers, as well as the local authorities, rendered the department valuable assistance at these meetings.

The results obtained warrant the extension of these institutes in the future. Not only do teachers benefit greatly by the demonstration classes and the discussions following, but the very bringing together of teachers develops a more intense profes-

sional spirit, an esprit de corps, and an increased loyalty to the work. The people come to feel that the schools belong to them, and hence they are more interested in educational problems and their successful solution.

The following table shows the list of places and attendance of teachers:

Town.	Number of urban teachers attending.	Number of rural teachers attending.	Total number of teachers attending.
Carolina.....	15	25	40
Rio Grande.....	25	42	67
Pajardo.....	75	63	138
Salinas.....	21	33	54
Ponce.....	134	170	304
Mayaguez.....	106	115	221
Aguadilla.....	63	90	153
Arecibo.....	89	129	218
Utua.....	36	82	118
Total.....	564	749	1,313

•DISTRICT MEETINGS.

During the past five years the department has been laying more and more stress on the importance of teachers' meetings of a professional nature. Last year a total of 1,975 meetings were held as against 1,030 in 1918-19 and 327 in 1917-18. The purpose of these meetings was to permit the teachers to discuss educational questions more or less common to all. The response from supervisors and teachers clearly shows that they appreciate the opportunity to get together and discuss their problems.

Demonstration classes by the best teachers followed by analysis and criticism were features of practically all meetings. The following subjects are illustrative of the practical nature of the topics discussed: Teaching of oral English in the primary grades; Teaching of arithmetic in the primary grades; Good devices for seat work in the primary grades; Proper assignment of lessons in the intermediate and upper grades; Proper motivation of the work in all grades; The Zaner system of penmanship; Teaching reading and writing of Spanish in the first grade; Making the work in agriculture of most practical benefit to country people; The home garden movement; and The rural uplift.

These local meetings were also used to stimulate the work of the Junior Red Cross.

The following summary gives the number and kind of meetings conducted:

Number of urban teachers' meetings.....	1,015
Number of rural teachers' meetings.....	773
Number of general meetings (both urban and rural).....	187
Total.....	1,975

PROFESSIONAL READING COURSES.

The professional reading courses introduced four years ago in an effort to raise the standard of teachers have been so successful that they have become a permanent feature of the department's activities. Teachers appreciate this means for studying and discussing the latest educational tendencies as expressed in the books read. Supervisors report increased efficiency in classroom work as a direct result of these courses. The following books were studied: For rural teachers—Woolter: Teaching in Rural Schools; Huyke: Niños y Escuelas. For urban teachers—Kendall and Mirick: How to Teach the Fundamental Subjects; Freeland: Modern Elementary School Practice.

Teachers generally met once a week to read and study these books and classes were either under the direction of the supervisor or a special teacher of English qualified to act as instructor.

Teachers also had easy access to the small professional libraries found in the offices of district supervisors. Many teachers subscribed to leading educational magazines, such as Normal Instructor and Primary Plans, Primary Education, the Elementary School Journal, and the Porto Rico School Review.

A certificate was issued to every teacher who successfully completed one of the prescribed courses.

COURSES IN SPANISH FOR AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The increasing importance of the study of Spanish as a modern language in many leading high schools, colleges, and universities in the United States led the department to establish three courses of instruction, elementary, intermediate, and advanced, for American teachers. These courses were revised and brought up to college standards in 1918-19. At the end of that year seven certificates were issued: Elementary 5, intermediate 1, advanced 2. This year a larger number of American teachers took the courses and 28 certificates were granted, as follows: Elementary 19, intermediate 8, advanced 1. This result shows the increased interest of American teachers to keep pace with the professional, commercial, and industrial demands of life.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

No summer schools for the training of elementary school teachers were held during 1919, because the small appropriation made by the legislature came too late to enable the department to make any plans. The board of trustees of the university conducted a summer session at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez, at which a number of teachers of manual arts secured further training.

In view of the very meager appropriation available and in view of the great need of additional rural and English graded teachers, the board of trustees of the university made provision for summer-school work both at Rio Piedras and at Mayaguez during the summer of 1920. There were enrolled at Rio Piedras 520 candidates for the English graded and 280 for the rural teachers' license; at Mayaguez, 221 candidates for the rural teachers' license and 31 candidates for positions as teachers of manual arts.

TEACHERS' LICENSES.

In accordance with an act of the legislature, the commissioner of education has issued the following temporary licenses during the year: To teachers of English, 4; for English graded positions, 130; for rural school positions, 166; total, 300.

Regular teachers' licenses issued from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Principal's license, on basis of degree of B. A. in education from the University of Porto Rico, 1920.....	2
English graded, 4 years' normal course, 1920.....	60
English graded, examination, March, 1920.....	167
	<hr/> 227
Rural course, University of Porto Rico, February, 1920.....	11
Rural course, University of Porto Rico, June, 1920.....	197
Rural course, high schools, June, 1920.....	87
	<hr/> 285
Teachers of English:	
Degree from a college or university.....	18
Four years normal training.....	54
High school or academy diploma or previous license.....	38
By examination.....	6
	<hr/> 116
High school and special teachers:	
Degree from a college or university.....	51
Four years normal training.....	63
Two years normal training.....	14
Upon basis of special training.....	135
	<hr/> 263
Total.....	873

EDUCATIONAL TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS.

In the majority of districts the progress of pupils has been frequently tested under the personal direction of supervisors. The purpose of these tests has been to determine exactly the degree of efficiency of the classroom instruction, to bring to light the weak points in the teachers' presentation of the work and also to apply remedies for any defects which the tests may have shown.

The majority of the tests were given in arithmetic, writing, Spanish, and English. In conducting the arithmetic tests special attention was given to the development of reasoning power together with speed and accuracy. Through the tests in writing, the progress of the pupils in speed and letter formation was investigated. By means of the Spanish and English tests, ability to understand material read and to express thought clearly and correctly was given special study. Three supervisors reported having used the Ayers Scale for measuring ability in spelling. One supervisor also reported the use of Thorndike's Alpha Scale for measuring the understanding of sentences. The same supervisor also reported using Stone's reasoning tests in arithmetic. These tests have served as a powerful stimulant for teachers and pupils alike in that they point out clearly and concisely the deficiencies in the work being done. Ju-

iciously used, they develop a healthy spirit of rivalry between different rooms, each striving to obtain the best record in the tests.

However, tests alone are of little or no benefit to the teachers. To be of any value, corrective steps must be taken to bring up to standard the parts of the work shown to be weak. It is here that the supervisor has a great opportunity to be of real help to the teacher. Constructive suggestions on ways to correct the deficiencies are essential if the tests are to produce anything of value to the school. All supervisors realize this and constructive suggestions have practically displaced mere destructive criticism on the part of these officials.

DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

During the school year 1919-20 the department issued 143 circular letters dealing with administrative matters. The following bulletins were published:

Manual for First Grade Oral English (revised edition), by Joseph C. Morin, general superintendent.

The Course of Study in Physiology and Hygiene for the Graded Schools, by Ward C. McCroskey, former secretary of the department and Francisco Vizcarrondo, former general superintendent, at present secretary of the department.

The Course of Study in United States History, by Ward C. McCroskey, former secretary of the department.

The Course of Study in Nature Study (revised edition), by Francisco Vizcarrondo, secretary of the department.

Laboratory Directions, High School Botany, by George Edwin Johnson, professor of biology, University of Porto Rico.

Laboratory Directions, High School Zoology, by George Edwin Johnson, professor of biology, University of Porto Rico.

Bulletin of General Information on Positions Open to Teachers of the United States in the Public School System of Porto Rico.

A list of Suitable Material for Professional and School Libraries.

The Porto Rico School Review, which is favorably recognized as an educational publication in the United States and in Latin American countries, was published monthly by the department during the 10 months of the school year.

ATHLETICS.

Baseball, basket ball, and field and track events have long been favorite sports of the Porto Rican youth, especially the first. The ninth meet of the Interscholastic Athletic Association was held in Ponce May 15, 1920.

Twenty-five districts joined the association this year. The following districts and institutions sent representatives to compete at Ponce: Class A. The university departments at Rio Piedras; Central High School, San Juan; Mayaguez High School; Yauco High School; Ponce High School; and Ponce Grammar School. Class B. Labra School, Santurce; Hawthorne School, Rio Piedras; Yauco, Anasco, Mayaguez, and San German. Class C. Arroyo, Carolina, Lares, San Sebastian, Barros, Yabucaco, and Vega Baja.

The meet was one of the best ever held in Porto Rico. The results are expressed in the following summary:

CLASS A.		Points.
Central High School, San Juan.....		43
University Departments, Rio Piedras.....		30
Mayaguez High School.....		15
Ponce High School.....		10½
Ponce Grammar School.....		1½
CLASS B.		
Labra School, Santurce.....		52
Mayaguez Grammar School.....		28
Yauco Grammar School.....		14
San German Grammar School.....		3
Hawthorne School, Rio Piedras.....		1
CLASS C.		
Arroyo.....		38
Carolina.....		16
Yabucos.....		15
Lares.....		12
San Sebastian.....		9

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Last year there were 46 private schools in Porto Rico, with a total enrollment of 5,823 and a teaching force of 187. These schools offered work ranging from kindergarten to high school instruction. Twenty-one schools followed the official course

of study for the common schools, as outlined by the department of education. See Table VI for details.

As compared with those for the year 1918-19 these figures show a decrease of 14 in the number of schools and of 32 in the number of teachers. The total enrollment shows a slight increase of 101 over the previous year, but a decrease of 1,452 as compared with the year 1917-18. These figures indicate in general that the private school as a force in education is decreasing, and that more advantage is being taken of the facilities offered by the public-school system. It is safe to say that the enrollment in private schools would be even lower if facilities were available for all children desiring to enter the public schools.

Private schools accredited by the department of education issued 22 high school and 100 eighth grade diplomas.

SUPPLEMENTARY LITERACY CENSUS

In determining the number and percentage of literates, the Federal census takes no cognizance of persons under 10 years of age. In view of this fact, the department of education made a count of all persons who were under 10 years of age on January 1, 1920, and who were able to read and write. To be sure, these children can not read and write as well as persons who have passed through the elementary grades, but most of them are perhaps fully as literate as many adults who are credited with ability to read and write and so are included in the census figures. The total number of school children in Porto Rico who were under 10 years of age on January 1, 1920, and who are able to read and write, is 45,797.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL AFFAIRS

When the new municipal law became operative, on October 29, 1919, school boards went out of existence and a salaried municipal commissioner of education, chosen by the municipal assembly, was placed in charge of local school affairs. It is perhaps too early to pass correct judgment on the result of this change. On the whole, it was hoped that it would be for the better, because greater responsibilities can be required of a paid official than of a school board which renders its services gratuitously.

Thus far at least, the most positive visible result of the change appears to be an increase in positions which tend to increase overhead expenditures without a corresponding increase in the number of teachers or schools.

The program for the erection of school buildings is practically at a standstill. The high cost of building materials, the difficulty of transportation, the unwillingness of contractors to take risks, the lack of funds to meet the no-fiscal year appropriations for this purpose, and more especially the ability of municipalities to secure loans appear to be obstacles that can not be surmounted in the near future. There has been a great deal of talk about securing municipal loans; many committees have visited this department and other governmental centers for the purpose of negotiating loans, but the fact remains that during the past year the only loan secured was one for \$1,200 by the school board of Isabela, before the new municipal law became operative.

The only new buildings of consequence completed during the year are a 7-room graded school in Guanica, a 4-room graded school building in Hormigueros, and a 2-room building in Las Marias. Plans for the erection of these buildings were made by the respective school boards and not by the present municipal commissioners. There were also erected a manual-training shop in Bayamon and 13 rural school buildings, including 4 additions to old buildings.

There has also been a falling off in the number of school-building sites acquired. During the year 1918-19 there was an accession of 26 sites. Last year there were only 14, of which 8 were donated.

There has been a liberal increase in expenditures for additional equipment, which, however, is accounted for largely by the increase in costs. Last year \$95,132.80 was expended by municipalities as against \$75,685.96 for the previous year.

During the recent special session of the legislature many changes were made in the municipal law, including one providing for the payment of the salary of the municipal commissioner of education from school funds. However well intentioned a change of this kind may have been, it can only result disastrously in those municipalities where the sum total of the school funds has been far from adequate to meet local needs even before deducting this salary, which is chargeable to overhead expenditures. For a detailed statement of all financial operations by the municipalities see Tables IX, X, XI.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

1. Total number of buildings completed during the year:
 - (a) Urban: Two buildings with 11 rooms; one 2-room addition; one 1-room addition.
 - (b) Twelve frame schoolrooms were erected by the commissioner of the interior in Aguadilla from the earthquake relief fund voted by the legislature.
 - (c) Rural: Twelve buildings with 13 rooms; two 1-room additions.
2. Total number of buildings commenced during the year and now in course of construction:
 - (a) Urban: None.
 - (b) Rural: Four buildings with 4 rooms; two 1-room additions.
3. Total number of sites acquired during the course of the year:
 - (a) Urban: Four sites.
 - (b) Rural: Ten sites.
4. Special enumeration of sites donated:
 - (a) Urban: Ponce, one site by Tomas Armstrong; Aguadilla, one site by Comité Pro Aguadilla.
 - (b) Rural: Comerio, one site by Forlen Gorriz y Jacinto Ramos; Barros, one site by Bautista Latorre; Ponce, one site by Mercedes Perez; Lares, one site by Asociación de Padres; Moca, one site by Toribio Lassalle; Manati, one site by Cruz Roja.
5. Towns in which no school buildings of any kind have been erected since the change of sovereignty:
 - (a) In urban centers: Ceiba, Juncos, Jayuya, Barceloneta, Morovis, Dorado, and Guainabo.
 - (b) In rural districts: Loiza, Fajardo, Luquillo, Hormigueros, and Rincon.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I.—Total number of buildings.

	Public property.	Rented.	Total.
Used for urban schools.....	164	204	368
Used for rural schools.....	405	1,130	1,535
Total.....	569	1,334	1,903

II.—Public property.

Number of buildings having—	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1 room.....	26	342	368
2 rooms.....	21	57	78
3 rooms.....	9	2	11
4 rooms.....	30	3	33
5 rooms.....	6	1	7
6 rooms.....	25		25
7 rooms.....	3		3
8 rooms.....	15		15
9 rooms.....	2		2
10 rooms.....	2		2
11 rooms.....	2		2
12 rooms.....	8		8
14 rooms.....	2		2
15 rooms.....	1		1
16 rooms.....	6		6
18 rooms.....	2		2
20 rooms.....	1		1
21 rooms.....	2		2
22 rooms.....	1		1
Total.....	164	405	569

III.—Total number of schoolrooms.

	Public property.	Rented.	Total.
In buildings used for urban schools.....	964	456	1,420
In buildings used for rural schools.....	78	1,198	1,676
Total.....	1,442	1,654	3,096

TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The appropriation act states "that school textbooks and supplies shall be furnished free of charge to the pupils of the public schools up to and including the eighth grade"; but the commissioner of education is authorized to sell textbooks, and pupils of high and continuation schools are required to provide their own books and supplies. It is a matter of much regret that the commissioner of education is not able to comply with the mandate of the law directing that throughout the elementary grades textbooks and supplies shall be furnished free of charge. As a matter of fact, for a number

of years past the department has not had the means for securing books in numbers sufficient to meet the needs of the schools. The cost of supplies has steadily increased since 1914 and publishers of textbooks have been compelled to increase prices because of higher cost of labor and material. The price of some books is fully 50 per cent higher than it was last year. When the commissioner of education came to select school supplies for the year 1920-21 after calls for bids had been made, he found that, if all supplies needed were ordered, the total appropriation of \$75,000 made by the legislature to cover both books and supplies would be exhausted. Added to increased costs, the increase in the number of schools and pupils enrolled should also be considered. The total increase in legislative appropriations for textbooks and school supplies from 1910 to 1920 is 50 per cent. On the other hand, the total number of teachers giving instruction in the elementary schools has been increased 87.2 per cent in the same period, showing a percentage increase of teachers 37.2 higher than that of the appropriation for textbooks and supplies in the past 10 years. From 1917 to 1920 the increase in the number of teachers was 17.5 per cent, but no increase whatever has been made during the same period in the appropriation for textbooks and supplies for the elementary schools.

In recent years the department has been compelled to content itself with supplies of poor quality in an effort to provide sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the children; and even so, the price paid for practice paper, which the schools consume in large quantities, is four times as great this year as it was in 1915.

A textbook once bought is not a permanent acquisition. It wears out the same as other articles made of like material. At the present time thousands of these books are not merely in an unhygienic condition but are actually filthy, and for sanitary reasons should not be used. But in view of the fact that the legislature has failed to make ample provision for new books, the department will be compelled to use many that should be condemned not only on the ground of unserviceability but also because of unhygienic condition.

On the basis of per capita costs, the very meager amounts expended for textbooks and school supplies as compared with the needs of the service become strikingly evident. During the 21 years that the present school system has been in operation the cost per pupil enrolled for textbooks and supplies was 52 cents. During the year 1919-20 the total amount expended for textbooks and supplies, including the cost of transportation and insurance, was \$93,817.57. Of this amount \$50,847.45 was spent for books, \$37,965.51 for supplies, and \$5,004.61 for transportation and insurance. Of the total amount, \$74,969.76 was paid from the legislative appropriation and \$18,837.81 from the appropriation "Common-school equipment," which constitutes a revolving fund. The total sum expended represents an average of 52 cents per pupil enrolled, and 59 cents based on average number belonging. At the present time this small amount is hardly sufficient to buy one book for a third-grade pupil. But money paid for textbooks alone, not including cost of transportation, represents a per capita expenditure per pupil enrolled of only 28 cents, and of but 32 cents based on the average number belonging. Leaving aside altogether the matter of increased costs, an examination of the following table should convince the most skeptical that the legislative appropriations for textbooks and supplies have not kept pace with the increase in the number of teachers and the needs of the schools:

Table showing the number of elementary school teachers by years, from 1910-11, and the appropriations made for textbooks and supplies for the same time, and the relative per cent of increase between the two.

Year.	Elementary school teachers.							Amounts appropriated for textbooks and supplies.	Per cent increase.	
	Rural.	Graded.	Eng-lish.	Princi-pals.	Continu-ation.	Spe-cial.	Total.		Teacher.	Appro-riation.
1910-11..	950	575	112	15	15	-----	1,667	\$50,000	-----	-----
1911-12..	1,050	600	112	10	20	-----	1,792	60,000	7.5	20.0
1912-13..	1,050	630	112	10	24	-----	1,826	67,500	1.8	12.5
1913-14..	1,100	675	150	10	50	70	2,055	85,000	12.5	25.9
1914-15..	1,325	825	110	10	50	20	2,340	90,000	13.9	5.8
1915-16..	1,325	825	110	10	50	-----	2,320	50,000	1.9	144.4
1916-17..	1,600	825	110	10	50	12	2,607	69,500	12.4	89.0
1917-18..	1,650	825	110	10	50	12	2,657	75,000	1.9	7.8
1918-19..	1,700	985	110	10	50	12	2,867	75,000	7.9	-----
1919-20..	1,700	1,120	150	20	60	72	3,122	75,000	8.9	-----
1920-21..	1,700	1,120	150	20	60	72	3,122	75,000	-----	-----

¹ Decrease.

The necessity of an increased appropriation for the purchase of textbooks and supplies was fully set forth, in order that favorable action might be taken when the legislature was convened in special session. It is with great regret that the commissioner of education is compelled to report that it did not seem possible to the legislature to relieve this situation. There can be but one result, unsatisfactory work and the failure of many pupils because they do not have enough books and materials for doing their school work properly. This condition is bound to continue until the legislature may be able to provide an appropriation of at least \$300,000 in order to enable the department to replace worn-out books, to supply books where they are totally lacking at the present time, and to furnish pupils with school supplies of all kinds of proper quality and sufficient quantity. It is hoped that this may be done next year.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In view of the readjustments of the school curriculum which are now under way in many school systems of the United States, the course of study for the public schools should be changed from its present division, comprising an elementary school with eight years of instruction and a high school with four, to a uniform elementary course of six years, followed by a diversified intermediate course of three years and a further diversified high-school course of three years. In other words, the present 8-4 plan should be changed to a 6-3-3 plan. This proposed arrangement would result in greater economy in elementary school expenditures, and at the same time those pupils who are able to continue their studies would have the benefit of diversified courses adapted to their future needs. Although the commissioner of education is authorized by law to establish a public-school system, the proposed changes can not be made without corresponding changes in the insular budget, providing for classification and salaries of teachers.

2. A further liberal increase in teachers' salaries is urgently needed for all classes, and particularly for certain special teachers, such as teachers of English, manual training, home economics, agriculture, and of all high-school subjects. The following scale of salaries is recommended:

Rural teachers.....	\$1,000
English graded teachers.....	1,200
Principals.....	1,600
Teachers of English who are assigned to teach grammar grade subjects.....	1,800
High-school teachers:	
Minimum.....	1,500
Maximum.....	2,500
High-school principals:	
Minimum.....	1,800
Maximum.....	3,500
District supervisors:	
First class.....	3,500
Second class.....	2,750
Third class.....	2,000

In the case of teachers coming from the United States, ample provision should be made for their traveling expenses in addition to a remuneration sufficient to enable Porto Rico to compete with the States in securing teachers with high qualifications.

3. The number of teachers of English should be increased to 500; the number of special teachers of handwork and embroidery to 75; the number of continuation teachers for manual training and home economics to 100; and the number of district supervisors to 45.

4. The positions of special supervisors of physical education, music, and drawing that existed some years ago should be restored in order that these subjects may have the benefit of expert direction. The need of giving far greater emphasis to physical education has been shockingly revealed through the examination of recruits for the military service. This subject can not be ignored by the people of Porto Rico on the ground of economy or lack of funds. The welfare and happiness of the people are too intimately related to their health and physical well-being to permit that this vital subject should be neglected.

5. The rural-school course of study should be lengthened to six years. The double enrollment plan in rural schools should be eliminated and provision should be made for a sufficient number of teachers so as to limit the enrollment in all schools to 40 pupils.

6. An insular bond issue of \$3,000,000 should be provided for the purpose of acquiring sites and erecting school buildings in all rural barrios where no publicly-owned school buildings exist at the present time and in the urban zones of all municipalities which, through their own efforts are unable to supply school buildings in numbers sufficient to house all children who desire to enter school.

7. Proper medical inspection and physical examination of all school children, at the expense of the insular government, should be introduced as rapidly as means may permit, including provision for school nurses as well as school physicians.

8. Provision should be made for truant officers, so as to carry out effectively the present compulsory education law and the law concerning child labor.

9. The next legislature should make an appropriation of at least \$300,000 in order to enable the department to replace all worn-out textbooks and to purchase all additional books and supplies needed, in order that the work of the schools may be carried on effectively.

10. A special property tax of not less than 1 per cent should be imposed by the legislature for educational purposes, in order to extend school facilities to the thousands of children who to-day are deprived of an elementary education and to provide better teachers, better equipment and facilities, and better buildings for existing schools.

11. An additional assistant commissioner of education should be provided in the budget. The precedent for two assistants already exists in the attorney general's office. The salaries of all assistants to heads of departments should be the same.

12. An automobile and chauffeur should be provided for the exclusive use of the department of education.

13. The appropriation for night schools should be increased to \$25,000.

14. Joint resolution No. 14, approved April 13, 1916, should be radically changed so as to eliminate all unnecessary red tape, to save time, and to promote efficiency and promptness in the matter of making purchases for the government.

15. The appropriation for summer schools and institutes has been far from sufficient in the past. At least \$10,000 should be set aside for this purpose.

16. There is perhaps no State in the Union where vocational education is so necessary as in Porto Rico. The Federal vocational education act is not made applicable to Porto Rico. This act should be extended to Porto Rico or else provision should be made for aid to vocational education in a general act of Congress providing assistance from the Federal Government.

17. Any general act that may be passed by Congress providing Federal aid for the support and extension of public education in the United States should also be made applicable to Porto Rico. The people of Porto Rico, upon whom American citizenship was conferred March 2, 1917, are fully entitled to the benefits of future legislation in this direction.

TABLE I.—*Administrative and supervisory staff, 1919-20.*

Paul G. Miller, commissioner of education.
Carey Hickie, assistant commissioner.
Francisco Vizcarro, secretary and chief, division of supervision and records.
Geo. A. Harriman, chief, division of property and accounts.
A. González Font, chief, bureau of municipal school affairs.
Geo. V. Keelan, general superintendent.
Joseph C. Morin, general superintendent.
José González Glinorio, general superintendent of Spanish.

Geo. C. Ure, supervisor of manual arts.
A. J. Sykes, supervisor of agriculture.
Elsie Mae Willsey, supervisor of home economics.

University of Porto Rico.

Paul G. Miller, chancellor.
Ralph S. Garwood, dean, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.
Chas. W. St. John, dean, Rio Piedras departments.
C. M. Griffith, secretary-treasurer.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SUPERVISORS.

San Juan.....Vacant.
Rio Piedras-Tru- Cecil E. Stevens.
Jillo Alto.
Carolina.....Rafael de J. Cordero.
Rio Grande-Loliza.....Rafael A. Segarra.
Fajardo-Celba-Lu-Samuel D. W. Mills.
quillo.
Naguabo-Vieques.....Valeriano Flores.
Humacao-Las Plé-Cecilio Torres Reyes.
dras.
Yabucoa-Maunabo..Bernardo Huyke.
Arroyo-Patillas.....Claude S. Field.
Juncos-Gurabo.....Celestino Benítez.
Caguas-San Lorenzo.Gerardo Solís Solá.
Guayama.....Servando Rabalme.
Salinas-Santa Isabel.Stella Márquez Morales.
Cayey-Cidra.....Alan H. Lynch.
Comerio-Aguas-Oscar Porrata Doria.
Buenas-Naranjito.
Albionto - Barran-Francisco García Veve.
quitas.
Barros.....Gumerindo Cordero López.
Coamo.....Faundo Sánchez.
Juana Díaz-Villalba Zolio Gracia.
Ponce.....John P. Blanco.
Guayanilla-Penuelas.Hatuey Díaz Baldorioty.

Yauco-Guanica.....Charles E. Miner.
San German-Saba-Judson U. McGuire.
na Grande.
Cabo Rojo-Lajas.....William F. Littlefield.
Mayaguez - Hormi-Luis A. Iriazary.
gueros.
Maricao-Las Marias.José M. Zapata.
Anasco-Rincon-Pedro P. Arán.
Aguada.
Lares.....Charles P. Cassidy.
San Sebastian.....Pedro A. Cebollero.
Aguadilla-Moca.....Santiago Veve, Jr.
Isabela - Quebrad-Carlos Rivera Ufret.
illas.
Utua.....Jose C. Rosario.
Adjuntas-Jayuya.....Vacant.
Camuy-Hatillo.....Juliet A. Casey.
Arecibo.....Manuel G. Nin.
Manatí-Barceloneta.Daniel F. Lynch.
Ciales.....Julio B. Ortiz.
Vega Baja-Vega Ramón Sandin (acting).
Alta.
Corozal-Morovis.....Francisco Gastambide.
Toa Baja-Toa Alta-José Vázquez Ortiz.
Dorado.
Bayamon-Guainabo.Manuel Negrón Collazo.

HIGH-SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

San Juan.....	J. B. Hagberg.
Ponce.....	W. J. P. Smith.
Mayaguez.....	Sara M. Williams.
Arecibo.....	J. H. Axtmayer.
Humacao.....	Jennie Weddle.
Fajardo.....	Lester S. Flint.

Caguas.....	Wm. H. Covert.
Guayama.....	Edwin Schoenrich.
Yauco.....	Pedro Gil.
Aguadilla.....	Carmen Gómez Tejera.
Bayamon.....	G. E. Audas.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION, 1919-20.

Adjuntas.....	Juan Cruz Bosch.	Lares.....	Domingo Aponte y Collazo.
Aguada.....	Juan Rivera Gómez.	Las Marias.....	Julio Vincenty.
Aguadilla.....	Jorge Silva.	Las Piedras.....	José Collazo.
Agua Buenas.....	Enrique Lizardi Colón.	Loiza.....	Julio Ortiz Sandoval.
Aibonito.....	Andrés Ortiz.	Luquillo.....	Emilio Román.
Anasco.....	Antonio González Suárez.	Manatí.....	Alejandro Otero López.
Arecibo.....	Lorenzo Coballes Gandía.	Maricao.....	Recaredo Caparrós.
Arroyo.....	Alberto Morales.	Maunabo.....	Arturo Machicote Ferrer.
Barceloneta.....	Ramón Martínez Tirado.	Mayaguez.....	Eugenio Lecompte.
Barranquitas.....	Tomás Berrios Berdesia.	Moca.....	José Calazán Lassalle.
Barros.....	Manuel Pujadas Díaz.	Morovis.....	José Vallínex Collazo.
Bayamon.....	Virgilio Dávila Cabrera.	Naguabo.....	Francisco Cordero.
Cabo Rojo.....	Vicente Trelles Ollva.	Naranjito.....	Rafael Vallés.
Caguas.....	Juan M. Solá.	Patillas.....	José R. Díaz.
Camuy.....	Adolfo Jiménez Nieves.	Penuelas.....	Ismael Maldonado.
Carolina.....	Ignacio Olivero.	Ponce.....	Cosme Clavell Rodríguez.
Cayey.....	José Muñoz Ortiz.	Quebradillas.....	Juan Ávila Molinari.
Ceiba.....	Jesús M. Rodríguez.	Rincón.....	Gumersindo Avilés.
Ciales.....	José P. Santiago.	Rio Grande.....	Fernando C. Cogley.
Cidra.....	Ángel Manuel Díaz.	Rio Piedras.....	Ramón Vilá Mayo.
Coamo.....	Hermínio V. Santaella.	Sabana Grande.....	Hermínio García Rodríguez.
Comerio.....	Manuel A. Pérez.	Salinas.....	Eugenio Torres.
Corozal.....	A. Bou de la Torre.	San German.....	Aurelio García Yanguas.
Dorado.....	Policarpo Marrero.	San Juan.....	José Gómez Briso.
Fajardo.....	Agustín Camuñas.	San Lorenzo.....	Manuel Gutiérrez Bosch.
Guanica.....	Pedro Nieves.	San Sebastián.....	Narciso Rabell Cabrero.
Guainabo.....	Narciso Vall-Ilobera.	Santa Isabel.....	Sergio Bernier.
Guayama.....	Manuel A. Martínez Dávila.	Toa Alta.....	Sra. Emilia T. de la Torre.
Guayanilla.....	Estoquillo Torres.	Toa Baja.....	Antonio Sosa Pérez.
Gurabo.....	Matías González García.	Trujillo Alto.....	Jacinto Viera Pereira.
Hatillo.....	Juan Mora Acosta.	Utua.....	Moisés Jordán Pérez.
Hormigueros.....	Manuel R. Rodríguez.	Vega Alta.....	José Calderón.
Humacao.....	Bartolomé Flaquer Marcano.	Vega Baja.....	Faundo Rivera.
Isabela.....	José Rafols Roger.	Vieques.....	Eulogio Cruz.
Jayuya.....	Candido González.	Villaalba.....	Eladio Burgos.
Juana Díaz.....	Lorenzo J. Dávila.	Yabucoa.....	Eulogio Berrios.
Juncos.....	Teodomiro Delfaus.	Yauco.....	Juan C. Roig.
Lajas.....	Plácido Fellu Servera.		

TABLE II.—Summary of statistics for the school year 1919-20.

Number of different pupils enrolled in all publicly supported schools, classified by color and sex:

White—		
Male.....		80,282
Female.....		63,045
Total.....		143,327
Colored—		
Male.....		21,139
Female.....		17,192
Total.....		38,331
White and colored—		
Male.....		101,421
Female.....		80,237
Total.....		181,658

Not classified by color and sex:

University, college departments.....	644
Trade school for soldiers.....	56
Night trade school.....	244
Summer session.....	64
Classes in needlework and embroidery.....	2,325
Total.....	3,333
Grand total.....	184,991

Total number of different persons who have enrolled for instruction in publicly supported educational institutions during the year 1919-20:

Rural schools		115,077
Elementary urban schools under direct control of department of education ..	57,899	
Charity schools, Santurce	689	
Elementary practice school, university, Rio Piedras	311	
Correctional school, Mayaguez	275	
Total elementary graded		59,174
Total elementary day		174,251
Elementary night		3,501
Needlework and embroidery classes		2,325
School for blind		24
Total elementary pupils		180,101
Continuation schools	944	
High schools	2,687	
Total secondary schools under direct control of department of education		3,641
University high school, Rio Piedras		141
Subcollegiate students, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez		100
Total secondary pupils		3,882
Technical night school		244
Technical classes for soldiers		56
Total technical students		300
College of liberal arts		36
College of law		46
College of pharmacy		33
Normal school		411
Course for high-school graduates	141	
Rural course	270	
College specials		16
Total Rio Piedras departments		542
Agriculture	22	
Engineering	37	
Sugar chemistry	20	
General science	19	
Special	4	
Summer session (excluding students also enrolled in regular session)	64	
Total College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts		166
Total university		708
Total		184,991
Enrolled in private schools		5,823
Total		190,814
Summary:		
Elementary		180,101
Secondary		3,882
Technical (special)		300
University		708
Total		184,991
Enrolled in private schools		5,823
Grand total of pupils receiving instruction		190,814
Average number belonging in public schools:		
Rural schools		101,179
Elementary urban schools		52,531
Secondary schools		3,396
Night schools		2,738
University of Porto Rico		584
Total		160,428
Average daily attendance in public schools:		
Rural schools		92,210
Elementary urban schools		49,821
Secondary schools		3,219
Night schools		2,222
University of Porto Rico		569
Total		148,041

(Length of school year, 40 weeks, or 194 days exclusive of holidays; in night schools, 16 weeks; in university, 36 weeks.)

Average number of days schools were in session:		
Secondary		192
Elementary urban		184
Rural		179
General average		181
Aggregate attendance in days:		
Secondary		618,042
Elementary—		
Urban	9,167,065	
Rural	16,505,590	
		25,672,655
Aggregate number of days schools were in session:		
Secondary		6,336
Elementary—		
Urban	221,536	
Rural	304,121	
		525,657
Teachers classified by sex and color (teaching positions filled):		
White—		
Men		756
Women		1,879
Total		2,635
Colored—		
Men		233
Women		418
Total		651
White and colored—		
Men		989
Women		2,297
Total		3,286
Teachers classified by position:		
High schools		108
Continuation schools		57
Teachers of English		101
Special teachers of agriculture		40
Special teachers of music, drawing, physical training, and technical subjects		12
Teachers of needlework and embroidery		130
Teacher of blind pupils		1
Principals		19
English graded		1,147
Rural		1,699
Teachers in university		72
Total		3,286
Number of buildings in use for the schools during the year:		
Owned by the people of Porto Rico		569
Rented		1,334
Total		1,903
Valuation of school property:		
Sites and buildings	\$2,801,066.30	
Equipment	1,033,046.32	
Textbooks	408,978.08	
Total	4,243,090.70	
Expenditures for school purposes during the year ending June 30, 1920:		
By municipalities		\$686,443.15
By insular government—		
Department of education	\$2,275,434.23	
University of Porto Rico	188,883.87	
		2,464,318.10
Total expenditures		3,150,761.25

¹ Includes teachers paid from municipal funds.

² Includes teachers paid from municipal funds and positions converted from teachers of English to English graded.

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, average number belonging, average attendance, number promoted, and per cent promoted for Porto Rico and municipalities.*

Municipality.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance.	Number promoted.	Per cent promoted.
Porto Rico.....	University (college departments).....	644	584	569	.....	.....
	High.....	2,938	2,615	2,495	.....	.....
	Continuation.....	944	781	724	.....	.....
	Urban.....	59,174	52,531	49,821	43,424	82.6
	Rural.....	115,077	101,179	92,210	67,884	67.0
	Night (elementary).....	3,501	2,738	2,222	.....	.....
	Night (technical).....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Soldiers.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
	School for blind.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Summer session.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Needlework and embroidery.....	2,325	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	184,991	160,428	148,041	111,308	72.4
University of Porto Rico..	All departments, including summer session.	1,260	1,153	1,112	.....	.....
Adjuntas.....	Urban.....	437	395	369	355	89.9
	Rural.....	2,162	1,911	1,689	1,222	64.3
	Night.....	54	30	23	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,653	2,336	2,081	1,577	.....
Aguada.....	Urban.....	307	278	266	246	88.5
	Rural.....	1,442	1,308	1,189	944	72.2
	Night.....	50	47	34	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,799	1,633	1,489	1,190	.....
Aguadilla.....	High.....	148	132	123	.....	.....
	Urban.....	1,721	1,489	1,482	1,299	87.1
	Rural.....	2,354	2,137	1,993	1,523	71.2
	Night.....	58	30	27	.....	.....
	Total.....	4,281	3,788	3,625	2,822	.....
Aguas Buenas.....	Urban.....	352	314	302	276	87.8
	Rural.....	892	849	787	535	63.1
	Night.....	30	27	19	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,274	1,190	1,108	811	.....
Albonito.....	Urban.....	490	439	438	391	89.1
	Rural.....	1,045	880	800	587	66.7
	Night.....	30	22	19	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,565	1,341	1,257	978	.....
Anasco.....	Continuation.....	46	41	38	.....	.....
	Urban.....	519	488	459	449	92.0
	Rural.....	1,733	1,446	1,334	1,044	72.2
	Night.....	30	30	24	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,328	2,005	1,855	1,493	.....
Arecibo.....	High.....	232	199	198	.....	.....
	Urban.....	1,688	1,535	1,405	1,413	92.0
	Rural.....	4,255	3,945	3,507	2,862	72.5
	Night.....	90	68	49	.....	.....
	Total.....	6,265	5,747	5,159	4,275	.....
Arroyo.....	Urban.....	515	480	435	430	89.6
	Rural.....	895	857	759	498	58.1
	Night.....	35	28	22	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,445	1,363	1,216	928	.....
Barceloneta.....	Urban.....	373	296	283	244	82.4
	Rural.....	1,059	830	786	524	63.1
	Night.....	39	36	33	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,471	1,162	1,102	768	.....

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, average number belonging, average attendance, number promoted, and per cent promoted for Porto Rico and municipalities—Continued.*

Municipality.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance.	Number promoted.	Per cent promoted.
Barranquitas.....	Urban.....	360	311	295	223	71.6
	Rural.....	1,133	977	906	727	74.4
	Night.....	36	30	28		
	Total.....	1,529	1,318	1,229	950	.....
Barros.....	Urban.....	430	354	336	301	85.0
	Rural.....	8,459	2,900	2,667	2,054	70.8
	Night.....	33	22	18		
	Total.....	3,922	3,276	3,021	2,355	.....
Bayamon.....	High.....	108	91	86		
	Urban.....	2,148	1,916	1,825	1,646	85.9
	Rural.....	1,465	1,298	1,172	855	65.8
	Night.....	76	65	49		
	Total.....	3,797	3,370	3,132	2,501	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	Continuation.....	46	46	39		
	Urban.....	957	875	852	724	82.7
	Rural.....	2,112	1,837	1,778	1,427	77.6
	Night.....	30	27	23		
	Total.....	3,145	2,785	2,692	2,151	.....
Caguas.....	High.....	202	178	171		
	Urban.....	1,617	1,478	1,409	1,104	74.7
	Rural.....	2,785	2,482	2,297	1,844	74.3
	Night.....	155	130	105		
	Total.....	4,759	4,268	3,982	2,948	.....
Camuy.....	Continuation.....	31	22	21		
	Urban.....	416	345	325	256	74.2
	Rural.....	1,583	1,445	1,325	983	68.0
	Night.....	41	28	24		
	Total.....	2,071	1,840	1,695	1,239	.....
Carolina.....	Continuation.....	24	18	17		
	Urban.....	730	598	576	463	77.4
	Rural.....	2,134	1,842	1,719	1,187	64.4
	Night.....	40	32	30		
	Total.....	2,928	2,490	2,342	1,650	.....
Cayey.....	Continuation.....	68	42	40		
	Urban.....	1,011	937	893	712	76
	Rural.....	1,060	925	878	704	76.1
	Night.....	24	22	14		
	Total.....	2,161	1,926	1,825	1,416	.....
Ceiba.....	Urban.....	193	163	154	148	90.7
	Rural.....	570	516	462	356	68.9
	Night.....	42	35	32		
	Total.....	805	715	648	504	.....
Ciales.....	Urban.....	398	389	372	315	80.9
	Rural.....	2,045	1,874	1,670	1,122	59.9
	Night.....	29	17	13		
	Total.....	2,472	2,280	2,055	1,437	.....
Cidra.....	Urban.....	353	320	295	283	88.5
	Rural.....	770	659	611	534	81
	Night.....	25	15	14		
	Total.....	1,158	994	920	817	.....

TABLE III.—Enrollment, average number belonging, average attendance, number promoted, and per cent promoted for Porto Rico and municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Schools.	Enroll- ment.	Average number belong- ing.	Average attend- ance.	Num- ber pro- moted.	Per cent pro- moted.
Coamo.....	Continuation.....	33	22	21	.....	.....
	Urban.....	839	790	715	622	78.7
	Rural.....	2,297	2,051	1,856	1,350	65.8
	Night.....	31	26	21	.....	.....
	Total.....	3,200	2,889	2,613	1,972	.....
Comerio.....	Continuation.....	24	21	19	.....	.....
	Urban.....	480	389	358	291	74.8
	Rural.....	1,685	1,412	1,243	827	58.6
	Night.....	57	26	19	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,246	1,848	1,639	1,118	.....
Corozal.....	Urban.....	348	316	311	253	80
	Rural.....	1,543	1,417	1,301	739	52.1
	Night.....	31	18	15	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,922	1,751	1,627	992	.....
Dorado.....	Urban.....	251	240	227	175	72.9
	Rural.....	693	640	585	421	65.8
	Night.....	31	21	19	.....	.....
	Total.....	975	901	831	596	.....
Fajardo.....	High.....	112	97	92	.....	.....
	Urban.....	1,326	1,101	1,036	866	78.7
	Rural.....	908	727	658	460	63.2
	Night.....	39	29	23	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,385	1,954	1,809	1,326	.....
Guainabo.....	Urban.....	214	186	173	153	82.2
	Rural.....	841	765	698	514	67.3
	Night.....	34	20	17	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,089	971	888	667	.....
Guanica.....	Urban.....	560	514	493	430	83.6
	Rural.....	667	599	564	477	79.5
	Night.....	55	52	49	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,282	1,165	1,106	907	.....
Guayama.....	High.....	142	127	122	.....	.....
	Urban.....	1,359	1,256	1,221	1,020	81.2
	Rural.....	1,444	1,289	1,179	794	61.6
	Night.....	37	27	24	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,982	2,699	2,546	1,814	.....
Guayanilla.....	Urban.....	434	411	388	308	74.9
	Rural.....	1,334	1,185	1,108	756	63.8
	Night.....	34	28	18	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,802	1,624	1,514	1,064	.....
Gurabo.....	Urban.....	438	351	326	253	72
	Rural.....	1,069	931	771	584	62.7
	Night.....	20	18	13	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,527	1,300	1,110	837	.....
Hatillo.....	Urban.....	292	283	270	235	83.1
	Rural.....	1,196	1,073	999	702	65.4
	Night.....	30	24	20	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,518	1,380	1,289	937	.....
Hormigueros.....	Urban.....	194	160	150	131	81.9
	Rural.....	507	395	362	309	78.2
	Night.....	34	30	27	.....	.....
	Total.....	735	585	539	440	.....

TABLE III.—Enrollment, average number belonging, average attendance, number promoted, and per cent promoted for Porto Rico and municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance.	Number promoted.	Per cent promoted.
Humacao.....	High.....	127	110	104		
	Urban.....	1,224	1,007	942	788	78.3
	Rural.....	1,826	1,586	1,403	989	62.3
	Night.....	70	63	50		
	Total.....	3,247	2,766	2,499	1,777	
Isabela.....	Urban.....	424	380	351	315	83.0
	Rural.....	1,834	1,675	1,549	1,158	69.1
	Night.....	102	83	63		
	Total.....	2,360	2,138	1,963	1,473	
Jayuya.....	Urban.....	259	239	228	220	92.0
	Rural.....	1,400	1,170	1,050	751	64.2
	Night.....	50	39	28		
	Total.....	1,709	1,448	1,306	971	
Juana Diaz.....	Continuation.....	38	35	32		
	Urban.....	635	561	496	469	83.6
	Rural.....	1,841	1,638	1,400	1,057	64.5
	Night.....	39	24	19		
	Total.....	2,553	2,258	1,947	1,526	
Juncos.....	Continuation.....	45	38	36		
	Urban.....	682	596	562	520	87.2
	Rural.....	954	802	680	521	64.9
	Night.....	20	18	15		
	Total.....	1,701	1,454	1,293	1,041	
Lajas.....	Urban.....	400	371	358	324	87.3
	Rural.....	1,497	1,395	1,335	1,067	76.5
	Night.....	31	27	24		
	Total.....	1,928	1,793	1,717	1,391	
Lares.....	Continuation.....	32	28	25		
	Urban.....	667	634	610	574	90.5
	Rural.....	2,746	2,319	2,109	1,487	64.1
	Night.....	29	24	17		
	Total.....	3,474	3,005	2,761	2,061	
Las Marias.....	Urban.....	253	225	213	201	89.3
	Rural.....	1,571	1,301	1,107	795	61.1
	Night.....	27	20	17		
	Total.....	1,851	1,546	1,337	996	
Las Piedras.....	Urban.....	302	186	181	161	86.5
	Rural.....	1,162	1,012	955	709	70.0
	Night.....	132	114	101		
	Total.....	1,596	1,312	1,237	870	
Loiza.....	Urban.....	521	474	404	351	74.0
	Rural.....	1,748	1,573	1,469	856	54.4
	Night.....	60	55	43		
	Total.....	2,329	2,102	1,916	1,207	
Luquillo.....	Urban.....	281	226	212	196	86.6
	Rural.....	632	582	490	314	53.9
	Night.....	38	25	20		
	Total.....	951	833	722	510	
Manatí.....	Continuation.....	55	42	40		
	Urban.....	910	808	755	701	86.7
	Rural.....	1,527	1,319	1,197	763	57.8
	Night.....	38	28	13		
	Total.....	2,530	2,197	2,005	1,464	

TABLE III.—Enrollment, average number belonging, average attendance, number promoted, and per cent promoted for Porto Rico and municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance.	Number promoted.	Per cent promoted.
Maricao.....	Urban.....	300	265	250	221	83.4
	Rural.....	1,198	1,055	927	638	60.4
	Night.....	34	26	23		
	Total.....	1,532	1,346	1,200	859	
Maunabo.....	Urban.....	236	197	184	135	68.5
	Rural.....	826	699	634	437	62.5
	Night.....	30	30	26		
	Total.....	1,092	926	844	572	
Mayaguez.....	High.....	281	250	245		
	Subcollegiate.....	100	92	90		
	Urban.....	2,413	2,209	2,137	1,959	88.6
	Reform.....	275	243	243	163	67.0
	Rural.....	2,231	1,718	1,597	1,127	65.6
	Night.....	104	71	56		
Moca.....	Total.....	5,404	4,583	4,368	3,249	
	Urban.....	311	267	255	196	73.4
	Rural.....	1,357	1,298	1,225	914	70.3
	Night.....	32	29	24		
Morovis.....	Total.....	1,700	1,594	1,504	1,110	
	Urban.....	286	249	236	222	89.1
	Rural.....	1,589	1,406	1,306	865	61.5
	Night.....	33	26	23		
Naguabo.....	Total.....	1,908	1,681	1,568	1,087	
	Urban.....	580	563	523	427	75.8
	Rural.....	1,202	1,049	968	776	73.9
	Night.....	30	26	25		
Naranjito.....	Total.....	1,812	1,638	1,516	1,203	
	Urban.....	268	258	239	208	80.6
	Rural.....	1,089	1,049	936	733	69.8
	Night.....	34	26	19		
Patillas.....	Total.....	1,391	1,333	1,194	941	
	Continuation.....					
	Urban.....	499	498	463	443	88.9
	Rural.....	1,518	1,436	1,296	986	68.6
Penuelas.....	Night.....	35	27	23		
	Total.....	2,052	1,961	1,782	1,429	
	Continuation.....	26	23	20		
	Urban.....	358	338	325	280	82.8
Ponce.....	Rural.....	1,352	1,287	1,151	889	69.0
	Night.....	39	25	18		
	Total.....	1,775	1,673	1,514	1,169	
	High.....	530	474	437		
Quebradillas.....	Urban.....	5,769	5,161	4,893	4,229	81.9
	Rural.....	3,939	3,210	2,809	2,244	69.9
	Night.....	69	65	47		
	Total.....	10,307	8,910	8,186	6,473	
Quebradillas.....	Continuation.....	49	41	38		
	Urban.....	375	358	345	290	81.4
	Rural.....	937	840	771	614	73.0
	Night.....	33	25	24		
	Total.....	1,394	1,262	1,178	904	

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, average number belonging, average attendance, number promoted, and per cent promoted for Porto Rico and municipalities—Continued.*

Municipality.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance.	Number promoted.	Per cent promoted.
Rincon.....	Urban.....	258	242	208	189	78.0
	Rural.....	911	768	706	521	67.9
	Night.....	22	21	20		
	Total.....	1,191	1,031	934	710	.....
Rio Grande.....	Continuation.....	33	27	25		
	Urban.....	485	424	397	302	71.2
	Rural.....	1,577	1,414	1,243	683	48.3
	Night.....	42	25	16		
	Total.....	2,137	1,890	1,681	985	.....
Rio Piedras.....	High (Univ.).....	141	140	135		
	Continuation.....	132	113	110		
	Urban.....	1,500	1,021	972	873	85.5
	Rural.....	1,967	1,830	1,748	1,255	68.5
	Night.....	130	118	108		
	Total.....	3,870	3,222	3,073	2,128	.....
Sabana Grande.....	Continuation.....	41	31	30		
	Urban.....	643	598	559	448	74.9
	Rural.....	935	912	842	549	60.1
	Night.....	51	30	26		
	Total.....	1,670	1,571	1,457	997	.....
Salinas.....	Urban.....	507	391	359	327	83.6
	Rural.....	1,526	1,245	1,141	785	63.0
	Night.....	73	54	41		
	Total.....	2,106	1,690	1,541	1,112	.....
San German.....	Continuation.....	70	62	56		
	Urban.....	913	848	795	696	82.0
	Rural.....	2,840	2,646	2,327	1,830	71.8
	Night.....	38	29	27		
	Total.....	3,861	3,485	3,205	2,526	.....
Santa Isabel.....	Urban.....	480	399	359	335	83.9
	Rural.....	663	509	459	375	73.6
	Night.....	44	30	24		
	Total.....	1,187	938	842	710	.....
San Juan.....	High.....	693	617	589		
	Urban.....	7,969	7,089	6,833	5,706	80.4
	Rural.....					
	Night.....	97	64	55		
	Total.....	8,759	7,770	7,477	5,706	.....
San Lorenzo.....	Urban.....	560	526	506	407	77.6
	Rural.....	1,343	1,172	1,057	828	70.6
	Night.....	36	28	26		
	Total.....	1,939	1,726	1,589	1,235	.....
San Sebastian.....	Continuation.....	30	26	24		
	Urban.....	469	427	417	383	89.6
	Rural.....	2,207	1,943	1,826	1,404	72.3
	Night.....	30	24	20		
	Total.....	2,736	2,420	2,287	1,787	.....
Tos Alta.....	Urban.....	291	258	237	166	64.3
	Rural.....	1,316	1,142	1,041	729	63.8
	Night.....	33	25	19		
	Total.....	1,640	1,425	1,297	865	.....

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, average number belonging, average attendance, number promoted, and per cent promoted for Porto Rico and municipalities—Continued.*

Municipalities.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance.	Number promoted.	Per cent promoted.
Toa Baja.....	Continuation.....	21	19	18	.....	.....
	Urban.....	375	324	302	214	66.0
	Rural.....	967	840	779	591	70.3
	Night.....	32	22	18	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,395	1,205	1,117	805	.....
Trujillo Alto.....	Urban.....	225	188	175	149	79.4
	Rural.....	977	862	786	549	63.7
	Night.....	35	35	35	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,237	1,085	996	698	.....

Utua ^{do}	Urban.....	826	746	712	657	88.0
	Rural.....	3,633	3,143	2,831	2,037	64.8
	Night.....	33	25	19	.....	.....
	Total.....	4,492	3,914	3,562	2,694	.....

Vega Alta.....	Urban.....	404	355	331	314	88.4
	Rural.....	896	762	657	568	74.5
	Night.....	48	38	33	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,348	1,155	1,021	882	.....

Vega Baja.....	Continuation.....	42	30	24	.....	.....
	Urban.....	629	562	514	500	88.9
	Rural.....	1,461	1,257	1,142	960	76.4
	Night.....	95	82	38	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,227	1,931	1,718	1,460	.....
Vieques.....	Continuation.....	32	30	29	.....	.....
	Urban.....	572	559	527	473	84.6
	Rural.....	805	658	600	498	75.8
	Night.....	33	24	19	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,442	1,271	1,175	971	.....
Villalba.....	Urban.....	185	149	129	102	68.4
	Rural.....	1,228	1,110	951	699	63.0
	Night.....	45	32	26	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,458	1,291	1,106	801	.....

Yabucoa.....	Continuation.....	28	24	22	.....	.....
	Urban.....	702	633	604	514	81.2
	Rural.....	2,179	1,965	1,855	1,394	70.9
	Night.....	30	30	29	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,939	2,652	2,510	1,908	.....
Yauco.....	High.....	122	108	103	.....	.....
	Urban.....	1,111	1,005	969	847	84.2
	Rural.....	2,533	2,280	2,202	1,632	71.6
	Night.....	34	28	25	.....	.....
	Total.....	3,800	3,421	3,299	2,579	.....
Culebra.....	Urban.....	82	79	72	56	79.0
	Rural.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Night.....	31	19	15	.....	.....
	Total.....	113	98	87	56	.....

TABLE IV.—*School buildings.*

Municipalities.	Public property.				Rented.				Total rooms.
	Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.		
	Build-ings.	Class-rooms.	Build-ings.	Class-rooms.	Build-ings.	Class-rooms.	Build-ings.	Class-rooms.	
San Juan.....	13	135	.....	.....	3	28	.....	.....	163
Rio Piedras.....	5	24	11	13	.....	.....	18	18	55
Trujillo Alto.....	1	6	3	3	.....	.....	9	9	18
Carolina.....	5	14	4	4	1	2	20	21	41
Rio Grande.....	2	10	6	7	1	1	16	17	35
Loiza.....	2	9	1	1	2	4	24	24	38
Fajardo.....	3	24	1	2	3	13	12	13	52
Ceiba.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	8	8	13
Luquillo.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	15
Naguabo.....	1	10	5	5	3	4	14	14	33
Vieques.....	3	14	3	5	1	1	7	7	27
Humacao.....	3	29	5	6	2	5	19	19	59
Las Piedras.....	2	3	2	3	2	2	12	12	20
Yabucoa.....	1	8	4	7	7	8	24	27	50
Maunabo.....	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	8	10	17
Arroyo.....	1	7	6	7	2	5	4	4	23
Patillas.....	2	6	4	4	3	6	14	15	31
Juncos.....	1	1	8	8	3	15	5	5	29
Gurabo.....	2	9	3	3	1	1	11	11	24
Caguas.....	3	19	2	2	8	23	34	38	82
San Lorenzo.....	1	6	2	2	2	6	16	17	31
Guayama.....	4	19	4	7	6	16	18	19	61
Salinas.....	2	10	7	12	.....	.....	11	11	33
Santa Isabel.....	3	11	8	9	.....	.....	1	1	21
Cayey.....	3	18	10	10	2	7	11	13	48
Cidra.....	1	4	1	1	2	4	13	14	23
Comerio.....	3	10	3	3	1	1	16	17	31
Aguas Buenas.....	1	6	5	5	1	1	7	7	19
Naranjito.....	1	4	8	8	2	2	5	6	20
Aibonito.....	1	8	1	1	3	4	13	14	21
Barranquitas.....	2	6	5	5	2	2	11	11	24
Barros.....	2	8	4	4	.....	.....	39	42	54
Coamo.....	2	10	3	3	3	9	28	29	51
Juana Diaz.....	2	17	13	15	.....	.....	19	19	51
Villalba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	19	19	22
Ponce.....	13	123	2	3	5	12	52	58	196
Guayanilla.....	1	4	7	7	5	5	15	15	31
Penuelas.....	1	5	1	1	3	3	23	24	33
Yauco.....	4	24	22	25	3	6	15	15	70
Guanica.....	4	14	3	4	4	6	3	3	27
San German.....	2	8	4	5	7	14	32	37	64
Sabana Grande.....	1	4	5	5	6	14	8	8	31
Cabo Rojo.....	1	4	4	4	6	20	24	27	55
Lajas.....	2	5	12	12	3	6	13	13	36
Mayaguez.....	5	50	22	25	1	12	8	8	95
Hormigueros.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	12
Maricao.....	1	4	9	10	4	5	8	8	27
Las Marias.....	2	6	8	9	.....	.....	12	13	28
Anasco.....	2	10	7	7	1	6	17	19	42
Rincon.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	2	11	12	18
Aguada.....	1	5	6	6	2	4	10	12	27
Lares.....	3	8	8	9	3	9	21	23	49
San Sebastian.....	1	2	6	7	7	10	20	20	39
Aguadilla.....	6	36	4	5	8	15	28	28	84
Moca.....	1	2	9	9	3	5	8	8	24
Isabela.....	2	10	3	4	1	1	20	25	40
Quebradillas.....	2	8	4	5	3	5	9	11	29
Utua.....	2	14	9	11	2	5	36	36	66
Adjuntas.....	1	4	11	11	3	7	17	17	39
Jayuya.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	7	15	15	23
Camuy.....	3	10	14	18	1	1	4	4	33
Hatillo.....	1	4	10	14	2	3	3	3	24
Arecibo.....	4	51	12	22	2	6	45	47	126
Manati.....	1	8	8	10	5	12	11	11	41
Barceloneta.....	.....	.....	3	8	4	8	8	8	24
Ciales.....	2	9	1	1	1	2	28	30	42
Vega Baja.....	1	8	6	7	2	7	13	13	35
Vega Alta.....	3	8	4	5	.....	.....	7	7	20
Corozal.....	1	6	7	9	2	3	10	10	28
Morovis.....	.....	.....	8	8	2	6	12	12	26
Toa Baja.....	1	4	6	8	5	5	10	10	27
Toa Alta.....	1	6	7	7	.....	.....	13	13	26
Dorado.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	6	11	11	18
Bayamon.....	4	15	3	4	12	34	16	23	76
Guainabo.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	6	12	13	22
Culebra.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total.....	164	964	405	478	204	456	1,130	1,198	3,096

TABLE V.—*Distribution by grade, age, and sex of pupils enrolled during the year 1919-20.*

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Ages.	High schools.					Continuation schools.			All secondary schools.					Per cent at each age.
	Grades.				Total.	Grades.		Total.	Grades.				Total.	
	12	11	10	9		10	9		12	11	10	9		
BOYS.														
12.....			1	3	4						1	3	4	0.24
13.....			5	11	16		4	4		5	15	20	1.16	
14.....			14	48	62		27	27		14	75	89	5.29	
15.....	1	8	47	114	170	13	54	67	1	8	60	168	237	13.33
16.....	10	42	82	104	238	28	93	121	10	42	110	197	359	21.00
17.....	55	68	107	92	322	13	66	79	55	68	120	158	401	23.40
18.....	63	71	60	56	250	23	44	67	63	71	83	100	317	18.50
19.....	48	31	25	22	126	14	26	40	48	31	39	48	166	9.69
20.....	23	17	11	2	53	6	17	23	23	17	17	19	76	4.44
21.....	12	12	2	1	27	2	5	7	12	12	4	6	34	1.99
22.....	2	1			3				2	1			3	.17
23.....		2		1	3	1	1	2		2	1	2	5	.29
24.....		1			1					1			1	.....
25.....														.....
26.....														.....
27.....	1				1				1				1	.....
Total.....	215	253	354	454	1,276	100	337	437	215	253	454	791	1,713	100.00
Average.....	18.3	17.7	16.7	16.1	16.9	17.2	16.6	16.8	18.3	17.7	16.8	16.5	16.9	.....
Per cent in each grade..	16.5	19.8	27.8	35.6	100	22.9	77.1	100	12.6	14.8	26.5	46.1	100	.....
GIRLS.														
12.....				1	1		1	1				2	2	.09
13.....			2	32	34		2	2			2	34	36	1.74
14.....		4	14	86	104	2	35	37		4	16	121	141	6.81
15.....	4	22	72	157	255	15	89	104	4	22	87	246	359	17.35
16.....	18	63	115	164	360	18	118	136	18	63	133	282	496	23.99
17.....	31	110	126	156	423	33	86	119	31	110	159	242	542	26.19
18.....	33	66	63	42	204	26	50	76	33	66	89	92	280	13.58
19.....	65	27	16	8	116	10	16	26	65	27	26	24	142	6.86
20.....	21	3	7	4	35	6	5	11	21	3	13	9	46	2.20
21.....	11	2	2		15	2	1	3	11	2	4	1	18	.86
22.....	2		1		4	1		1	2		2	1	5	.24
23.....		1			1			1		1	1		2	.09
Total....	185	298	418	651	1,552	114	403	517	185	298	532	1,054	2,069	100.00
Average.....	18.3	17.1	16.5	15.7	16.4	17.2	16.2	16.4	18.3	17.1	16.8	15.9	16.5	.....
Per cent in each grade..	11.9	19.3	26.9	41.9	100	22.1	77.9	100	9	14.4	25.7	50.9	100	.....
BOYS AND GIRLS.														
12.....			1	4	5		1	1			1	5	6	.15
13.....			7	43	50		6	6			7	49	56	1.50
14.....		4	28	134	166	2	62	64		4	30	196	230	6.08
15.....	5	30	119	271	425	28	143	171	5	30	147	414	596	15.75
16.....	28	105	197	268	598	46	211	257	28	105	243	479	855	22.60
17.....	86	178	233	248	745	46	152	198	86	178	279	400	943	24.92
18.....	96	137	123	98	454	49	94	143	96	137	172	192	597	15.75
19.....	113	58	41	30	242	24	42	66	113	58	65	72	308	8.14
20.....	44	20	18	6	88	12	22	34	44	20	30	28	122	3.25
21.....	23	14	4	1	42	4	6	10	23	14	8	7	52	1.50
22.....	4	1	1		7	1		1	4	1	2	1	8	.20
23.....		3		1	4	2		3		3	2	2	7	.16
24.....		1			1					1			1	.....
25.....														.....
26.....														.....
27.....	1				1				1				1	.....
Total.....	400	551	772	1,195	2,828	214	740	954	400	551	986	1,845	3,782	100.00
Average.....	18.3	17.4	16.6	15.9	16.7	17.2	16.5	16.6	18.3	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.7	.....
Per cent in each grade..	14.1	19.5	27.3	39.1	100	22.4	77.6	100	10.5	14.6	26.1	48.8	100	.....

TABLE V.—*Distribution by grade, age, and sex of pupils enrolled during the year 1919-20—Continued.*

B.—ELEMENTARY URBAN SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.								Total.	Per cent at each age.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
BOYS.										
5.....								70	70	0.23
6.....							49	552	601	1.99
7.....						51	464	1,369	1,885	6.26
8.....				3	35	372	1,024	1,835	3,269	10.86
9.....			5	55	286	785	1,015	1,144	3,290	10.93
10.....	1	4	33	227	747	942	1,040	912	3,906	12.98
11.....	4	23	168	541	868	947	549	400	3,500	11.63
12.....	34	127	463	772	1,046	857	443	380	4,122	13.71
13.....	111	296	600	791	837	500	191	109	3,435	11.48
14.....	272	423	521	489	474	244	62	56	2,541	8.44
15.....	369	481	421	292	148	67	5	8	1,791	5.95
16.....	399	271	202	82	34	26	1		1,015	3.37
17.....	227	130	44	16	3	2			422	1.40
18.....	91	90	10	3	15				209	.69
19.....	15	1	2		3				24	.07
20.....	1					3			3	.01
Total.....	1,524	1,846	2,469	3,271	4,497	4,798	4,843	6,835	30,083	100.00
Average.....	15.3	14.6	13.3	12.3	11	10.5	9.1	8.4	11.1	
Per cent in each grade.....	5.07	6.14	8.54	10.87	14.63	15.94	16.09	22.72	100	
GIRLS.										
5.....							1	54	55	.18
6.....						1	55	443	499	1.79
7.....					5	71	418	1,375	1,869	6.42
8.....				3	77	471	1,033	1,777	3,361	11.55
9.....			3	95	381	884	962	1,062	3,387	11.64
10.....			100	297	844	929	897	823	3,890	13.37
11.....	7	12	206	602	871	842	547	695	3,782	13.07
12.....	36	83	472	841	837	676	373	343	3,661	12.58
13.....	160	199	603	726	632	344	143	75	2,882	9.89
14.....	296	440	632	437	326	113	34	18	2,296	7.89
15.....	380	468	383	386	77	29	4	11	1,738	5.97
16.....	378	505	132	38	24	2	1	1	1,081	3.72
17.....	196	208	41	4	2				451	1.55
18.....	46	53	5	1		1			106	.36
19.....	1	15							16	.05
20.....	1	5							6	.02
21.....		9							9	.03
22.....	1	1							2	
Total.....	1,502	1,998	2,577	3,430	4,076	4,363	4,468	6,677	29,091	100.00
Average.....	15.1	15	13.3	12.4	11.4	10.4	9.4	8.6	11	
Per cent in each grade.....	5.16	6.88	8.86	11.75	14	15	15.40	22.95	100	
BOYS AND GIRLS.										
5.....							1	124	125	.21
6.....						1	104	995	1,100	1.87
7.....						6	882	2,744	3,754	6.34
8.....				6	112	843	2,057	3,612	6,630	11.24
9.....			8	150	667	1,669	1,977	2,206	6,677	11.28
10.....	1	4	133	524	1,591	1,871	1,937	1,735	7,796	13.19
11.....	11	35	374	1,143	1,739	1,789	1,096	1,095	7,282	12.30
12.....	70	210	935	1,613	1,883	1,533	816	723	7,783	13.15
13.....	271	495	1,203	1,517	1,469	844	334	184	6,317	10.72
14.....	568	863	1,153	926	800	357	96	74	4,337	8.16
15.....	749	949	804	678	225	96	9	19	3,529	5.94
16.....	777	776	334	120	58	28	2	1	2,096	3.54
17.....	423	338	85	20	5	2			873	1.47
18.....	137	143	15	4	15	1			315	.53
19.....	16	16	2		3	3			40	.06
20.....	2	5				2			9	.01
21.....		9							9	.01
22.....	1	1							2	
Total.....	3,026	3,844	5,046	6,701	8,573	9,161	9,311	13,512	59,174	100.00
Average.....	15.2	14.8	13.3	12.3	11.3	10.4	9.2	8.5	11	
Per cent in each grade.....	5.11	6.49	8.53	11.32	14.49	15.49	15.73	22.84	100	

TABLE V.—*Distribution by grade, age, and sex of pupils enrolled during the year 1919-20—Continued.*

C.—RURAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.									Per cent at each age.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total.	
BOYS.										
5							1	696	697	1.05
6							20	2,878	2,933	4.42
7						11	297	6,877	7,297	11.00
8				2	153	933	2,386	7,456	9,426	14.22
9				23	586	2,108	2,855	5,472	8,946	13.61
10				7	225	1,086	2,166	4,978	10,552	15.70
11				16	249	1,729	2,332	2,221	7,668	11.56
12				39	303	1,560	1,484	2,171	8,202	12.36
13	1	1		39	303	1,560	1,484	879	5,135	7.74
14	1	4		42	276	1,142	879	384	3,169	4.77
15	2	6		24	213	616	342	177	1,546	2.33
16	2	3		15	95	193	101	81	525	.79
17		4		3	31	76	26	16	174	.35
18		2		2	8	15	4	6	44	.09
19				3		4			7	.01
20										
21										
Total	6	20	157	1,425	7,171	10,691	12,569	34,282	66,331	100.00
Average	14.6	15.3	13.9	13.2	12.5	11.3	10.3	8.7	9.9	
Per cent in each grade		0.03	0.23	2.14	10.70	16.32	18.79	51.79	100	
GIRLS.										
5							3	541	544	1.11
6							23	2,178	2,201	4.51
7					2	20	419	4,975	5,416	11.10
8				4	18	250	1,542	5,526	7,340	15.05
9				8	148	950	1,979	4,144	7,229	14.72
10				38	535	1,565	2,186	3,676	8,000	16.61
11			5	92	1,066	1,547	1,478	1,772	5,960	12.22
12		4	17	193	1,286	1,621	1,294	1,553	5,968	12.22
13		5	25	202	1,082	998	484	631	3,427	7.02
14	1	3	35	171	625	468	189	255	1,747	3.55
15		4	28	81	243	155	54	89	654	1.34
16		2	7	44	50	51	14	32	200	.42
17	1	2	3	10	16	7	3	4	46	.10
18				9	3	3	1	3	19	.03
19						2			2	
20		1				2			3	
21										
Total	2	21	120	852	5,074	7,639	9,669	25,379	48,756	100.00
Average	15.5	14.5	13.8	12.9	12.1	11.0	10.0	8.7	9.8	
Per cent in each grade		0.04	0.24	1.75	10.41	15.68	19.82	52.06	100	
BOYS AND GIRLS.										
5							4	1,237	1,241	1.93
6						1	77	5,056	5,134	4.11
7					2	40	819	11,852	12,713	10.11
8				4	29	547	3,204	12,982	16,766	14.67
9				10	301	1,883	4,365	9,616	16,175	14.10
10			2	61	1,121	3,673	5,041	8,654	18,552	14.14
11			12	317	2,152	3,713	3,441	3,993	13,628	11.92
12		4	33	442	3,015	3,953	2,999	3,724	14,170	12.31
13	1	6	64	505	2,642	2,482	1,363	1,499	8,562	7.54
14	2	7	77	447	1,767	1,345	573	698	4,916	4.38
15	2	10	52	294	859	497	231	255	2,200	1.91
16	2	5	22	139	243	152	95	67	725	.63
17	1	6	11	41	92	33	19	17	220	.20
18		2	2	17	18	7	7	10	63	.05
19			2		4	2		1	9	
20		1				2			3	
21										
Total	8	41	277	2,279	12,245	18,330	22,238	59,661	115,077	100.00
Average	15	14.9	13.8	13.5	12.3	11.1	10.1	8.7	9.8	
Per cent in each grade		0.03	0.24	1.11	10.64	15.74	19.32	52.92	100	

TABLE VI.—*Private schools.*

Number of schools.....	46
Official course of study followed in.....	21
Number of teachers.....	187

DISTRIBUTION BY GRADES.

Kindergarten.....	49	Grade 8.....	236
Grade 1.....	2,091	Grade 9.....	332
Grade 2.....	718	Grade 10.....	196
Grade 3.....	575	Grade 11.....	132
Grade 4.....	431	Grade 12.....	46
Grade 5.....	430		
Grade 6.....	300	Total enrollment.....	5,823
Grade 7.....	287	Average daily attendance.....	5,078

TABLE VII.—*Report on number of textbooks on hand.*

COMMON SCHOOL.

On hand June 30, 1919.....	1,028,002
Purchased during year.....	83,822
Total.....	1,111,824
Condemned and paid during the year.....	83,390
On hand June 30, 1920.....	1,028,434

HIGH SCHOOL.

On hand June 30, 1919.....	70,844
Purchased during the year.....	22,594
Total.....	93,438
Condemned and sold during the year.....	21,208
On hand June 30, 1920.....	72,230

BOOKS ON HAND, JUNE 30, 1920.

Common school.....	1,028,434
High school.....	72,230
Total.....	1,100,664

TABLE VIII.—*Financial tables—Insular appropriations.*

EXPENDITURES FOR TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Textbooks and supplies.....	\$74,969.76
Common-school equipment.....	19,706.78
Contingent expenses:	
Common schools.....	7,907.50
High schools.....	7,061.01
Total.....	109,645.05

SALARIES OF COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1919-20.

[Amounts paid by school months.]

Month.	Number of teachers.	Amount paid.
1919.		
September.....	2,931	\$184,371.80
October.....	3,151	189,773.89
November.....	3,071	191,953.85
December.....	3,054	193,198.77
1920.		
January.....	3,135	190,591.08
February.....	3,130	192,937.57
March.....	3,165	174,600.35
April.....	3,133	192,571.52
May.....	3,131	191,881.95
June.....	3,124	191,375.08

Average number of teachers, 3,009, at an average salary of \$61.09.

Average number of night-school teachers, 77, for four months, at an average salary of \$15.07.

Repayments as provided by law are shown in the following table:

TABLE VIII.—*Financial tables—Insular appropriations—Continued.*

REPAYMENTS, COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Fiscal year.	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days repaid.	Amount.
1913-14.....	2,431	7,101	4,750	\$13,161.57
1914-15.....	2,330	8,471	6,239	14,696.39
1915-16.....	2,323	7,150	6,107	14,611.79
1916-17.....	2,513	12,581	9,123	19,993.58
1917-18.....	2,484	13,932	8,516	26,340.21
1918-19.....	2,755	19,499	14,698	33,675.38
1919-20.....	3,099	22,421	19,382	57,684.33

The total amount paid from salaries, common schools, for 1919-20 is as follows:

Supervisors of schools (12 months).....	\$55,134.81
All teachers (10 months).....	1,893,255.86
Teachers' pension fund.....	19,445.39
Total.....	1,967,836.06

SALARIES, HIGH SCHOOLS, 1919-20.

From the total of \$130,000 made available by appropriation, the following payments were made:

11 principals for 10 months (2 at \$2,200, 1 at \$1,600, 3 at \$1,400, 4 at \$1,300, and 1 at \$1,200).....	\$15,424.17
High-school teachers for 10 months (2 at \$1,550, 3 at \$1,500, 1 at \$1,400, 36 at \$1,200, 1 at \$1,150, 13 at \$1,000, 11 at \$900).....	104,534.99
Average number of high-school teachers, 96, at an average salary of \$109.93.....	
4 janitors for 12 months (1 at \$480, 2 at \$420, 1 at \$360).....	1,620.00
Teachers' pension fund.....	1,211.93
Total.....	122,791.09
Balance.....	7,208.91
Total appropriation.....	130,000.00

TEACHERS' PENSION FUND, 1919-20.

Paid into fund from the following appropriations:

Salaries, common schools.....	\$19,445.39
Salaries, high schools.....	1,211.93
Salaries, office of the commissioner.....	68.87
Salaries, Government, island of Culebra.....	14.40
Total.....	20,740.59

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1919-1921	Increase.
Salaries and contingent expenses, office of the commissioner.....	\$58,480	\$54,760	\$62,025.00	\$70,202.50	\$8,177.50
Salaries and contingent expenses, common schools.....	1,234,540	1,489,600	2,068,628.25	2,622,938.25	554,310.00
Textbooks and school supplies.....	75,000	75,000	80,000.00	80,000.00	.....
Salaries and contingent expenses, high schools.....	83,000	105,000	145,000.00	176,076.50	31,076.50
Scholarships.....	500	500	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Summer schools and institutes.....	2,000	2,000	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Girls' Charity School, salaries, subsistence, and contingent.....	1 37,459	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Charity School, salaries, subsistence, and contingent.....	1 60,045	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,551,024	1,726,860	2,367,653.25	2,961,217.25	593,564.00

¹ Charity school appropriations were transferred to the department of sanitation, Feb. 8, 1918.

TABLE IX.—*Municipal school finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1919-20.*

Municipality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1919.	Receipts by school board treasurers and municipal commissioners of finance.					
		School fund.	School tax.	Miscellaneous.			
				Loan.	Interest on deposits.	Reimbursements.	Gifts.
San Juan.....	\$73,476.77	\$57,065.24	\$46,647.55		\$1,324.84		
Rio Piedras.....	14,355.44	12,775.24	5,708.92		145.33		\$300.00
Trujillo Alto.....	1,875.24	2,708.29	1,098.06		19.38		75.00
Carolina.....	3,209.01	7,886.14	1,763.08		34.33		25.00
Rio Grande.....	3,831.62	5,817.42	2,590.96		31.39		
Loiza.....	3,009.25	8,353.81	3,711.79		39.13		
Fajardo.....	6,225.65	9,627.78	5,092.43		71.98		
Ceiba.....	1,190.60	2,764.97	1,236.13		16.34		
Luquillo.....	1,034.37	3,347.24	983.29		6.16		
Naguabo.....	1,507.20	4,275.59	3,114.13		15.42		
Vieques.....	4,005.63	6,530.57	2,902.43		19.27	\$376.25	
Humacao.....	994.15	7,130.46	5,044.38		9.80		125.00
Les Piedras.....	2,103.52	2,230.78	992.24		20.41		
Yabucoa.....	1,143.68	9,186.87	4,148.22		53.04		301.00
Maunabo.....	598.78	2,486.82	1,105.18		8.49		
Arroyo.....	2,328.02	5,887.21	1,156.48		19.57		
Patillas.....	2,155.26	3,744.05	1,663.97		30.00		150.00
Juncos.....	1,915.09	5,327.35	2,367.68		19.27		
Gurabo.....	270.26	2,976.64	1,088.67		3.96		
Caguas.....	1,337.99	14,242.02	2,685.99		100.86		
San Lorenzo.....	585.13	2,838.79	1,043.41		7.55		
Guayama.....	5,436.57	14,645.18	6,516.86		91.17		848.00
Salinas.....	8,241.39	11,935.18	5,304.47		61.18		350.00
Santa Isabel.....	6,101.07	5,748.88	2,561.79		80.35		500.00
Cayey.....	2,505.61	3,319.45	3,476.93		230.07		
Cidra.....	1,016.36	2,393.88	1,071.94		10.90		160.00
Comerio.....	1,959.38	4,812.83	1,959.93		23.59		
Aguas Buenas.....	676.31	1,893.86	841.69		7.11		
Naranjito.....	581.79	1,115.14	564.19		6.91		
Aibonito.....	1,223.34	3,082.74	1,126.01		14.93		25.00
Barranquitas.....	966.17	1,559.32	692.99		12.07		60.00
Barros.....	398.52	2,405.47	1,069.05		6.00		
Coamo.....	1,550.95	4,415.84	1,966.08		86.88		300.00
Juana Diaz.....	12,732.18	11,462.69	5,096.13		159.13		300.00
Villalba.....	2,192.65	1,971.23	876.08		26.99		
Ponce.....	10,359.92	27,023.21	25,586.91		332.85		2,000.00
Guayanilla.....	2,895.93	4,974.46	2,207.48		34.38		100.00
Penuelas.....	1,082.18	3,316.76	1,474.05		61.86		100.00
Yauco.....	1,047.93	8,623.23	3,832.60		14.28		350.00
Guánica.....	33,153.31	20,266.59	10,490.99		320.30		126.04
San German.....	2,125.19	7,635.94	3,395.25		19.77		150.00
Sabana Grande.....	699.90	2,044.66	934.44		8.03		
Cabo Rojo.....	1,210.89	7,005.84	3,113.71		20.35		
Lajas.....	4,272.98	5,118.00	2,274.86		41.79		
Mayaguez.....	2,980.70	13,344.54	10,159.41		180.53		
Hormigueros.....	6,223.57	2,674.26	1,188.50		73.08		
Maricao.....	610.90	3,645.77	1,622.99		11.73		
Las Marias.....	4,210.71	3,727.29	1,791.40		84.79		200.00
Anasco.....	254.95	5,365.92	2,404.90		10.61		100.00
Rincon.....	581.86	2,808.06	821.37		55.03		73.63
Aguada.....	2,804.76	5,249.47	2,556.92		23.09		200.00
Lares.....	3,478.55	6,107.36	2,715.73		105.95		262.51
San Sebastian.....	5,177.32	4,818.65	2,158.33		54.71		40.00
Aguadilla.....	503.14	4,627.28	1,955.91		1,497.85		150.00
Moca.....	1,584.92	2,359.57	1,092.18		16.23		50.00
Isabela.....	679.14	2,982.45	1,534.53	\$1,200.00	10.02		
Quebradillas.....	529.02	2,272.93	1,010.22		18.40		60.00
Utudao.....	3,371.05	5,274.00	3,387.24		112.20		200.00
Adjuntas.....	3,841.10	4,789.43	2,152.51		46.10		75.00
Jayuya.....	1,135.22	3,246.45	1,450.95		15.35		
Camuy.....	967.19	3,248.34	2,048.56		9.71		
Hatillo.....	3,295.69	4,067.99	1,813.66		33.27		155.00
Arecibo.....	9,557.41	18,200.41	10,574.55		107.10		300.00
Manati.....	1,721.05	9,116.63	4,041.95		23.10		120.00
Barceloneta.....	4,093.10	6,884.85	3,075.91		40.27		300.00
Ciales.....	1,523.90	4,809.07	1,982.27		19.01		
Vega Baja.....	3,046.95	4,188.35	2,880.40		34.83		
Vega Alta.....	2,578.87	5,370.36	1,930.58		26.28		
Coroal.....	584.08	1,146.89	388.04		6.73		359.67
Morovis.....	295.29	2,295.51	1,020.22		3.77		
Toa Baja.....	1,900.57	5,955.95	2,647.09		22.85		125.00
Toa Alta.....	1,953.72	2,416.15	1,086.43		20.40		
Dorado.....	6,892.86	4,176.18	1,856.06		34.24	75.00	
Bavamon.....	4,664.62	12,886.97	5,683.81		60.36		400.00
Guainabo.....	644.09	2,599.34	1,179.67		6.72		150.00
Total.....	311,268.58	494,660.14	262,791.71	1,200.00	6,431.66	451.25	9,665.85

TABLE IX.—Municipal school finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1919-20—Contd.

Municipality.	Total receipts, including balance.	Retained by insular treasurer for repayment of loans.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those retained by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1920.
San Juan.....	\$178,514.40	\$40,800.00	\$219,314.40	\$117,432.58	\$101,881.82
Rio Piedras.....	33,284.93		33,284.93	14,500.72	18,784.21
Trujillo Alto.....	5,775.97	238.07	6,014.04	3,474.50	2,539.54
Carolina.....	12,917.56		12,917.56	8,666.06	4,251.50
Rio Grande.....	12,271.39		12,271.39	5,446.25	6,825.14
Loiza.....	15,113.98		15,113.98	8,858.41	6,255.57
Fajardo.....	21,017.84	1,297.50	22,315.34	16,617.47	5,697.87
Ceiba.....	5,208.04		5,208.04	1,661.21	3,546.83
Luquillo.....	5,371.06	568.05	5,939.11	2,824.07	3,115.04
Naguabo.....	8,912.34	2,040.00	10,952.34	6,703.90	4,248.44
Vieques.....	13,834.15		13,834.15	12,072.00	1,762.15
Humacao.....	13,303.79	4,215.00	17,518.79	13,084.82	4,433.97
Las Piedras.....	5,346.95		5,346.95	3,571.33	1,775.62
Yabucoa.....	14,832.81		14,832.81	9,832.87	4,999.94
Maunabo.....	4,199.27		4,199.27	3,166.96	1,032.31
Arroyo.....	9,391.28		9,391.28	5,534.88	3,856.40
Patillas.....	7,743.28		7,743.28	5,727.71	2,015.57
Juncos.....	9,629.39		9,629.39	5,850.13	3,779.26
Gurabo.....	4,339.53	1,457.37	5,796.90	4,303.59	1,493.31
Caguas.....	18,366.86		18,366.86	17,109.76	1,257.10
San Lorenzo.....	4,474.88	497.14	4,972.02	3,717.00	1,255.02
Guayama.....	27,537.78		27,537.78	15,270.69	12,267.09
Salinas.....	25,892.22		25,892.22	11,991.43	13,900.79
Santa Isabel.....	14,992.09		14,992.09	10,936.64	4,055.45
Caye.....	9,532.06	4,501.63	14,033.69	12,420.13	1,613.56
Cidra.....	4,653.08		4,653.08	3,025.42	1,627.66
Comerio.....	8,755.73	546.49	9,302.22	7,445.68	1,856.54
Aguas Buenas.....	3,418.97		3,418.97	2,578.32	840.65
Naranjito.....	2,268.03	155.17	2,423.20	1,288.24	1,134.96
Albionito.....	5,472.02	674.93	6,146.95	4,410.19	1,736.76
Barranquitas.....	3,290.55		3,290.55	2,559.16	1,731.39
Barros.....	3,879.04		3,879.04	3,555.39	323.65
Coamo.....	8,319.75		8,319.75	6,574.76	1,744.99
Juana Diaz.....	29,750.13		29,750.13	15,416.47	14,333.66
Villalba.....	5,066.95		5,066.95	1,663.30	3,403.65
Ponce.....	65,302.89	17,150.00	82,452.89	60,938.42	21,514.47
Guayanilla.....	10,212.25		10,212.25	5,575.06	4,637.19
Penuelas.....	6,034.85		6,034.85	5,389.77	645.08
Yauco.....	13,868.04		13,868.04	10,922.55	2,945.49
Guanica.....	64,357.23	4,620.00	68,977.23	40,905.85	28,071.38
San German.....	13,326.09		13,326.09	10,291.44	3,034.65
Sabana Grande.....	3,887.03		3,887.03	2,634.21	1,052.82
Cabo Rojo.....	11,350.79		11,350.79	2,196.53	4,154.26
Lajas.....	11,707.63		11,707.63	6,384.95	5,322.68
Mayaguez.....	26,665.18	7,962.50	34,627.68	27,109.06	7,518.62
Hormigueros.....	10,159.41		10,159.41	9,024.06	1,135.35
Maricao.....	5,891.39		5,891.39	4,777.98	1,113.41
Las Marias.....	10,014.19		10,014.19	8,157.20	1,856.99
Anasco.....	8,135.48		8,135.48	5,152.69	2,982.79
Rincon.....	4,339.95	464.65	4,804.60	3,472.06	1,332.54
Aguada.....	10,834.24	344.79	11,179.03	5,212.23	5,966.80
Lares.....	12,670.10		12,670.10	9,741.63	2,928.47
San Sebastian.....	12,249.01		12,249.01	6,737.28	5,511.73
Aguadilla.....	8,734.18	1,634.21	10,368.39	8,893.38	1,475.01
Moca.....	5,102.90		5,102.90	2,722.02	2,380.88
Isabela.....	6,406.14	441.77	6,847.91	4,133.56	2,714.35
Quebradillas.....	3,890.57		3,890.57	2,595.42	1,295.15
Utado.....	12,344.49	2,310.00	14,654.49	12,993.13	1,661.36
Adjuntas.....	10,904.14		10,904.14	5,834.05	5,070.09
Jayuya.....	5,847.97		5,847.97	3,830.34	2,017.63
Camuy.....	6,273.80	1,360.00	7,633.80	4,910.97	2,722.83
Hatillo.....	9,365.61		9,365.61	3,937.73	5,427.88
Arecibo.....	38,739.47	3,675.00	42,414.47	30,936.03	11,478.44
Manati.....	15,022.73		15,022.73	9,403.98	5,618.75
Barceloneta.....	14,394.13		14,394.13	6,143.02	8,251.11
Ciales.....	8,364.25	466.64	8,830.89	6,895.06	1,935.83
Vega Baja.....	10,150.53		10,150.53	7,742.05	2,408.48
Vega Alta.....	9,906.09	469.76	10,375.85	5,956.44	4,419.41
Corozal.....	2,485.41	406.07	2,891.48	2,798.16	93.32
Morovis.....	3,614.85		3,614.85	2,744.64	870.21
Toa Baja.....	10,651.46		10,651.46	9,886.86	764.60
Toa Alta.....	5,476.70		5,476.70	3,453.08	2,023.62
Dorado.....	13,034.34		13,034.34	4,530.58	8,503.76
Bayamon.....	23,695.76		23,695.76	18,151.05	5,544.71
Guainabo.....	4,579.82		4,579.82	4,324.92	254.90
Total.....	1,086,469.19	98,296.74	1,184,765.93	761,331.48	423,434.45

TABLE X.—*Municipal school finances—Expenditures classified, 1919-20.*

Municipality.	Current expenses.						
	General control.				Instruction.		
	School board and municipal commissioner of education offices.		Supervision.		Salaries of teachers.	Traveling expenses of special teachers.	Supplies for home economies, manual training, etc.
	Salaries of employees.	Contingent expenses.	Additional salary of supervisor.	Contingent expenses.			
San Juan.....	\$4,553.36	\$372.54	\$220.00	\$129.15	\$8,828.00		\$5,197.32
Rio Piedras.....	549.96	53.39	200.00	391.25	1,294.50	\$150.00	735.62
Trujillo Alto.....	151.74	79.06	90.00	240.00	108.00		135.01
Carolina.....	550.95	197.54	180.00	316.40		135.00	637.61
Rio Grande.....	337.84	33.24	100.00	295.99		14.00	371.70
Loiza.....	540.14	216.67	150.00	112.95	240.75		675.19
Fajardo.....	365.68	98.62	345.00	304.85		180.00	808.95
Ceiba.....	152.43	53.37		100.00		10.00	131.03
Luquillo.....	87.38	11.50		90.00			171.91
Naguabo.....	341.98	110.24		257.20		100.00	161.36
Vieques.....	638.17	210.44	240.00	178.68	1,532.16		1,153.12
Humacao.....	521.92	152.23	200.00	329.34		58.00	719.85
Las Piedras.....	101.26	85.96	200.00	286.05	146.00	150.00	262.24
Yabucoa.....	661.59	197.88	240.00	328.21		105.00	818.96
Maunabo.....	88.31	136.01	220.00	91.97			841.23
Arrovo.....	237.74	240.79	200.00	401.31	201.25	100.00	431.49
Patillas.....	367.04	167.44	200.00	200.38	200.00	100.00	454.34
Juncos.....	482.42	124.33	300.00	282.56		78.33	465.21
Gurabo.....	48.58	60.60	240.00	180.00			263.78
Caguas.....	474.57	285.73	556.00	521.65	240.00	119.97	1,076.74
San Lorenzo.....	81.59	51.97		222.65		48.75	125.22
Guayama.....	814.66	596.10	385.00	440.52	504.00	56.47	1,571.39
Salinas.....	640.60	63.68	240.00	471.61	2,160.00	96.00	249.30
Santa Isabel.....	263.38	156.75	165.00	100.52	1,497.60	150.00	272.30
Cayey.....	562.40	217.84		349.78		100.00	548.70
Cidra.....	204.27	91.23		114.85			66.90
Comerio.....	468.83	166.22	180.00	326.85	360.00	92.50	555.37
Aguas Buenas.....	196.03	86.80		140.00	75.00	50.00	46.65
Naranjito.....	63.58	59.04		130.00		45.00	24.25
Aibonito.....	136.93	99.82	180.00	208.90	68.00	89.00	163.96
Barranquitas.....	180.44	53.94		223.00		40.00	99.20
Barros.....	66.72	207.05	120.00	230.65	149.50	18.00	238.49
Coamo.....	347.51	175.50	33.32	237.57			599.42
Juana Diaz.....	761.24	204.68	250.00	220.00		30.00	585.66
Villalba.....	31.93	13.00		649.78		15.00	56.45
Ponce.....	1,366.55	415.13	840.00	378.15	160.00	200.00	2,293.74
Guayanilla.....	306.45	85.91	200.00	205.00	360.00	90.00	711.82
Penuelas.....	276.72	92.97		406.66		80.00	352.33
Yauco.....	502.72	236.51	240.00	258.86		125.00	855.45
Guanica.....	540.46	217.50		558.18		237.50	700.89
San German.....	412.65	259.42	242.00	252.00		135.00	983.19
Sabana Grande.....	80.21	60.39		249.55		100.00	56.87
Cabo Rojo.....	576.08	124.97	180.00	249.55		90.00	422.47
Lajas.....	324.48	178.63	75.00	255.50		80.00	569.08
Mayaguez.....	1,783.25	257.26	460.00	371.00		105.00	841.18
Hormigueros.....	393.01	150.56		220.00		110.00	126.94
Maricao.....	188.60	205.55		282.95			503.20
Las Marías.....	448.41	75.92	100.00	302.55		48.00	341.61
Anasco.....	377.22	8.50	240.00	267.95		100.00	487.85
Rincon.....	166.89	65.56		130.90	100.00	50.00	37.49
Aguada.....	350.34	155.08		130.00	48.50	60.00	104.69
Lares.....	396.81	117.53	276.00	364.77	240.00	105.00	653.32
San Sebastian.....	375.96	53.88	240.00	283.83		250.00	739.92
Aguadilla.....	651.10	32.40	130.00	250.00		80.00	427.45
Moca.....	191.92	72.22	120.00	214.75		48.00	73.99
Isabela.....	349.94	101.33		339.34			306.16
Quebradillas.....	62.29	84.30		221.25		35.00	287.43
Utuado.....	460.84	267.99	240.00	366.26	110.00	72.00	480.86
Adjuntas.....	490.77	154.11	180.00	210.74	100.00	50.00	477.43
Jayuya.....	303.64	180.98	120.00	153.12		50.00	239.28
Camuy.....	369.44	60.59	360.00	125.33	180.00		219.55
Hatillo.....	373.42	62.45		287.20	162.00	150.00	191.91
Arecibo.....	1,014.04	474.33	800.00	293.85	497.75	147.50	2,547.76
Manati.....	58.68	271.35	165.00	317.97		100.00	1,110.44
Barceloneta.....	446.45	190.39	180.00	292.06		84.59	385.54
Ciales.....	425.34	249.01	216.00	332.07		190.00	679.34
Vega Baja.....	112.59	167.85	180.00	227.61		100.00	667.37
Vega Alta.....	280.20	144.73	120.00	163.00		100.00	430.55
Corozal.....	153.82	22.80		182.39		38.00	197.03
Morovis.....	215.20	102.55		240.34	111.60	56.00	192.91
Toa Baja.....	480.69	496.95	246.30	452.53	90.00	90.00	594.30
Toa Alta.....	338.22	102.52	30.00	149.75		70.00	388.72
Dorado.....	156.20	250.81		169.00		123.50	290.14
Bayamon.....	605.39	312.15	250.00	419.30	160.00	66.00	1,271.11
Guainabo.....	326.49	208.92	60.00	257.94	120.00	56.00	357.21
Total.....	33,322.65	11,921.10	11,924.62	20,009.81	20,044.61	5,803.11	43,314.44

TABLE X.—*Municipal school finances—Expenditures classified, 1919-20—Continued.*

Municipality.	Current expenses.						
	Operation of school plant.				Maintenance of school plant.		
	Rent of school buildings.	Wages of janitors.	Janitor's supplies.	Miscellaneous water, light, phone service, etc.	Repair of buildings and care of grounds.	Repair and replacement of equipment.	Miscellaneous, insurance, etc.
San Juan.....	5,520.00	\$12,359.66	\$700.50	\$1,919.30	\$10,498.02	\$530.27	\$1,157.01
Rio Piedras.....	2,034.00	984.50	.....	716.16	410.77	77.30	.....
Trujillo Alto.....	779.00	165.00	5.50	.....	98.50	39.00	.....
Carolina.....	2,030.00	440.66	23.88	93.37	1,100.53	90.60	.....
Rio Grande.....	1,748.00	360.00	16.15	27.75	483.20	40.30	.....
Loiza.....	2,721.00	515.00	11.66	88.48	103.88	74.05	1.75
Fajardo.....	2,442.00	1,741.00	142.40	387.97	595.71	266.55	.90
Ceiba.....	960.00	120.00	10.00	14.40	16.00	5.00	.....
Luquillo.....	672.00	60.00	1.20	25.00	3.00	10.00	.....
Naguabo.....	1,462.00	494.00	39.00	37.37	167.60	31.20	.....
Vieques.....	900.00	813.33	30.00	213.74	1,579.32	24.00	.....
Humacao.....	2,772.88	1,520.00	31.74	149.64	808.14	121.61	2.80
Las Piedras.....	1,170.00	180.00	.....	48.60	43.11	6.00	.....
Yabucoa.....	3,766.59	510.00	16.55	78.30	98.84	15.75	.....
Maunabo.....	744.00	376.50	18.00	12.14	434.35	39.29	.....
Arroyo.....	928.00	434.00	65.00	56.40	283.80	11.00	136.11
Patillas.....	2,057.00	420.00	61.00	47.15	57.95	297.77	4.50
Juncos.....	2,316.00	600.00	.....	30.05	876.48	.....	.....
Gurabo.....	1,386.00	360.00	.....	27.05	100.80	.....	.....
Caguas.....	7,968.00	1,578.93	33.00	184.90	597.13	150.41	175.63
San Lorenzo.....	1,476.00	216.00	30.24	71.15	649.74	12.16	.....
Guayama.....	3,527.00	1,266.38	235.62	323.54	441.49	135.11	64.81
Salinas.....	1,012.00	1,012.00	6.75	65.00	887.87	96.15	.....
Santa Isabel.....	96.00	1,122.00	10.84	101.12	2,118.45	28.70	.....
Caye.....	1,917.00	1,009.00	42.84	5.25	559.65	302.00	.....
Cidra.....	1,252.00	280.00	5.20	51.63	21.00	1.00	.....
Comerio.....	1,757.84	344.00	13.99	77.54	703.16	31.00	.....
Aguas Buenas.....	582.00	204.00	12.75	45.35	344.39	13.50	.....
Naranjito.....	498.00	100.00	1.32	6.10	12.67	.....	.....
Albionito.....	1,799.00	360.00	85.30	20.25	8.25	18.00	.....
Barranquitas.....	808.00	165.00	1.50	21.66	360.46	.....	.....
Barros.....	1,492.00	175.00	30.06	24.60	65.80	27.00	.....
Coamo.....	2,845.00	660.00	40.71	44.05	142.38	25.00	39.38
Juana Diaz.....	1,339.00	634.26	48.46	98.30	885.39	19.64	.....
Villalba.....	1,122.00	12.39	.42	3.50	.....	1.68	.....
Ponce.....	6,441.00	5,730.00	222.98	1,305.63	18,299.29	959.89	157.26
Guayanilla.....	1,436.60	334.00	45.33	46.15	613.55	1.50	2.00
Penuelas.....	1,806.00	254.00	4.20	37.51	404.29	48.71	6.07
Yauco.....	1,590.00	966.00	166.13	231.41	775.62	241.17	.....
Guanica.....	1,600.91	508.81	15.58	83.98	393.00	9.06	.....
San German.....	3,724.00	660.00	48.82	254.07	332.70	129.40	.....
Sabana Grande.....	1,450.00	280.00	.....	54.90	.....	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	3,723.00	675.00	19.60	4.12	104.60	36.12	.....
Lajas.....	1,514.00	340.00	4.70	4.50	965.40	.....	1.00
Mayaguez.....	722.00	3,095.65	98.06	553.67	1,522.84	203.86	1,004.05
Hormigueros.....	606.32	144.00	2.00	64.80	116.42	53.58	.....
Maricao.....	1,167.00	337.99	26.36	108.57	145.33	125.65	.....
Las Marias.....	1,136.33	280.00	16.57	75.80	444.15	.....	7.50
Anasco.....	1,618.00	583.00	2.00	36.65	77.75	.....	78.23
Rincon.....	876.00	280.00	7.00	37.77	74.75	13.60	.....
Aguada.....	1,252.00	460.00	28.25	34.00	282.24	38.00	.....
Lares.....	2,876.96	690.00	50.75	115.30	1,428.74	37.20	142.35
San Sebastian.....	2,956.50	460.00	14.35	10.90	334.01	15.81	.....
Aguadilla.....	2,130.00	840.00	.....	49.00	39.01	.....	.....
Moca.....	1,068.00	196.00	6.70	7.20	36.06	21.00	.....
Isabela.....	1,346.50	360.00	.....	66.37	87.26	21.91	2.50
Quebradillas.....	838.00	210.00	.....	40.75	129.30	11.00	.....
Utua.....	3,134.00	572.00	13.25	131.07	1,439.00	244.48	36.19
Adjuntas.....	2,292.00	600.00	9.45	56.80	736.57	6.00	.....
ayuya.....	1,890.00	120.00	43.92	41.61	16.70	61.75	.....
Camuy.....	302.00	290.00	.....	19.25	189.75	4.79	.....
Hatillo.....	486.00	288.00	20.75	11.10	739.01	6.50	.....
Arecibo.....	4,204.18	2,861.00	266.15	601.88	3,326.63	613.79	.....
Manati.....	3,240.00	1,095.00	321.31	166.11	868.50	40.23	.....
Barceloneta.....	1,983.50	576.00	61.34	88.07	292.01	30.84	.....
Ciales.....	1,937.00	399.00	82.02	19.44	149.23	118.66	5.00
Vega Baja.....	1,815.83	670.64	125.53	52.50	319.01	36.00	.....
Vega Alta.....	733.00	350.00	45.00	129.03	817.94	35.28	.....
Corozal.....	578.00	280.00	.....	7.25	177.69	.....	.....
Morovis.....	808.00	150.00	1.20	25.84	155.93	15.39	21.00
Toa Baja.....	2,446.25	640.00	310.75	166.02	653.53	208.65	4.52
Toa Alta.....	662.00	180.00	.....	22.70	72.55	34.50	.....
Dorado.....	1,575.30	346.00	70.25	107.16	.....	65.05	22.50
Bayamon.....	5,702.00	2,188.00	161.98	348.20	1,429.25	59.35	94.58
Guainabo.....	1,535.50	220.00	7.00	71.55	300.25	20.20	1.00
Total.....	143,102.99	61,152.70	4,090.86	10,405.44	63,827.69	6,109.86	3,168.64

TABLE X.—*Municipal school finances—Expenditures classified, 1919-20—Continued.*

Municipality.	Current expenses.							
	Auxiliary agencies.							
	Library.		Athletics and playgrounds.		School lunch rooms.	School bands.		Scholarships.
Salaries.	Books, magazines, etc.	Salary of instructor.	Supplies.	Salary of instructor.		Supplies.		
San Juan.....		\$2.78	\$150.00		\$41.30	\$400.00		
Río Piedras.....		27.50				359.45		\$480.00
Trujillo Alto.....								
Carolina.....		56.40		\$44.83				
Río Grande.....								50.00
Lolita.....				165.50				
Fajardo.....	\$230.00			4.00	522.09	285.00	\$16.00	270.00
Ceiba.....								
Luquillo.....				15.00				
Naguabo.....		2.50						
Vieques.....			3.82	67.69	30.23	30.00		90.00
Humacao.....		4.60		18.20	110.12			
Las Piedras.....		4.00						
Yabucoa.....					579.85	338.66	31.23	270.00
Maunabo.....								
Arroyo.....		129.71		30.00				
Patillas.....		3.20		12.12	132.38			
Juncos.....								
Gurabo.....								
Caguas.....		100.00						
San Lorenzo.....								
Guayama.....	290.00	62.25		86.27				
Salinas.....					255.05	400.00		
Santa Isabel.....		15.70			575.45	340.00	12.00	300.00
Cayey.....								
Cidra.....		58.75			277.58			
Comerio.....		19.25				300.00	26.30	
Aguas Buenas.....		35.00						
Naranjito.....								
Aibonito.....		3.00						
Barranquitas.....								
Barros.....								
Coamo.....		50.91			180.13			
Juana Díaz.....					30.00	373.33	8.77	300.00
Villalba.....								
Ponce.....	100.00	142.80		53.50		320.00		
Guayanilla.....						148.00	15.15	100.00
Peñuelas.....								
Yauco.....	150.00		100.00	56.49	351.89	400.00	24.20	
Guanica.....				42.34				150.00
San German.....	150.00	53.06		9.00	246.77			
Sabana Grande.....								
Cabo Rojo.....				50.00		380.00	3.90	
Lajas.....		13.00		46.00				240.00
Mayaguez.....	225.00	5.50	30.00	24.60		200.00	13.10	180.00
Hormigueros.....								
Maricao.....	160.00					162.00		414.00
Las Marias.....								100.00
Añasco.....								
Rincon.....		10.33		53.83	175.77	200.00	19.79	
Aguada.....		5.50			351.11			500.00
Lares.....				11.51	370.41			
San Sebastian.....								
Aguadilla.....		3.75		14.93				
Moca.....								
Isabela.....				32.76				
Quebradillas.....		10.30		28.86	237.30			
Utua.....		81.19		3.00	666.30			
Adjuntas.....								
Jayuya.....		65.90						
Camuy.....		52.50						
Hatillo.....								300.00
Arecibo.....		95.00		6.48	5.00		8.00	200.00
Manatí.....		13.29						
Barceloneta.....					282.46			
Ciales.....		16.50	1.86	12.50		150.00	23.48	
Vega Baja.....		2.10		48.81		300.00	59.70	4.50
Vega Alta.....						250.00	17.45	
Corozal.....		14.75			59.17			
Morovis.....								
Toa Baja.....		262.15			33.10			
Toa Alta.....		12.45				31.76		
Dorado.....		24.20					25.00	
Bayamón.....		2.50		26.00	698.15			
Guainabo.....					236.01			
Total.....	1,305.00	1,442.32	285.68	964.22	6 830.71	5,368.20	304 07	3,948.50

TABLE X.—Municipal school finances—Expenditures classified, 1919-20—Continued.

Municipality.	Current expenses, pension fund.	Capital outlay.			
		New sites.	New buildings.	Alterations in old buildings.	Additional equipment (not replacement).
San Juan.....	\$2,232.63		\$10,036.32	\$162.50	\$11,631.92
Rio Piedras.....	154.52		3,315.41		2,566.39
Trujillo Alto.....	34.13		800.00		511.49
Carolina.....	71.52		1,909.94		786.83
Rio Grande.....	57.51			26.90	1,483.67
Loiza.....	87.68		2,431.01	65.10	657.70
Fajardo.....	107.78			3,332.60	2,872.87
Ceiba.....	25.28		13.20		50.50
Luquillo.....	30.45		913.13		165.45
Naguabo.....	65.47		1,083.04		410.94
Vieques.....	148.55		150.59	2,645.14	1,293.02
Humacao.....	126.26		133.72	171.76	917.01
Las Piedras.....	28.60		25.46		834.05
Yabucoa.....	84.44				1,691.02
Maunabo.....	27.11			42.50	95.55
Arroyo.....	44.57		27.00	23.36	1,553.35
Patillas.....	48.83		31.00	49.60	836.01
Juncos.....	61.87			10.98	221.90
Gurabo.....	41.96				137.45
Caguas.....	158.00				2,889.10
San Lorenzo.....	33.13			156.20	45.06
Guayama.....	139.48		418.01		3,912.59
Salinas.....	137.68		2,106.01		2,091.73
Santa Isabel.....	91.14		615.15	3.69	2,900.85
Cayey.....	91.82		400.00		1,812.22
Cidra.....	28.48				572.53
Comerio.....	64.97		23.00	142.67	1,245.70
Agua Buenas.....	18.10		90.00		638.15
Naranjito.....	13.24				179.87
Aibonito.....	37.36				457.49
Barranquitas.....	17.96				188.00
Barros.....	28.25				682.27
Coamo.....	55.85			28.75	1,069.31
Juana Diaz.....	92.78		5,297.83	1,043.75	3,041.81
Villalba.....	20.87				166.06
Ponce.....	1,084.66				3,206.21
Guayanilla.....	58.96		625.00		216.49
Peñuelas.....	38.39				1,433.58
Yauco.....	90.86		1,264.02	98.08	2,050.34
Guanica.....	126.04		31,038.49		362.43
San German.....	83.95		108.60		1,900.63
Sabana Grande.....	23.87		4.40		271.57
Cabo Rojo.....	73.62				483.50
Lajas.....	60.58		470.00	7.41	1,235.67
Mayaguez.....	525.59	\$4.70	6,484.01	26.55	409.69
Hormigueros.....	30.35		6,642.93	25.71	337.44
Maricao.....	46.81				903.97
Las Marias.....	48.37		3,545.82	23.00	780.11
Añasco.....	61.63		300.00		913.91
Rincon.....	29.37				678.36
Aguada.....	59.75				1,007.98
Lares.....	77.81		169.43	21.59	1,596.15
San Sebastian.....	65.30		137.34	67.56	731.92
Aguadilla.....	69.12		452.49		2,089.92
Moca.....	30.21		44.70		591.27
Isabela.....	40.41		273.75	2.50	361.06
Quebradillas.....	26.35		52.92	32.95	287.42
Utua.....	96.79		37.22	464.40	1,766.39
Adjuntas.....	59.13				411.05
Juyuya.....	34.36				500.08
Camuy.....	55.22		1,094.57		226.98
Hatillo.....	44.48				814.91
Arecibo.....	545.36		1,601.44	491.71	6,659.18
Manati.....	93.15		49.12	26.19	937.64
Barceloneta.....	74.11		572.92	51.00	542.74
Chiles.....	56.64	30.00		46.62	1,288.71
Vega Baja.....	72.05		1,877.46		902.50
Vega Alta.....	51.56		1,304.97	78.75	455.22
Corozal.....	20.08				661.11
Morovis.....	24.55				624.13
Toa Baja.....			63.34	173.08	2,468.80
Toa Alta.....	26.61		604.00		727.30
Dorado.....	40.63	50.00	16.75		1,198.09
Bayamon.....	144.40		2,237.25	3.00	1,972.44
Guainabo.....	31.27				515.55
Total.....	8,731.66	84.70	90,892.76	9,545.60	95,132.80

TABLE X.—Municipal school finances—Expenditures classified, 1919-20—Continued.

Municipality.	Payment of debts.			Total disbursements.
	Sinking fund.	Short-term loans.	Interest.	
San Juan.....	\$30,000.00		\$10,800.00	\$117,432.58
Rio Piedras.....				14,500.72
Trujillo Alto.....		\$225.00	13.07	3,474.50
Carolina.....				8,666.06
Rio Grande.....				5,446.25
Loiza.....				8,858.41
Fajardo.....		1,000.00	297.50	16,617.47
Ceiba.....				1,661.21
Luquillo.....		500.00	68.05	2,824.07
Naguabo.....	1,500.00		540.00	6,703.90
Vieques.....				12,072.00
Humacao.....	3,000.00		1,215.00	13,084.82
Las Piedras.....				3,571.33
Yabucoa.....				9,832.87
Maunabo.....				3,166.96
Arroyo.....				5,534.88
Patillas.....				5,727.71
Juncos.....				5,850.13
Gurabo.....		1,150.00	307.37	4,303.59
Caguas.....		450.00	47.14	17,109.76
San Lorenzo.....				3,717.00
Guayama.....				15,270.69
Salinas.....				11,991.43
Santa Isabel.....				10,936.64
Cayey.....	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,501.63	12,420.13
Cidra.....				3,025.42
Comerio.....		500.00	46.49	7,445.68
Aguas Buenas.....				2,578.32
Naranjito.....		133.33	21.84	1,288.24
Aibonito.....		600.00	74.93	4,410.19
Barranquitas.....				2,159.16
Barros.....				3,555.39
Coamo.....				6,574.76
Juana Diaz.....				15,416.47
Villalba.....				1,663.30
Ponce.....	14,000.00		3,150.00	60,938.42
Guayanilla.....				5,575.06
Penuelas.....				5,389.77
Yauco.....				10,922.55
Guanica.....		3,000.00	1,620.00	40,905.85
San German.....				10,291.44
Sabana Grande.....				2,634.21
Cabo Rojo.....				7,196.53
Lajas.....				6,384.95
Mayaguez.....	6,500.00		1,462.50	20,109.06
Hormigueros.....				9,024.06
Maricao.....				4,777.98
Las Marias.....				8,157.20
Anasco.....				5,152.69
Rincon.....		400.00	64.65	3,472.06
Aguada.....		330.00	14.79	5,212.23
Lares.....				9,741.63
San Sebastian.....				6,737.28
Aguadilla.....		1,400.00	234.21	8,893.38
Moca.....				2,722.02
Isabela.....		400.00	41.77	4,133.56
Quebradillas.....				2,595.42
Utua.....	1,500.00		810.00	12,993.13
Adjuntas.....				5,834.05
Jayuya.....				3,830.34
Camuy.....	1,000.00		360.00	4,910.97
Hatillo.....				3,937.73
Arecibo.....	3,000.00		675.00	30,936.03
Manati.....				9,403.98
Barceloneta.....				6,143.02
Ciales.....		450.00	16.64	6,895.06
Vega Baja.....				7,742.05
Vega Alta.....		450.00	19.76	5,956.44
Corozal.....		400.00	6.07	2,798.16
Morovis.....				2,744.64
Toa Baja.....				9,886.86
Toa Alta.....				3,453.08
Dorado.....				4,530.58
Bayamon.....				18,151.05
Guainabo.....				4,324.92
Total.....	62,500.00	12,388.33	23,408.41	761,331.48

TABLE XI.—Recapitulation of municipal school finances—Receipts and expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, and Credito y Ahorro Ponceno in favor of the school boards, June 30, 1919.....		\$311,268.58
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards and municipal commissioners of finance from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920:		
School fund.....	\$494,660.14	
School tax.....	262,791.71	
Interest on deposits.....	6,431.66	
Reimbursements.....	451.25	
Gifts.....	9,665.85	
Loan funds.....	1,200.00	
		775,200.61
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1919-20 in payment of loans for the construction of schoolhouses:		
Principal.....	74,888.33	
Interest.....	23,408.41	
		98,296.74
		<u>1,184,765.93</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditures:		
A. General control.....	\$77,178.18	
Instruction.....	69,162.16	
Operation of school plant.....	218,751.99	
Maintenance of school plant.....	73,106.19	
Auxiliary agencies.....	20,448.70	
Pension fund.....	8,731.66	
Capital outlay.....	195,655.86	
Total amount retained by the Treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1919-20 in payment of interest of loans for the construction of schoolhouses.....	23,408.41	
Totale xpnditures.....		686,443.15
B. Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1919-20 in payment of principal of loans for the construction of schoolhouses.....		74,888.33
Total disbursements.....		761,331.48
Balance.....		423,434.45
		<u>1,184,765.93</u>

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, and Credito y Ahorro Ponceno to the credit of the municipalities for expenses of public education, June 30, 1920.....	423,434.45
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Fiscal year.	Balance on on hand June 30.	Total income including balance.	Total dis- bursements.	Indebtedness from former years.
1903-4.....	\$8,831.93	.....	.....	\$51,368.65
1904-5.....	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
1905-6.....	43,878.24	304,693.94	260,815.70	9,215.27
1906-7.....	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
1907-8.....	116,438.16	504,481.26	388,043.10	.....
1908-9.....	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	.....
1909-10.....	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	.....
1910-11.....	181,622.07	585,613.64	403,691.57	.....
1911-12.....	269,881.17	700,862.38	430,981.21	.....
1912-13.....	265,920.43	845,264.38	579,343.95	.....
1913-14.....	273,566.18	1,001,731.48	728,165.30	.....
1914-15.....	319,475.18	912,154.72	592,679.54	.....
1915-16.....	260,069.21	812,422.89	552,353.68	.....
1916-17.....	554,742.40	1,211,018.45	656,276.05	.....
1917-18.....	367,028.98	1,205,103.55	838,074.57	.....
1918-19.....	320,236.09	1,075,159.91	754,923.82	.....
1919-20.....	423,434.45	1,184,765.93	761,331.48	.....

TABLE XII.—*Recapitulation of total expenditures.*

General control:		
Office of the department.....		\$49,322.48
General superintendents.....		8,462.28
Instruction:		
Salaries of supervisors of instruction—		
Elementary.....	\$55,134.81	
Special.....	6,000.00	
Vocational.....	2,250.00	
Total.....		63,384.81
Salaries of principals—		
Elementary.....	28,000.00	
Secondary.....	15,424.17	
Total.....		43,424.17
Salaries of teachers—		
Elementary.....	1,772,982.61	
Secondary.....	149,897.49	
Vocational.....	46,910.75	
Total.....		1,969,791.18
Textbooks—		
Elementary.....	30,573.74	
Secondary.....	21,137.27	
Total.....		52,011.01
Supplies and other expenses of instruction.....		42,665.53
Instruction in evening schools.....		4,641.75
Operation of school plant:		
Wages of janitors.....		1,620.00
Fuel, water, light, supplies, and other expenses—		
Elementary.....	7,907.50	
Secondary.....	4,007.86	
Total.....		11,915.36
Auxiliary agencies:		
Libraries.....	1,021.12	
School lunches.....	8,708.18	
Summer institutes.....	1,730.50	
Total.....		11,459.80
Fixed charges, pension fund.....		20,740.59
Capital outlays, new equipment:		
Laboratory.....	2,032.03	
School desks.....	2,213.24	
School board expenditures.....		1,684,193.15
Expended by University of Porto Rico.....		* 182,883.87
Total expenditures for education.....		3,150,761.25

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS.

This division comprises reports of the commissioner of education in his capacity as president of the board of trustees and chancellor of the university and as president of the board of trustees of the teachers' pension fund.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The year 1919-20 has been one of difficulty in carrying on the work under the handicaps brought about by the loss of property by the earthquake and fire of October 11, 1918, including the Degetau Building, the largest structure on the campus. So far, this loss has been made good only in part. The legislature, at the special session ending July, 1919, passed an act appropriating \$35,000 for the reconstruction of the Degetau Building. Plans and specifications had been prepared for a new building, but, unfortunately, additional legislation necessary to make available funds for this purpose failed to pass, thus leaving the law inoperative.

The college has had to continue with the makeshifts for laboratories and recitation rooms that were improvised after the earthquake. Credit is due the faculty and student body in that the standard of work was not allowed to suffer and a successful year has been achieved in spite of these drawbacks. The legislature at its 1919 session also appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for equipment for laboratories, a sum insufficient to replace the apparatus destroyed at the prevailing market prices. At the special session of 1920 an additional \$10,000 was appropriated for the same purpose. The board of trustees assigned this sum to the purchase of steam engineering apparatus.

* Less \$2,250, salary of vocational supervisor.

* Less \$6,000 paid to special supervisors.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps has proved itself a valuable adjunct to the facilities for training the students into men of poise, alertness, and efficiency and has truly justified its establishment. A rifle range of 300 yards has been constructed on the college farm. Thirty-five men from the advanced course are now at Camp Devens, Mass., for additional training. The effect of this opportunity for the students not only to realize their ambition of a visit to the United States but to come into daily contact with men from other colleges can not be overestimated.

The demand for men trained in the college has been increasing to such an extent as to interfere with the completion of the courses of study by a considerable number. The college now supplies the manual-training teachers for the public schools and the assistant chemists in the sugar factories. The inspectors of agriculture, who must be familiar with tropical agriculture and speak Spanish fluently, are recruited from graduates of the college. Thus far the demand for men technically trained is far greater than the supply.

The courses of study have been carefully revised along the lines which the lessons of the World War have taught and will result in greater economy and efficiency. The preparatory course of two years has been continued, as it has been found that the training of these two years results in better mastery of the collegiate courses. Valuable as it is, the limitations as regards buildings, number of faculty, and amount of apparatus will, however, in a few years necessitate the elimination of the preparatory course. The requirements for admission to the collegiate courses have been kept at 15 units as the recognized standard. The number of students entering on this basis from high schools is constantly increasing. A few students are also being received from neighboring West Indian Islands.

A summer session was maintained with an enrollment of 164, of whom 100 remained for the regular session. This is sufficient to indicate that the college will soon have to go on a four-quarter basis and keep open 12 months of the year. The board of trustees has wisely provided for an 8 weeks' session during July and August, 1920.

A unit of the rehabilitation service has been established for the vocational training of former soldiers incapacitated while in the Nation's service. The work includes gardening, beekeeping, and animal husbandry, with special reference to swine and poultry.

Besides replacing much lost equipment, the following additions have been made on the material side: A laboratory for testing strength and resistance of materials has been installed with a Riehle Bros. testing machine of 100,000 pounds' capacity; additional equipment for the electrical laboratory, more apparatus for physics, and a larger supply of microscopes and other biological equipment. The live stock has been increased by Duroc Jersey and Poland China swine, selected through the courtesy of the animal husbandry department of the University of Wisconsin, by white Leghorn and barred rock chickens selected by the same department of the University of Missouri, and Toggenbury goats and Guernsey cattle were purchased in the States. The latter were selected by Mr. Charles L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis., one of the best known and most reliable Guernsey breeders in the world.

THE RIO PIEDRAS COLLEGES.

The most significant feature of the academic year 1919-20 is the marked increase in enrollment and in the number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted.

There has been an increase of enrollment over the previous year in all departments except in the elementary practice school and in the number of special students. The total enrollment shows an increase of 22 per cent, and the enrollment of students of college rank—that is, those who are high-school graduates—shows an increase of 25 per cent.

The greatest increase in enrollment is in the one-year normal course for the preparation of rural teachers, where it reached a number more than twice that of the preceding year. Completion of the work of the ninth grade is required for admission to this course. The enrollment in the first year of the new two-year pharmacy course is also more than twice that of the preceding first year pharmacy class.

The graduating law class is the first to complete the four-year law course.

The total number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted is 130 per cent greater than last year, and the increase in collegiate degrees, including degrees in the college of pharmacy, is also 130 per cent.

This expansion has been accomplished without any reduction of entrance requirements or of standards of scholarship. No policy of the university has been more consistently regarded or enforced than that of following closely the scholarship records of students, applying a definite stimulus as early as possible and as often as necessary to those who seem to be disposed to do less than their best and reducing the amount of work or dropping from the rolls those whose inability to carry the work is

evident. The intention has been to give every student all opportunities for success with the normal schedule adapted to lesser ability, but in no case to permit students of proved inability to continue—a practice which has unfortunate effects upon both the individual student concerned and the university itself.

The increased enrollment necessitated the establishment of six new positions—one professorship and 5 instructorships. There occurred 10 other changes in the faculty. The new appointments included 3 professors and 7 instructors.

For some time the prospect of permanence in the present teaching personnel appeared dubious, owing to the inadequacy of the salary increases which could be offered and the extreme difficulty of securing transportation to and from the States, together with the very high cost of such transportation. These difficulties were considerably reduced by the appropriation of funds by the Legislature of Porto Rico for increasing the salaries of all employees of the insular government and by the authorization granted to Government employees to travel on United States Army transports at rates less than those on the regular steamship lines whenever accommodations are available.

For the first time in a number of years the university has had an athletic director for men, and this, with the resulting successful year in athletics, has had a splendid effect upon the morale of the student body.

The sending of 15 members of the senior unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to Camp Devens, Mass., for a summer encampment will not only benefit these individuals, but will also have an excellent effect upon the military work in general.

The faculty has been pleased by the action of the board of trustees in adopting a policy and plan for giving preference next year to members of the instructional staff and other employees of the university in the renting of apartments and houses on the university farm, in remodeling one of the farm buildings for an additional faculty residence, and improving the accommodations and facilities in other buildings now used for that purpose. The very serious difficulties previously experienced by the faculty in finding suitable living accommodations will thus be lessened, pending the more adequate provision of faculty houses contemplated in the plans prepared by the department of the interior for the university. Special financial provision will have to be made before those plans can be carried out.

For reasons of economy it was necessary for the board of trustees, on March 1, 1920, to resolve that the university high school be discontinued during the school year 1920-21. Fortunately the Legislature of Porto Rico in special session a few weeks later appropriated \$19,200 to pay the salaries of the teachers.

SUMMER SESSION.

The board of trustees made provision for summer schools for the training of elementary school teachers, to be conducted both at Rio Piedras and at Mayaguez. Candidates for admission to the course for rural teachers must have completed two years of high-school work, those for the graded teachers' course must have served successfully as rural teachers in Porto Rico for one year and all must be recommended by their respective supervisors of schools.

The number of students enrolled is as follows: At Rio Piedras, candidates for the English graded license, 520; candidates for the rural license, 280; at Mayaguez, candidates for the rural license, 221; candidates for manual training positions, 31; total, 1,021. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts also gave regular collegiate and subcollegiate courses, with an enrollment of 121 students.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the urgent needs of the university, needs which become more imperative from year to year, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

1. That a definite income for the university be provided by means of a special tax on all real estate in order that the board of trustees may make definite plans for the future. Under the present arrangement it is absolutely impossible to do so.

2. That plans be made for the erection of a number of buildings that are indispensable for the proper work of the university, as follows:

- (a) At the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez—an engineering building, to contain recitation and drawing rooms, laboratories and shops; an agricultural hall with recitation rooms and laboratories; dormitories for the students; a number of cottages for housing members of the faculty.

- (b) For the use of the university departments located at Rio Piedras—a large, properly equipped science building; a library building; an auditorium seating at least 1,000 persons; a woman's gymnasium; a music building; a building for the university high school; and a number of cottages for housing members of the faculty who are not able to find suitable homes.

3. That additional land located near the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts be purchased to provide instructional work on a larger scale as well as feed for the stock.

4. That sufficient funds be provided to keep the university open all year. The practice of using valuable educational plants, with large overhead expenses, for only nine months of the year has nothing to justify the curtailment of their usefulness for one-fourth of the year except custom and tradition. The university should be placed on a four-quarter basis as soon as possible.

5. That the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law be extended to Porto Rico.

6. That an engineering experiment station be established. There is no such station at the present time anywhere in the Tropics, where conditions present peculiar engineering difficulties.

7. That an extension division be established both at Rio Piedras and at Mayaguez for the purpose of making available the benefits offered by the university to persons who are ambitious to improve their educational equipments but who can not give up their present occupation to enroll in regular resident courses. An extension division in connection with the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts would be of inestimable value to farmers.

University enrollment, 1919-20.

Rio Piedras departments:	
College of liberal arts.....	36
College of law.....	46
College of pharmacy.....	33
Normal College—	
Course for training of rural teachers.....	270
Course for high-school graduates.....	141
	411
Colleges special.....	16
High school.....	141
Elementary practice school.....	311
	994
Total at Rio Piedras.....	
College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez:	
Collegiate—	
Agriculture.....	22
Engineering.....	37
Sugar chemistry.....	20
General science.....	19
Special.....	4
	102
Subcollegiate—	
Agriculture.....	25
Polytechnic.....	57
Special.....	18
	100
Summer session.....	164
	366
Deduct names counted twice.....	100
	266
Total at Mayaguez.....	
Grand total for university.....	1,260
Of college rank.....	374

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1920.

Rio Piedras departments:	
Bachelor of science.....	1
Bachelor of arts in education.....	2
Bachelor of law.....	7
Pharmaceutical chemist.....	6
Normal diplomas.....	62
Rural teachers' certificates.....	208
High-school diplomas.....	29
	315
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:	
Bachelor of science in agriculture.....	2
Bachelor of science in civil engineering.....	1
Bachelor of science in mechanical engineering.....	1
Bachelor of science in sugar chemistry.....	4
Bachelor of science in general science.....	6
Subcollegiate diploma in agriculture.....	12
Subcollegiate diploma in polytechnic science.....	24
Subcollegiate diploma in general science.....	4
	54
Grand total.....	379
Degrees of full college rank.....	30

BOARD MEETINGS.

The board of trustees of the university has held during the year the 4 regular quarterly meetings required by law and 13 special meetings, as against 7 special meetings during the preceding year. The total attendance at the 17 meetings held was 79. An unusually large number of absences was caused by trips of four of the members to the mainland. Absences of members while in Porto Rico have been few; the vice president has attended every meeting during the year. The deans have materially aided the board in transacting business by their presence and oral as well as written reports and recommendations. The general unanimity of action is shown by the fact that only once was a vote recorded in the negative.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE TEACHERS' PENSION BOARD.

The teachers' pension act became operative January 1, 1918. All teachers contribute 1 per cent of their salaries. Municipalities of the first class contribute 2 per cent and those of the second and third class 1 per cent of their school funds.

Thus far 12 pensions have been granted. Two pensioners died during the past year, leaving 10 pensions in effect at the present time.

Financial statement.

Balance on hand July 1, 1919.....	\$24,141.91
Paid into fund from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920:	
Payments.....	\$36,065.66
By transfers.....	1,027.12
Total.....	37,092.78
Total credit.....	61,234.69
Cash disbursements.....	1,806.11
Balance unexpended June 30, 1920.....	59,328.58

APPENDIX VIII.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
San Juan, P. R., August 26, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with law, the following report of the department of justice of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

There has been a marked increase in the general work of this department, caused by the recent legislation establishing a new form of municipal government and by the great number of cases instituted in the courts as a natural result of the establishment of the new excise law and the Porto Rican income-tax law. Also the workmen's relief commission act has been tested in its different aspect before the courts, where a number of special proceedings were brought, all of them handled by the department of justice.

The act establishing the grand jury and the new election law have also brought additional work that has received careful attention from the office of the attorney general, as will be appreciated from the summaries and tables regarding these special activities of the department, published as part of this report.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

During the last extraordinary session of the legislature two bills were recommended by the attorney general: One abolishing the office of inspector and creating that of a new assistant attorney general, the creation of said office having been earnestly recommended by the attorney general in his report for the year 1914-15 under the name of "special assistant attorney general." Two assistant attorneys general were very much needed, not only for the general efficiency of the administration of the functions of the department, but in order to adequately handle the cases affecting the Government's financial resources, which have been growing steadily every year. The other bill was to authorize the attorney general to invest any of the law clerks with the powers and faculties of a district attorney to handle the work of such officers in cases of emergency. The first of these two bills was approved by the legislature of Porto Rico, thus giving the attorney general two assistants, as provided by section 66 of the Political Code, with the exception that neither of them shall have charge of the work of the supreme court, inasmuch as for those duties the office of the fiscal for the supreme court was created by act No. 39 of the year 1912.

The second mentioned of these two bills was not approved by the legislature, probably due to lack of time to consider the same, and I will endeavor to have it submitted again. I consider such a provision of the utmost importance, as it has been shown by experience that in cases of strikes or other pressing work requiring the immediate intervention of the fiscal of a certain district, he has either to postpone trials already set, to the great expense of paying the jurors and witnesses twice, or a nearby fiscal has to be sent to that district, who generally has, also, cases set for trial, causing great inconvenience and expense in the administration of justice.

INTERPRETATION OF LAWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORK OF THE OFFICE.

During the year 106 general opinions were rendered to the governor, heads of departments, and various officers, boards, and branches of the insular government; 9 titles were passed upon regarding property to be acquired for school purposes; 10 irrigation titles and contracts were considered; 16 indemnity bonds and 466 internal-revenue prosecutions were reviewed.

The eighth volume of the Opinions of the Attorney General has been completed and is now ready to go to press.

ELECTION LAW.

Under section 13 of act No. 79, "To establish the law of registrations and elections," approved by the Legislature of Porto Rico on June 25, 1919, there was established in each municipality of the island a local election board composed of the municipal

judge, or the justice of the peace in towns where there was not a municipal judge to act as chairman, and two other members designated by the political parties. These local election boards had charge of the registrations in each municipality throughout the island, and the municipal judges and justices of the peace have to preside during the registration and attend to all the work in connection therewith, besides attending to the current work in their respective courts. In Table No. 21 may be found the summaries of the work performed by the municipal judges, showing the number of days of registration in each municipality and number of voters registered in the seven senatorial districts of the island. Very few and inconsequential complaints were presented in connection with this work of the municipal judges and justices of the peace, and it may be said that in all cases they rendered very meritorious and efficient services to the insular board of elections, without abandoning the great number of cases which at all times are under consideration in the municipal courts. This work of the municipal judges and justices of the peace is worthy of the most sincere congratulations on my part when one considers that 269,363 voters were registered by them. These figures alone show the enormous amount of work performed by these officials of the department of justice in connection with the new election law now in force.

GRAND JURY.

The grand jury was established in Porto Rico by a law passed by the legislature on June 18, 1919, which took effect on September 18, 1919, 90 days after its approval.

Under this law all felonies shall be prosecuted by indictment of the grand jury, filed in the court having jurisdiction in the case. Twelve jurors shall constitute a quorum, and no indictment shall be found without the concurrence of a majority of the jurors present at the investigation of the charge. Immediately upon the approval of the law this office issued circulars to all prosecuting attorneys, giving them instructions as to the form and method of proceeding in the presentment of cases to the grand jury, so as to insure a uniform application of the law in all the courts.

The work done by the grand jury during this fiscal year covers only a period of 9 months, during which 363 cases were presented by the prosecuting attorneys; of this number, 83 were returned not true bills and 198 true bills, which in the trial courts resulted in 140 convictions, 35 acquittals, and 23 dismissals. (See Table No. 19.)

The expense of handling all these cases before the grand jury, including fees for jurors and witnesses and incidentals, amounted to a little over \$4,200.

The citizens called upon to discharge the delicate tasks of grand jurors have shown a quick adaptability to an institution unprecedented in Porto Rico, and have discharged their duties with an honest, firm, and dispassionate judgment.

PARDONS AND PAROLES.

Three hundred and fifty-one applications for executive clemency were reported by the attorney general to the governor during the last fiscal year, and there were 33 cases pending consideration at the close of the fiscal year. Acting in accordance with the recommendations of the attorney general, the governor granted 8 full pardons, 21 conditional pardons, 16 paroles, 7 commutations of sentence, and 21 restorations of civil rights. A list of the cases in which the attorney general recommended executive clemency is contained in Table No. 25.

SUPREME COURT.

The work of our highest court of justice shows a considerable increase in both civil and criminal cases; from 157 civil appeals in 1918-19 to 218 appeals in civil cases in 1919-20, and from 122 to 132 appeals in criminal cases, and a corresponding increase in the administrative appeals, from 47 in 1918-19 to 52 cases in 1919-20, and likewise in cases of original jurisdiction from 34 in 1918-19 to 57 cases in 1919-20. There were 459 cases decided this last year compared with 359 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 100 cases. The number of cases pending on June 30, 1919, was 144, but, due to the fact that 475 cases were docketed during the year 1919-20 compared with 381 in 1918-19, the court was unable to decide, despite its endeavor to do so, 160 cases prior to June 30, 1920.

It is to be considered, however, that the supreme court closes its sessions for the summer at the end of July, while this report covers only the work done up to June 30 and a large number of cases is decided during the last days of the term.

At the date of the publication of this report there were only 41 cases pending decision of which probably 10, relating to the minimum wage law, will be disposed of by a single opinion.

JUVENILE COURTS.

This is the sixth annual report submitted to the governor in regard to the work of the juvenile courts since the establishment of the system by the act of the legislative assembly, approved March 11, 1915, which went into effect on July 1, 1915.

For the present report a complete summary of the work performed in the juvenile courts from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, has been compiled and may be found in Tables 43 to 51, inclusive. On July 1, 1919, there were 76 cases pending decisions, and including these, 345 cases came before the juvenile courts during the fiscal year. Of these, 11 remained pending on June 30, 1920, leaving a total of 334 cases of delinquent and abandoned children which were heard and disposed of during the past year. Eleven cases were dismissed due to the fact that the children were more than 16 years of age, and these were, as usual, referred to the municipal and district courts for proper action. The ages of the children brought before the courts fluctuated between 7 and 15 years.

Two hundred and thirty-five children—more than two-thirds of the total number brought before the courts—were legitimate, 104 were illegitimate, of whom 7 were acknowledged. In the remaining 6 cases the status of the children was not ascertained.

Of the total number of cases, more than half, 221 children, never attended school, and of the remainder who did, very few attended beyond the fourth grade. In 138 cases the children lived with their mothers alone, in 52 with their fathers, and in 58 with both parents. There were 39 homeless children, 40 living with friends and 12 with their brothers or sisters.

Of the total number of cases, 298 were brought before the courts on petitions made by the insular police, 14 by the probation officers, and 12 by the parents. Seventeen petitions were made by private parties or complainants. One hundred and eighty-nine children were brought before the courts on account of alleged petit larceny, 42 charged with assault and battery, 32 with burglary. The other charges were mostly for breaches of the peace, gambling, embezzlement, etc., which are shown in detail in Table No. 49.

Two hundred and fifty-two children were declared delinquent and 31 were found to be completely abandoned. In 51 cases the children were declared not delinquent or the case dismissed for want of evidence. In 94 cases the courts sent the children to the reform school and 13 abandoned children were ordered placed in the Boys' Charity School. In the remaining cases the children were given to the father, mother, or some relative or friend with the proper instruction for their care.

The same lack of adequate facilities to take care of the juvenile delinquents subsists and the same recommendations made by the attorney general in previous reports must be urged.

PROHIBITION.

With the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the enactment of the Volstead Act, made extensive to the Territories, the enforcement of prohibition has shifted from our hands to those of the Federal authorities. These national laws were put into effect in Porto Rico, in January, 1920, and since then all prosecutions therefor have been conducted by and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for Porto Rico.

During the first half of this year, prior to the application of the Federal legislation, the municipal courts tried 319 cases for violation of section 2 of the organic act of Porto Rico. There were 166 convictions, 108 acquittals, and 45 dismissals.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico has held that the insular courts have no jurisdiction to try cases under section 2 of the organic act. This decision had the effect of disposing once for all of a number of cases which were still pending in our courts and specially those concerning a so-called hair tonic, under the name of "Floralina," a brief notice of which was given in the last annual report. (Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, 1919, p. 635.)

To prevent a miscarriage of justice, the Federal prohibition commissioner in Porto Rico was promptly advised of the decision of the supreme court and he immediately issued orders to the insular police to retain at his disposal all the Floralina output that had been seized by the police and internal revenue agents, to be used as evidence in the prosecutions started by this department.

Notwithstanding the lack of jurisdiction in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, this department has been and will continue to be in a position to cooperate in an indirect way in the enforcement of prohibition through the execution of our excise tax law, several provisions of which are closely connected with the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, such as the manufacturing, keeping, and possession of stills, etc.

Prosecutions for the infringement of these provisions are tried in the insular courts, and during this fiscal year the municipal courts handled 424 cases for violations of the excise tax law, resulting in 244 convictions, 89 acquittals, 91 dismissals, and the seizure and confiscation of 209 illicit stills. (See Table No. 20.)

CIVIL BUSINESS IN THE COURTS.

The number of civil appeals docketed in the supreme court has increased from 188 during the year 1918-19 to 206 during the present year. The district courts have disposed of 449 more civil cases during the present year than during the previous year; there were 92 more cases filed and the costs collected have exceeded those of the past year in the sum of \$4,036.37. In the municipal courts 3,427 cases were instituted during the present year, showing a decrease of 122, and the cases disposed of also show a decrease of 1,218, undoubtedly due to the electoral registration work which the judges were called upon to do during the last part of the fiscal year; naturally, they devoted their available time to criminal cases, thus leaving the civil work a little behind. It is also to be considered that in the dispatch of civil cases the control rests more in the interested parties than in the court itself. It is, however, to be expected that the courts will push during the present year the civil work more vigorously than during the last year. In spite of the substantial difference between the cases presented and disposed of in the municipal courts compared to the work done during the last year, the amount of costs collected surpassed that of the previous year by the sum of \$1,343.43.

CRIMINAL WORK.

Criminality in Porto Rico is decreasing every year. In spite of the fact that census statistics show an increase of 16 per cent in the population of Porto Rico during the last 10 years, the number of crimes has been decreasing steadily. This decrease may be traced to the educational progress of the island, which has brought a continuous decrease of illiteracy. In regard to the present year it may be also attributed to prohibition, which is no doubt one of the causes of the diminishing number of crimes.

Misdemeanors have decreased in a large proportion, the municipal courts having found guilty 20,072 as against 21,379 during the previous year.

The total number of felony cases tried during this year show a decrease of a little over 60, compared with the number tried during the last year.

It is to be noted, however, that the number of convictions obtained in the district courts of crimes against the person have increased from 159 during the year 1918-19 to 209 during the present year, while those against property show a large decrease, i. e., from the 215 convictions obtained during the last year to 161 during the present year. The considerable decrease in the crimes last named is in my judgment to be attributed to the improvement in the economic conditions of the island, which is also to be deduced from the fact that the amount of fines collected during this year by municipal courts was \$80,318.29, as against \$62,405.07 during the past year, showing a difference of nearly \$18,000, in spite of the fact that this year the municipal courts have imposed 1,307 sentences less than the past year.

In considering that the district jails reports show that fewer prisoners were committed this year than last, we must bear in mind that a large number of the sentences are alternative, and that, owing to the betterment in the economic condition of the people, most of those upon whom an alternative sentence was imposed this year were able to pay their fines, while last year most of them were not, and therefore had to serve their sentences in jail.

Peace courts have shown a marked activity during the year; 10,280 cases were presented, as compared with 8,499 during the past year; 10,158 of them were disposed of against 8,481 during the previous year, and the amount of fines collected exceeded that of the year 1918-19 in \$2,155.73; the number of convictions was 1,000 over the year before and only 15 appeals were taken to the district courts.

IMPORTANT LITIGATION.

CASES IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

COMPANIA DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE PUERTO RICO V. THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO (262 F., 932).

The plaintiff, the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico, was in 1902 granted a franchise for the construction and operation of a railroad system, which franchise contained an exemption of plaintiff's property from taxation for a period of 25 years. While its railroad system was yet incomplete, plaintiff turned over the operation and extension of the system to the American Railroad Co., the plaintiff, however, agreeing

to furnish the capital. Subsequently this agreement was modified so that the American Railroad Co. should furnish the capital, and the American Railroad Co. has actually spent much more than \$1,000,000 for construction and new equipment. The agreements between the plaintiff and the American Railroad Co. are very vague in their terms.

For the tax year 1917-18 the defendant, as treasurer of Porto Rico, assessed the American Railroad Co. (not the plaintiff) for taxes on the basis of \$1,000,000 worth of property owned by it and used for this railroad. Plaintiff brought this suit in the District Court of the United States for the District of Porto Rico to enjoin the collection of taxes under this assessment as being in violation of the exemption from taxation contained in its franchise. The district court sustained its contentions as to part of the taxes, and the defendant appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the First Circuit.

The circuit court of appeals held that in order for the exemption from taxes to apply, the property must belong to the plaintiff; and that the agreements between the plaintiff and the American Railroad Co. left this question in such a doubtful state that it could not be properly determined as the American Railroad Co. was not a party to the suit. Therefore the decree of the district court was reversed and the case remanded with instructions to dismiss the bill.

CASES INVOLVING THE COLLECTION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES ON GOODS BROUGHT INTO PORTO RICO.

Act No. 55 of the Legislature of Porto Rico, approved June 15, 1919, imposes internal-revenue taxes upon merchandise produced, manufactured, introduced, or brought into Porto Rico, including jewelry and cinematographic films, and provides for the collection of the taxes. In so far as they are material, the provisions of the act relating to the collection of the taxes are as follows:

"SEC. 27. That the tax shall attach to such merchandise taxable hereunder as may be manufactured or produced in Porto Rico as soon as the same shall have been manufactured or produced, but the payment shall be made before such merchandise is removed from the factory."

"SEC. 31. That the tax herein prescribed on articles introduced or brought into Porto Rico from the United States shall be paid before such articles leave the custody of the owner or agent of the vessel in which such articles are brought."

"SEC. 35. That all taxes provided for in this act shall be paid by the affixture to and cancellation of internal-revenue stamps on such documents and articles as per such purpose the treasurer of Porto Rico may prescribe.

"SEC. 36. That every person who fails to pay the taxes herein prescribed, at such time and in such manner as this act provides, except as otherwise herein determined, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the merchandise on which said tax has not been paid may be seized by the treasurer of Porto Rico or by his agents and by him confiscated and sold for the benefit of The People of Porto Rico."

J. P. Bouret filed a bill in equity in the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico against the treasurer of Porto Rico to enjoin the treasurer from preventing him from receiving certain jewelry brought into Porto Rico for him, which he alleged the treasurer was preventing the Porto Rico Express Co. from delivering to him until he should have purchased the requisite amount of internal-revenue stamps to cover the tax imposed by act No. 55 of 1919 on the same. He alleged that act No. 55 of 1919 is unconstitutional because it interferes with interstate commerce, because the tax imposed by it is an import duty, and for other reasons. The treasurer put the questions of law raised by the plaintiff at issue by a motion to dismiss, in which the defendant also raised the point that the plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law.

The district court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to resort to equity to avoid a multiplicity of suits. That the provisions of section 31, that the tax on articles brought into Porto Rico from the United States shall be paid before the articles leave the custody of the carrier bringing them into Porto Rico, is an interference with interstate commerce, and therefore unconstitutional. The district court therefore denied the motion to dismiss the bill, but in its opinion the court refused to pass on the validity vel non of the tax.

From this decision of the district court the treasurer appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the First Circuit, in which latter court the case is now pending.

The Caribbean Film Co. filed a bill in equity against the treasurer of Porto Rico in the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico to enjoin the collection of the tax on cinematographic films. To this the treasurer filed a special answer, in which, after objecting to the jurisdiction of the court over him and the nonjoinder of The People of Porto Rico, he set up the constitutionality of act No. 55, of 1919

This case is now pending in the district court on the issues raised by the bill and the answer.

After the decision of the case of *Bouret v. The Treasurer*, supra, by the district court, the treasurer no longer opposed the delivery of goods by the carrier before payment of the tax, but demanded payment of the tax on goods brought into Porto Rico after the delivery. The collection of the tax in this way was objected to by the plaintiffs in the suits of *Universal Film Manufacturing Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico*; *Medal Film Co. et al. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico*; *Mundial Film Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico*, and *L. Martinez & Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico*, by bills in equity in the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico to enjoin the treasurer from collecting the tax and from seizing the goods in default of payment. Besides the contention that the tax is unconstitutional because it interferes with interstate commerce, the plaintiffs in these cases contend that, even should the tax be valid, it can not be collected, because it could only be collected in the manner provided by the statute, which method has already been declared unconstitutional by the decision of *Bouret v. Treasurer*, supra. These cases are now pending in the district court.

Besides the defenses that were interposed in the cases of *Bouret v. Treasurer*, supra, and *Caribbean Film Co. et al. v. Treasurer*, supra, in the case of *Medal Film Co. et al. v. Treasurer*, which was a case in which a number of plaintiffs joined, alleging that they did so to avoid a multiplicity of actions, the further defense was made that there was an improper joinder of parties plaintiff.

AMERICAN RAILROAD CO. ET AL. V. SALVADOR MESTRE ET AL.

Plaintiffs filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico, alleging that the defendants, as members of the public-service commission of Porto Rico, were about to institute mandamus proceedings in the insular courts to compel plaintiffs to operate their trains; that there was a strike of railroad employees; that defendants would therefore be unable to comply with the orders of the insular courts; and that upon their failure to do so defendants intended to force plaintiffs into an unfriendly receivership, and thereby obtain possession of plaintiffs' property and reduce plaintiffs to bankruptcy. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss. Before this motion was passed upon, the strike having ceased, the plaintiffs also filed a motion to dismiss.

The court in passing upon these motions said that ordinarily the motion of the plaintiffs would be granted as of course, but that in this case the points of law raised by the defendants' motion to dismiss were of such importance that it would pass upon them. It then proceeded to say that a mandamus proceeding instituted in a State or insular court is not removable to the Federal courts, but that it thought that should a person intend to institute mandamus proceedings in a State or insular court as a part of a scheme to force another into an unfriendly receivership and bankruptcy, the Federal courts could interfere to prevent such action. The court, however, decided that, as there had been no steps taken by the defendants, as it was very doubtful whether the plaintiffs could be forced into a receivership in the manner in which they alleged defendants intended to force them into one, as such a method had never been used before, and as there was no showing that the decisions of the insular courts would not be fair should proceedings be instituted by the defendants against the plaintiffs, the motion of the defendants to dismiss the plaintiffs' bill should be sustained and the bill dismissed.

PORTO RICO RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. V. WORKMEN'S RELIEF COMMISSION.

The plaintiff, a corporation engaged in the operation of a railroad in Porto Rico, brought this suit in equity in the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico to enjoin the workmen's relief commission from making plaintiff comply with the provisions of the workmen's accident compensation act (act No. 10 of 1918, p. 54) passed by the Legislature of Porto Rico. This act makes certain employers pay a semiannual insurance premium, assessed by the workmen's relief commission, into a trust fund, out of which the employees are compensated by the commission for injuries received in their employment. It also provides for the making of monthly reports by employers, covering various questions relating to their business.

The plaintiff contended in its bill that in so far as it applied to plaintiff the workmen's accident compensation act was unconstitutional because in conflict with the Federal employers' liability act (35 Stat. L., 65). It also alleged that it instituted the suit in equity to avoid a multiplicity of actions.

The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the bill on the grounds that plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law, there was no necessity for equity to intervene to prevent

a multiplicity of suits, the Federal employers' liability act is not in force in Porto Rico, and even if it be in force it does not relieve plaintiff from the necessity of filing reports. Defendant contended that the Federal employers' liability act and the Federal safety appliance act are dependent upon each other; that the Federal safety appliance act having been declared by the organic act of Porto Rico (sec. 38) not to apply to Porto Rico, the Federal employers' liability act can not apply to Porto Rico either.

The court held that if equity did not intervene plaintiff would be subject to a multiplicity of actions, because it would have to pay the premiums under protest and sue for their return, and at the same time it would be subject to suits by injured employees.

It also held that while the Federal safety appliance act and the Federal employers' liability act are connected, they are not essential to each other; therefore the latter was not repealed by the repeal of the former as to Porto Rico and is still in force in Porto Rico.

With regard to the making of reports, it held that as their purpose was to serve only as data in the assessment of premiums, plaintiff could not be compelled to make them.

The motion to dismiss was, therefore, overruled, and from this decision the defendant appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, where the appeal is now pending.

AMERICAN RAILROAD CO. V. WORKMEN'S RELIEF COMMISSION.

This is a suit in equity in the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico involving the same questions as the case of Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co. v. Workmen's Relief Commission, *supra*. It is now pending under agreement awaiting the decision of the circuit court of appeals in that case.

FORTUNA ESTATES AND RUSSEL & CO. V. HENNA, ET AL.

This case, which is still pending on appeal in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, is fully described in the reports of this department for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919.

THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO V. FORTUNA ESTATES.

The People of Porto Rico instituted an action in the insular district court for the judicial district of Ponce against Fortuna Estates to recover a parcel of land. The defendant had the action removed to the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico. Subsequently the defendant sold the land to Russel & Co., who were substituted as defendants. The cause is now pending in the United States district court.

THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO V. FORTUNA ESTATES AND RUSSEL & CO.

The People of Porto Rico brought this suit in equity in the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico to enjoin the defendants from committing waste on the property involved in the case of People of Porto Rico v. Fortuna Estates, *supra*. A preliminary injunction has been granted and the case is now pending.

H. H. SCOVILLE, ET AL V. COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, ET AL.

This case, which is fully described in the last report of this department, is now pending collection of costs from the plaintiffs in the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico.

INSULAR COURTS.

SOCORRO V. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Francisco Socorro Reyes, registrar of property of Guayama, filed a petition of mandamus in the District Court of Guayama against the attorney general, contending that the employees in the office of the registry of property were to be appointed directly by the said registrar, the attorney general having no other power than to approve said appointments. The district court denied this petition and then the petitioner took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico. The contention of the petitioner was that according to the mortgage law, the officers and employees in the registries of property are not subject to the regulations of the civil-service act, and that the attorney general of Porto Rico has no discretionary power at all in the appointment of such employees. The supreme court affirmed the decision of the district court, dismissing the petition.

PHARMACY CASE.

At the close of the last fiscal year, this case had been appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and was pending before that court. The facts in the case, as stated in last year's report, are as follows:

As a result of the illegal proceedings of the board of pharmacy, three of whose members were prosecuted and convicted four years ago, as set forth in the annual report for 1915, page 398 of the report of the attorney general, quite a number of persons obtained licenses as pharmacists without having complied with the requirements of the law of pharmacy as to their previous studies. The department of justice instituted proceedings on December 12, 1917, in the District Court of San Juan, section first, against Celestino Lopez Perez to obtain the cancellation of his license as pharmacist and requesting that he be enjoined from continuing in the practice as a pharmacist in the island of Porto Rico, due to the fact that he had not complied with section 7 of the pharmacy law as to the requirements for the enrollment of students, who must present a diploma or document showing that they have successfully passed an examination embracing all the scientific and literary subjects of the course at some high school of the island or at some reputable similar or analogous institution of the United States or elsewhere if satisfactory to the board.

The defendant presented a demurrer, which was overruled. On May 22, 1918, the case was argued on the merits and on November 29, 1918, judgment was entered for the Government, the court ordering the cancellation of the defendant's license and enjoining him from practicing as a pharmacist under said license in Porto Rico.

On December 30, 1918, the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and at the same time presented a motion for rehearing, which was argued and denied on January 21, 1919.

On April 23, 1920, the supreme court sustained the judgment rendered by the District Court of San Juan, revoking the license of Celestino Lopez Perez to practice as a pharmacist in Porto Rico, thus holding that The People of Porto Rico has the power to revoke a license, when the requisites of the statute have not been complied with, under the general principle of *salus populi suprema lex*.

With this decision in its favor, The People of Porto Rico is now in a favorable position to institute actions against a great many pharmacists in Porto Rico, who obtained their licenses under the same circumstances as Lopez Perez, and these will be begun in the near future.

TAX CASES.

ACTION TO RECOVER TAXES PAID UNDER PROTEST.

Eighty-eight cases instituted to recover taxes paid under protest were in litigation during the fiscal year 1919-20, most of them being filed in the District Court of San Juan, section first. The application of the excise tax law which went into effect on July 1, 1919, occasioned about 32 of the aforementioned suits, while the income tax law, approved June 26, 1919, was cause of the institution of 44 cases.

Most of these cases are brought on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the acts. The fact that most of them were filed during the latter part of the fiscal year and that in many cases summonses have not been served yet on the attorney general, the governor, and the treasurer explains why so many cases of this kind are pending at the end of the fiscal year. The new organization of the department of justice is sure to bring expedition in all pending litigation and consequently many of the pending cases will be disposed of during the coming fiscal year.

THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO *v.* SUCCESSION OF RAMÓN VALDES COBIAN.

On May 12, 1914, The People of Porto Rico brought this suit against the Succession of Ramón Valdes Cobian, alleging itself to be the owner of a tract of land lying in the ward of Catano, within the municipality of Bayamon, valued in the sum of \$3,000. This property belonged to the Crown of Spain, and by virtue of the treaty of Paris became the property of the United States Government. The President of the United States, duly authorized by an act of Congress approved on March 4, 1907, assigned in favor of The People of Porto Rico all lands belonging to the Federal Government, not specially reserved therefor, and this property not having been reserved for the Federal Government was included in the lands assigned to The People of Porto Rico, wherefrom plaintiff derives its title. It has been also alleged that in 1901 Evaristo Martinez Lopez, an agent of Ramón Valdes Cobian, deceased, entered into the possession of the property and obtained from the court a dominion decree and caused said decree to be recorded in the registry of property. The annulment of the said dominion proceedings and decree is sought as well as the recovery of the possession of the property in this suit.

The defendant succession answered, denying plaintiff's title to the premises.

The case having been set for trial on March 26, 1918, plaintiff appeared and offered his evidence, the court taking the case under advice. Then the defendant succession prayed the court to allow them to present their proof, and the court set April 4, 1918, for the hearing of defendants' evidence. On the last above-mentioned date the defendants filed a motion for a nonsuit and moved to be allowed to offer an amended answer, the court overruling both motions on April 5, 1918. The defendants introduced their evidence on April 16, 1918. On January 28, 1919, the court rendered judgment for the plaintiff.

On February 10, 1919, the defendants filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled on February 17, 1919, upon the ground that it had been filed extemporaneously. On February 19, 1919, an appeal was taken by the defendants to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, where the case is pending the filing of briefs.

THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO *v.* PEDRO E. ZAMORANO.

This was a case begun by Attorney General Henry M. Hoyt in 1909. After unavoidable delay in proceedings in *limine litis*, the District Court of San Juan, section first, rendered judgment for the plaintiff on December 4, 1917, adjudging the people to be the owner of a small tract of land possessed by the defendant in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, and ousting the defendant from the premises. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, where it was pending decision on June 20, 1920.

An erroneous description of the property, not properly noticed in due time by the defendant, was one of the principal questions raised on appeal, and a motion to cure said misstatement was filed by plaintiff in the supreme court. Our highest tribunal of justice had always been reluctant to allow such amendments and the outcome of the case greatly depended upon the view to be taken by our supreme court of the power of our highest court to allow them. The court decided to pass upon the question raised in our motion at the hearing on the merits.

The defendant and appellant had made 12 assignments of errors, among which the principal points were: That there was a misjoinder of actions, to wit, an action to recover real property (reivindicatory action), and an action to remove a cloud (action for nullity), the point not having yet been squarely decided by our courts; and that there was no evidence to warrant the findings of the trial court in regard to the identity of the property sought to be reivindicated. The last above-mentioned point was covered by our motion to cure the defects in the description of the property.

Zamorano had acquired that tract of land from the Spanish governor on July 21, 1898—that is, four days before the American troops landed in Porto Rico and evidently as a gift or reward for his allegiance to Spain, although it was made to appear otherwise. Zamorano had been during the Spanish Government serving his King in the army. The People of Porto Rico, the plaintiff, has alleged that Zamorano's title from the Spanish governor was void because according to the Spanish law the governor and captain general of Porto Rico had no authority to alienate any property within the military zone, the plaintiff being, therefore, the true and lawful owner of the premises.

Our supreme court on July 12, 1920, has finally decided this case affirming the judgment appealed from and adjudging The People of Porto Rico to be the lawful owner of the property.

MARCELINO MALDONADO'S CASE.

Marcelino Maldonado, in his own right, and in behalf of and in the name of the Cuetista Party of Utuado, requested the attorney general of Porto Rico to present a petition to the District Court of San Juan, for leave to file an information in the nature of *quo warranto* against Nicolas de Jesus Vega and Jose Dolores de Jesus Melendez, who were serving as members of the municipal council of Utuado. The attorney general of Porto Rico refused to present the petition, and consequently Maldonado filed a petition of *mandamus* against the attorney general to compel him so to do. The District Court of San Juan denied the petition, and the petitioner took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, which is still pending hearing.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FLORENTINO BETANCOURT.

At the instance of Jose C. Rivera, as relator, the attorney general instituted *quo warranto* proceedings to oust defendant from his office as a member of the municipal council of the municipality of San Sebastian, stating as a cause of action that the defendant was not a taxpayer of said municipality, as required by section 8 of the municipal law then in existence. The attorney general gave his consent, according to law, expressly stating that the department had no interest whatever in the proceedings except to afford an opportunity to the parties in interest to try the case before the courts, the suit being conducted exclusively by the relator and his attorneys without any intervention of the attorney general.

At the very inception of the case, defendant raised the question that Rivera, the relator, had no adequate interest in the premises, not being nor ever having been a taxpayer, and, consequently, had no right to bring the proceedings.

The district court overruled this motion on the theory that "any resident of San Sebastian of age might be a relator, the matter being one of public interest," and, finally, after hearing the case on its merits rendered judgment against the defendant. The case was taken on appeal before the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and this court, in a recent decision, reversed the judgment appealed from, on the sole ground that the relator, not being a taxpayer, but only a resident of the municipality, had not shown sufficient interest to institute the proceedings.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The number of prisoners committed to the penitentiary and district jails of the island has steadily decreased every year, although the population is increasing. Census statistics show that, notwithstanding the increase of 16 per cent in the population of Porto Rico during the last ten years, the number of prisoners committed to the penitentiary has decreased during the same period 30 per cent.

The total daily average of prisoners during the fiscal year 1919-20, as compared with the year 1917-18, was 20 per cent less in the penitentiary and district jails. The fiscal year 1918-19 is not taken as a base for comparison in this respect, as, due to the fact, that nearly 1,000 prostitutes were confined in certain jails in the year 1918-19, which were fitted up as hospitals in the campaign against vice and prostitution as a war measure in connection with the military camp established in Porto Rico.

As a result of the decrease in the inmates of the penal institutions during the last year, there has been a corresponding decrease in convict labor road work and other services in the government offices as compared with similar work performed in previous fiscal years.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year the number of escapes from convict road camps was increasing. In view of the fact that the department of the interior, which has charge of convicts while engaged on road work, was not in a position to check such escapes, notwithstanding that prisoners are under the care and custody of guards, in order to correct this evil this department directed the wardens that no prisoner who had violated his term of confinement should be taken out of the penal inclosures, but to our neighboring island of Vieques. This action has a wholesome effect in reducing the number of desertions of prisoners, due to the fear that if they did so they would be taken to the said island, where it is difficult for them to enjoy the privilege of receiving calls from their relatives and friends on account of the voyage to Vieques by land and sea.

Convict labor on road work has produced a saving to the Government during the last fiscal year of the sum of \$139,501.50, at the rate of \$1.50 for every convict labor day, and for their work while engaged in cleaning offices and other public services its value is estimated at \$52,902, at the rate of \$1 for such work day. The total aggregate sum of these two items amounts to \$192,403.50, while the total expenses in running the penal institutions during the last fiscal year was approximately \$236,219.44.

The daily average of sick prisoners during the last fiscal year has also decreased as compared with the same period for 1917-18, notwithstanding that an epidemic of Spanish influenza prevailed on the island and that according to instructions from the department of health every prisoner committed to the penal institutions is submitted to medical treatment for two or three days for the cure of uncinariasis.

This department has under consideration legislation for the establishment of a new penitentiary and for the amendment of some of the penal acts, which will be submitted to the legislature at its next session. The erection of a new penitentiary on lands of The People of Porto Rico, a short distance from San Juan, with farms and a number of different shops well fitted up with the necessary machinery, is a badly felt necessity. It is proposed that the penitentiary be run under a self-supporting system. Under this plan the insular administration will be in a position to have all of its office furniture manufactured in the carpenter shop at a great saving to the Government.

It is estimated that by the sale of the building and land now occupied by the penitentiary the necessary money would be raised for the erection of the new building without any additional cost to The People of Porto Rico.

Another reform would be the discontinuance of two of the present existing jails, in view of the small number of prisoners now confined in them and the fact that that number is tending to decrease. This would represent a saving of an approximate sum of \$20,000 in the amount expended in the maintenance of the penal institutions. The small number of inmates in these jails could be transferred to other nearby jails without detriment to the public service.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919-20 and 1920-21 provided that the number of inmates admitted in the reform school could not exceed 250 instead of 200, as provided for the previous fiscal year. Owing to lack of capacity, there was a daily average of only 230 inmates during the fiscal year 1919-20. The legislature increased the amount of inmates, but failed to provide for the enlargement of the buildings of the institution.

A fine kinetoscope, power 6 B, was acquired for the reform school through public subscription at a cost of \$400. This apparatus has been so far of great educational value to the inmates, as only moral and educational pictures are exhibited. It also gives splendid results as an incentive, since only those whose conduct is good and who show progress in their daily school and trade work have the privilege of attending the shows.

Great care has been taken of the physical development of the inmates. A playground with athletic apparatus enables the children to develop physically, serving at the same time as a recreation place. One of the most important features of the changes that have been made in the last year was the opening of the outside doors of the school, giving the inmates the chance to get out of the building without being under the immediate supervision of the attendants. After this change, scarcely any boy has run away from the institution.

Two military companies have been organized and the inmates are instructed by employees who have been in the Army during the Great War.

Remarkable progress has been noticed in the band of the school. The band took active part in playing at the regional fair of the Red Cross that was held in San Juan last May. Most of the people who attended the fair said it was the best school band on the island. It plays in all parades and official entertainments held in the towns on the western side of the island.

In the agricultural and industrial exhibit that was held at Ponce the furniture and shoes made by the inmates of the school won a first prize.

The plan of visiting the homes of the inmates by the director of the school has been carried on successfully. It has helped a great deal in the study of each child individually. In this way the problem of juvenile delinquency is studied in all its phases.

There are three vacation periods during the year. No inmate is granted a vacation if he has not behaved well for several months and has not shown a considerable progress in his studies and trade work.

The sanitary condition of the school during the fiscal year has been of the best, notwithstanding that its location is somewhat unhealthy. The daily average number of sick during the last year was 5, with a daily average number of inmates of 230. This favorably compares with the fiscal year 1918-19, when the daily average number of inmates was 194 and of sick 5. Great attention and care is being given to the health of the inmates and to the improvement of the land about the institution, and it is contemplated that a convict camp will soon be established in a location isolated from the school to do this work, which can not be done by the inmates without detriment to their health and course of study.

The erection of a modern hospital building isolated from the main building was begun by the department of the interior with room for 12 beds. The building will be soon finished.

The work and progress made during the year in the reform school does credit to the director and employees of the institution for the interest shown in the performance of their duties.

PENITENTIARY AND DISTRICT JAILS.

During the last fiscal year new machinery was installed in the bakery shop in the penitentiary for the manufacture of bread for the consumption of the inmates confined therein and those in the San Juan jail. This work was done before by hand. The change brought about a reduction in the working force at the bakery, a saving in the time employed in such work, and a better production of bread. Additional machinery has been ordered from the United States for the carpenter shop at a cost of about \$1,000 in order to increase the shop's output in furniture for the government. Private work in this shop has been altogether discontinued.

A musical festival was given to the prisoners in the penitentiary during the last year with the cooperation of a number of artists and musicians, which was also attended by some outsiders and officials of the Government. Entertainments of this sort will be given as often as the opportunity arises, as they are greatly enjoyed by the inmates and at the same time bring encouragement to the prisoners for their improvement and regeneration.

The Arecibo jail had 30 women prisoners confined on June 30 last. This figure may be said to represent the daily average of female prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico during the last fiscal year. For the attendance of such inmates, a nurse was provided in the appropriation act for the last fiscal year, and in order to avert any familiarity with male employees in the jails, a female attendant was also appointed in lieu of a male guard.

EXPENSES AND CHANGES OF PERSONNEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine vouchers and 583 salary pay rolls were examined and approved and sent to the auditor's office from the office of the attorney general during the year. The total of the vouchers and pay rolls passed up to July 16, 1920, was \$728,267.87. One thousand three hundred and thirty-one requisitions for supplies and printing were sent to the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.

There were 105 new permanent appointments among the officers and employees of the department, 144 resignations, no removals, 105 temporary appointments, 57 transfers, 15 reinstatements, 49 promotions, and 6 reductions. The more important changes in the personnel are listed in Table No. 52.

Respectfully submitted.

SALVADOR MESTRE, *Attorney General.*

TABLE 1.—*Statement showing work of supreme court for fiscal year 1919-20.*

Cases pending June 30, 1919:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	23
Appeals in civil cases.....	110
Administrative appeals.....	9
Original jurisdiction.....	2
	<hr/> 144
Cases docketed during fiscal year 1919-20:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	163
Appeals in civil cases.....	206
Administrative appeals.....	45
	<hr/> 61
Original jurisdiction.....	475
	<hr/> 619
Total.....	
Cases decided during fiscal year 1919-20:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	132
Appeals in civil cases.....	218
Administrative appeals.....	52
Original jurisdiction.....	57
	<hr/> 459
Cases pending June 30, 1920:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	54
Appeals in civil cases.....	98
Administrative appeals.....	2
Original jurisdiction.....	6
	<hr/> 160
Total.....	619

TABLE 2.—*Criminal cases tried in the district courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Felonies and misdemeanors.										
	Pending June 30, 1919.	Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Total.	Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.						Pending June 30, 1920.	Total.
				Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dismissals by—			Transfers to other courts.		
						Petition of the fiscal.	Defective indictments.	Lack of proof or jurisdiction.			
Aguadilla.....	11	80	91	48	7	15	6	11	4	91	
Arecibo.....	30	65	95	41	6	3		10	35	95	
Guayama.....	57	61	118	36	2	30	12	1	37	118	
Humacao.....	14	77	91	58	8	7		2	16	91	
Mayaguez.....	58	93	151	97	35		5	8	1	157	
Ponce.....	40	242	282	102	44	85			51	282	
San Juan (sec. 2).....	295	230	525	184	18	107	82	60	69	525	
Totals.....	505	2 848	1,353	566	120	247	105	92	223	1,359	

¹ In 7 cases disposed of by the court of Mayaguez and 1 case disposed of by the court of Aguadilla, there were two different sentences in each case.

TABLE 2.—*Criminal cases tried in the district courts during the fiscal year 1919-20—Con.*

District court of—	Appeals from municipal and peace courts.											Appeals taken to supreme court.	Amount of fines and costs col- lected.	
	Pending June 30, 1919.	Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Total.	Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.							Pending June 30, 1920.			Total.
				Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dis- missals by—			Transfers to other courts.					
						Petition of the fiscal.	Defective indict- ments.	Lack of proof of jurisdic- tion.						
Aguadilla.....	4	70	74	38	24	6	1	6	.....	175	17	\$1,115.40	
Arecibo.....	1	73	74	42	12	12	.....	3	.....	74	12	1,704.58
Guayama.....	6	119	125	77	23	2	17	.....	6	125	24	1,502.60	
Humacao.....	5	102	107	60	21	4	.....	12	.....	107	22	3,428.94
Mayaguez.....	12	70	82	32	35	2	.....	11	.....	183	12	843.90
Ponce.....	22	208	230	100	81	25	.....	.....	.....	230	59	3,101.20
San Juan (sec. 2).....	46	228	274	129	24	60	11	2	48	274	67	6,255.67	
Total.....	96	870	966	478	220	111	18	43	2	96	968	213	17,992.29	

¹ In 7 cases disposed of by the court of Mayaguez and 1 case disposed of by the court of Aguadilla, there were two different sentences in each case.

² The difference between the total of this column and that of column 4 is due to 10 cases originated in the courts: 8 for contempt of court, 1 for transfer, and 1 for bail bond.

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1919.....	601
Presented during fiscal year 1920.....	1,718
Total.....	2,319
Disposed of during fiscal year 1920.....	2,068
Pending June 30, 1920.....	319
Total.....	2,327
Convictions.....	1,044
Acquittals.....	340
Appeals taken.....	213
Amount of fines and costs collected.....	\$17,992.29

TABLE 3.—*Cases of homicide tried in the district courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Murder.				Manslaughter.				Total.
	First degree.		Second degree.		Voluntary.		Involuntary.		
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	
Aguadilla.....					1				1
Arecibo.....						1			3
Guayama.....		1	1		2		2		6
Humacao.....			3		4	3	1		11
Mayaguez.....	4	1		1				1	7
Ponce.....	1		3	1	2		1	5	13
San Juan.....			1	1		2	4	1	9
Total.....	5	2	8	3	9	6	10	7	50

RÉSUMÉ.

Cases tried.....	50
Convictions.....	32
Acquittals.....	18

TABLE 4.—*Jury trials in the district courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dismissals.	Transfers to other courts.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	7	3	.....	.....	10
Arecibo.....	16	6	.....	.....	22
Guayama.....	14	2	.....	.....	16
Humacao.....	10	6	.....	.....	16
Mayaguez.....	10	7	.....	.....	17
Ponce.....	9	20	.....	.....	29
San Juan.....	19	9	.....	.....	28
Total.....	85	53	.....	.....	138

TABLE 5.—*Felony cases tried in the district courts without jury, during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dismissals.	Transfers to other courts.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	19	.....	26	.....	45
Arecibo.....	16	.....	11	.....	27
Guayama.....	11	.....	32	.....	43
Humacao.....	20	.....	6	.....	26
Mayaguez.....	9	3	10	1	23
Ponce.....	35	9	79	.....	123
San Juan.....	66	1	172	.....	239
Total.....	176	13	336	1	526

TABLE 6.—*Felony cases pending in the district courts on June 30, 1920.*

District court of—	Murder.	Man-slaughter.	Other felonies.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	3	.....	1	4
Arecibo.....	2	4	29	35
Guayama.....	1	1	12	14
Humacao.....	.....	1	8	9
Mayaguez.....	1	.....	7	8
Ponce.....	3	.....	35	38
San Juan.....	2	9	42	53
Total.....	12	15	134	161

TABLE 7.—*Cases of misdemeanor tried originally in the district courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dismissals.	Transfers to other courts.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	22	4	6	.....	32
Arecibo.....	9	.....	2	.....	11
Guayama.....	11	.....	11	.....	22
Humacao.....	28	2	3	.....	33
Mayaguez.....	78	25	3	.....	106
Ponce.....	58	15	6	.....	79
San Juan.....	99	8	77	5	189
Total.....	305	54	108	5	472

TABLE 8.—*Criminal cases tried in the district courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Crimes.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dismissals.	Transfers to other courts.	Total.
Against persons	209	76	62	2	349
Against reputation	7	1	6	.....	14
Against decency	32	23	132	.....	187
Against property	161	46	105	1	313
Prejudicial to administration of public justice.....	121	10	78	1	210
Against good morals.....	18	10	19	.....	47
Involving the violation of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power	304	110	94	4	512
Unclassified.....	192	64	120	.....	376
Grand total.....	1,044	349	616	8	2,008

TABLE 9.—*Comparative statement of total showing record of criminal cases in the district courts for five years.*

Fiscal year.	Presented.	Disposed of.	Convictions.	Acquittals. ¹	Appeals to supreme court.	Pending at the end of fiscal year.
1915-16.....	2,081	2,072	1,367	353	187	386
1916-17.....	1,838	1,800	1,227	279	103	374
1917-18.....	2,239	2,084	1,349	355	110	532
1918-19.....	1,831	1,773	1,114	305	73	601
1919-20.....	1,718	2,008	1,044	340	213	319

¹ These figures do not include dismissals.TABLE 10.—*Appeals from municipal and peace courts decided in each district court during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Municipal courts.					Peace courts.				
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dismissals.	Transfers to other courts.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filing or dismissals.	Transfers to other courts.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	37	24	13	.....	74	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Arecibo.....	42	12	15	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayama.....	73	23	19	.....	115	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Humacao.....	60	21	16	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	28	32	9	.....	69	4	3	4	.....	11
Ponce.....	97	78	15	.....	190	3	3	10	.....	16
San Juan.....	126	24	65	2	217	3	.....	6	.....	9
Total.....	463	214	152	2	831	15	6	20	.....	41

The above cases were tried de novo and not on the record.

TABLE 11.—*Complaints handled in fiscalias during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Pending in fiscalia June 30, 1919.	Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Total.	Informations filed in district court.	Dismissed before accusation.	Transferred to other courts.	Pending in fiscalia June 30, 1920.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	24	94	118	79	21	8	10	118
Arecibo.....	.....	138	138	62	56	7	13	138
Guayama.....	.....	195	195	61	104	30	.....	195
Humacao.....	2	254	256	75	116	52	13	256
Mayaguez.....	.....	227	227	93	98	28	8	227
Ponce.....	45	329	374	242	100	32	.....	374
San Juan.....	18	646	664	226	280	93	65	664
Total.....	89	1,883	1,972	838	775	250	109	1,972

TABLE 12.—*Civil cases tried in the district courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1919.	On complaint filed in district courts and appeals from municipal courts.	Total.	Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.			Pending June 30, 1920.	Total.	Appeals taken.	Amount of costs collected.
				Tried.	Filing or dismissals.	Transfers to other courts.				
Aguadilla.....	102	316	418	256	16	1	145	418	8	\$3,100.17
Arecibo.....	503	508	1,011	330	61	1	619	1,011	7	5,138.70
Guayama.....	512	494	1,006	400	26	3	577	1,006	22	5,126.99
Humacao.....	440	772	1,212	654	120	-----	438	1,212	34	8,652.10
Mayaguez.....	292	628	920	533	44	4	339	920	35	7,619.47
Ponce.....	690	945	1,635	766	141	9	719	1,635	8	9,228.93
San Juan:										
Section 1.....	2,209	1,191	3,400	758	102	22	2,518	3,400	81	12,213.08
Section 2.....	346	295	641	264	12	34	331	641	14	3,167.80
Total.....	5,094	5,149	10,243	3,961	522	74	5,686	10,243	209	54,247.24

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1919.....	5,094
Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.....	5,149
Total.....	10,243
Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.....	4,557
Pending June 30, 1920.....	5,686
Total.....	10,243
Amount of costs collected.....	\$54,247.24

TABLE 13.—*Criminal cases tried in the municipal courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Municipal court of—	Pend- ing June 30, 1919.	Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Total.	Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20 by—				Pend- ing June 30, 1920.	Total.	Ap- peals taken.	Amount of fines and costs collected for the insular treasury.
				Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Filing or dis- missals.	Trans- fers to other courts.				
Adjuntas.....		289	289	175	86	28			289	14	\$757.89
Aguadilla.....	12	782	794	455	299	34	3	3	794	25	1,248.73
Añesco.....		262	262	162	55	23	7	15	262	12	394.56
Arecibo.....	8	1,386	1,394	1,114	211	65		4	1,394	14	2,923.23
Barros.....		341	341	242	37	59	3		341	4	653.27
Bayamon.....		1,743	1,743	1,279	315	149			1,743	103	5,687.86
Cabo Rojo.....		563	582	375	120	43	33	11	582	7	1,696.20
Caguas.....	1	1,474	1,475	1,039	210	186		40	1,475	31	4,919.49
Camuy.....	9	522	531	383	114	30	4		531	11	1,819.54
Carolina.....	1	725	726	534	133	58	1		726	25	1,738.65
Cayey.....		1,157	1,157	612	358	141	46		1,157	21	3,854.92
Ciales.....	8	485	493	266	155	63	2	7	493	2	1,278.48
Coamo.....	4	198	202	141	53	6	2		202	11	630.31
Fajardo.....	50	1,172	1,222	758	261	182		21	1,222	20	3,666.53
Guayama.....	5	837	842	504	212	119	5	2	842	44	1,847.24
Humacao.....	7	684	691	432	137	105	17		691	15	2,134.58
Juana Diaz.....	4	1,259	1,263	922	195	146		1	1,263	19	1,549.59
Lares.....	2	378	380	197	99	60	23	1	380	27	453.88
Manatí.....	3	599	602	423	86	80	11	2	602	27	2,700.78
Mayaguez.....	1	1,574	1,575	998	405	171	1		1,575	29	1,870.09
Patillas.....	2	366	368	234	107	15		12	368	21	1,233.84
Ponce.....	2	3,092	3,094	1,804	526	755	9		3,094	176	6,292.03
Rio Grande.....	15	391	406	191	126	44	11	34	406	3	761.25
Rio Piedras.....	31	744	744	515	108	62	1	58	744	9	2,384.75
Salinas.....	31	710	741	520	127	84	7	3	741	22	2,040.85
San German.....	35	647	682	252	207	196	24	3	682	13	1,485.57
San Juan.....		2,698	2,698	1,902	592	144		61	2,699	77	11,684.10
San Lorenzo.....	32	615	647	349	187	101		10	647	14	1,915.29
San Sebastian.....	2	263	265	129	86	39	11		265	9	285.58
Utua.....	2	1,044	1,046	819	131	93		3	1,046	6	1,747.96
Vega Baja.....		849	849	505	277	40	23	4	849	20	1,763.06
Vieques.....		486	486	330	57	60	37	2	486	5	2,158.67
Yabucoa.....	38	1,303	1,341	937	270	93	30	11	1,341	14	2,435.48
Yauco.....	4	937	941	574	223	120	23	1	941	27	2,424.74
Total.....	297	30,576	30,873	20,072	6,565	3,594	334	308	30,873	877	80,318.94

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1919.....	297
Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.....	30,576
Total.....	30,873
Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.....	30,565
Pending June 30, 1920.....	308
Total.....	30,873
Appeals to district courts.....	877
Amount of fines and costs collected.....	\$80,318.94

TABLE 14.—Civil cases tried in the municipal courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Municipal court of—	Pend- ing June 30, 1919.	Pre- sented during fiscal year 1919- 20.	Total.	Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.			Pend- ing June 30, 1920.	Total.	Ap- peals taken.	Amount of costs collected.
				Tried.	Filing or dis- missals.	Trans- fers to other courts.				
Adjuntas.....	53	19	72	10	2	.....	60	72	2	\$133.95
Aguadilla.....	38	77	115	53	4	.....	58	115	2	588.75
Anasco.....	10	18	28	3	14	.....	11	28	1	114.30
Arecibo.....	127	128	255	76	72	.....	107	255	.....	806.97
Barros.....	23	27	50	3	32	1	14	50	1	171.75
Bayamon.....	758	210	968	93	16	.....	859	968	9	1,138.05
Cabo Rojo.....	26	45	71	29	28	.....	14	71	1	295.97
Caguas.....	20	192	212	125	15	.....	72	212	4	1,074.22
Camuy.....	39	63	102	49	6	.....	47	102	.....	444.81
Carolina.....	77	33	110	17	3	1	89	110	.....	194.05
Cayey.....	41	90	131	47	7	.....	77	131	.....	592.70
Ciales.....	47	59	106	35	16	.....	55	106	.....	524.30
Coamo.....	56	27	83	9	5	1	68	83	.....	144.82
Fajardo.....	625	46	671	16	.....	.....	655	671	1	260.40
Guayama.....	126	71	197	41	68	1	87	197	4	932.29
Humacao.....	108	57	165	23	4	2	136	165	2	336.00
Juana Diaz.....	53	41	94	2	19	.....	73	94	3	308.08
Lares.....	8	41	49	26	11	.....	12	49	2	291.70
Manati.....	91	132	223	105	13	.....	105	223	.....	920.15
Mayaguez.....	63	182	245	73	83	.....	89	245	5	925.58
Patillas.....	36	11	47	7	1	.....	39	47	.....	111.65
Ponce.....	201	274	475	121	27	.....	327	475	4	1,533.93
Rio Grande.....	90	45	135	30	2	.....	103	135	1	281.80
Rio Piedras.....	80	101	181	62	.....	.....	119	181	2	507.05
Salinas.....	86	18	104	17	1	.....	86	104	1	188.59
San German.....	73	148	221	105	19	.....	97	221	8	1,218.59
San Juan.....	1,822	913	2,735	778	17	2	1,938	2,735	48	4,340.54
San Lorenzo.....	361	64	425	39	.....	1	385	425	4	380.53
San Sebastian.....	22	49	71	34	11	.....	26	71	1	438.54
Utua.....	35	57	92	28	37	.....	27	92	.....	552.80
Vega Baja.....	27	35	62	21	28	.....	13	62	.....	291.35
Vieques.....	25	26	51	21	2	1	27	51	1	183.00
Yabucoa.....	130	51	181	37	3	.....	141	181	2	383.00
Yauco.....	122	77	199	43	21	.....	135	199	6	511.99
Total.....	5,499	3,427	8,926	2,178	587	10	6,151	8,926	123	21,122.00

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1919.....	5,499
Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.....	3,427
Total.....	8,926
Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.....	2,775
Pending June 30, 1920.....	6,151
Total.....	8,926
Appeals to district courts.....	123
Amount of costs collected.....	\$21,122

TABLE 15.—*Criminal cases tried in the peace courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Court of peace of—	Pend- ing June 30, 1919.	Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Total.	Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20 by—				Pend- ing June 30, 1920.	Total.
				Convic- tions.	Acquit- tals.	Filing or dis- missals.	Transfers to other courts.		
Aguada.....		15	15	14		1			15
Aguadilla.....		53	53	29	24				53
Aguas Buenas.....		25	25	16	9				25
Aibonito.....	7	51	58	47	1	1	1	8	58
Anasco.....		172	172	31	138	1		2	172
Arroyo.....		161	161	151	10				161
Barceloneta.....		83	83	71	11	1			83
Barranquitas.....		58	58	54	3			1	58
Bayamon.....	11	635	646	533	93	20			646
Caguas.....	1	260	261	214	30	14	1	2	261
Catano.....	1	241	241	219	17	5			241
Cayey.....		275	275	222	21	14	18		275
Ceiba.....		58	58	51	6	1			58
Oidra.....		26	26	23	1	1	1		26
Comerio.....		114	114	88	18			8	114
Corozal.....		110	110	62	42			6	110
Culebra.....		5	5	4		1			5
Dorado.....	3	57	60	46	11	2		1	60
Fajardo.....	41	87	128	77	3	47		1	128
Guanica.....	2	123	125	105	10	3		7	125
Guayama.....		182	182	134	7	30		11	182
Guayanilla.....		53	53	45	7	1			53
Guaynabo.....	1	21	22	15				7	22
Gurabo.....	1	105	106	80	22			4	106
Hatillo.....		68	68	63	5				68
Hormigueros.....		89	89	73	1	15			89
Humacao.....		77	77	65	7	5			77
Isabela.....	4	123	127	77	50				127
Jayuya.....		99	99	36	53	2	1	7	99
Juncos.....		203	203	170	20	9		4	203
Lajas.....		50	50	47	3				50
Las Marias.....		4	4						4
Las Piedras.....		53	53	49	4				53
Loiza.....	5	60	65	46	13		1	5	65
Luquillo.....		15	15	13	2				15
Manati.....	8	519	527	501	18	7		1	527
Maricao.....		184	184	30	149	5			184
Maunabo.....		35	35	30	4	1			35
Mayaguez.....		466	466	389	52			25	466
Moca.....		70	70	26	44				70
Morovis.....		45	45	30	15				45
Naguabo.....	10	148	158	136	14	2		6	158
Naranjito.....		125	125	104	21				125
Penuelas.....	15	69	84	56	2	26			84
Ponce.....	16	854	870	650	102	118			870
Quebradillas.....		14	14	10	4				14
Rincon.....		4	4	4					4
Rio Grande.....	2	39	41	29	12				41
Sabana Grande.....		294	294	75	217			2	294
Salinas.....	7	69	76	64	4	8			76
San German.....		780	780	156	142	482			780
San Juan.....	6	2,087	2,093	1,613	331	77		72	2,093
Santa Isabel.....		99	99	84	1	14			99
Toa Alta.....		13	13	11	2				13
Toa Baja.....	7	363	370	178	102	1		89	370
Trujillo Alto.....		13	13	13					13
Vega Alta.....		77	77	63	13				77
Villalba.....	1	30	31	26	3	2			31
Yabucoa.....	8	72	80	57	6	8		9	80
Total.....	156	10,280	10,436	7,309	1,900	926	23	278	10,436

TABLE 15.—*Criminal cases tried in the peace courts during the fiscal year 1919-20—Con.*

Court of peace of—	Appeals to district courts.	Cases in which the judge acted as committing magistrate.	Fines collected.	Expenses of courts.	
				Salaries.	Materials and rent of houses.
Aguada.....		102	\$9.00	\$1,180.00	-----
Aguadilla.....			8.25	720.00	-----
Aguaa Buenas.....		240	37.00	400.00	\$10.00
Aibonito.....		165	62.50	420.00	-----
Anasco.....			25.00	732.00	-----
Arroyo.....	1	198	169.00	1,200.00	40.00
Barceloneta.....		149	186.00	600.00	12.00
Barranquitas.....			114.05	360.00	-----
Bayamon.....	2	26	631.03	840.00	18.19
Caguas.....			520.75	840.00	20.00
Catano.....		5	313.54	360.00	4.00
Cavey.....		2	262.65	900.00	15.16
Ceiba.....		231	104.00	488.00	4.04
Cidra.....		246	60.00	540.00	-----
Comerio.....		292	170.50	840.00	25.00
Corozal.....		167	49.00	360.00	-----
Culebra.....		4	8.00	-----	-----
Dorado.....	1	273	66.99	427.50	24.27
Fajardo.....		13	196.00	720.00	-----
Guanica.....		329	173.70	960.00	178.15
Guayama.....	2		196.60	720.00	-----
Guayanilla.....		285	42.50	880.00	20.00
Guaynabo.....			35.00	480.00	96.00
Gurabo.....		168	112.00	600.00	17.53
Hatillo.....		181	106.00	540.00	72.05
Hormigueros.....		64	52.00	360.00	60.64
Humacao.....		1	141.00	720.00	-----
Isabela.....		145	109.70	720.00	93.72
Jayuya.....		129	46.70	540.00	15.00
Juncos.....	1	15	284.80	680.00	15.00
Lajas.....		223	48.00	720.00	8.52
Las Marias.....		132	3.00	600.00	69.00
Las Piedras.....		91	95.00	400.00	-----
Loiza.....		21	64.50	720.00	50.00
Luquillo.....		67	118.00	480.00	7.00
Manati.....	1	12	433.60	610.00	-----
Maricao.....		145	23.50	660.00	10.00
Maunabo.....			51.00	420.00	10.00
Mayaguez.....			717.42	2,160.00	33.69
Moca.....		154	34.95	360.00	54.11
Morovis.....		14	36.50	505.33	21.38
Naguabo.....		224	242.25	660.00	50.00
Naranjito.....		6	64.00	400.00	4.45
Penuelas.....	2	124	67.75	480.00	20.00
Ponce.....	1	31	707.55	2,233.33	40.80
Quebradillas.....		23	28.00	360.00	10.00
Rincon.....		114	5.05	599.06	-----
Rio Grande.....		22	44.35	480.00	50.00
Sabana Grande.....		267	48.50	680.00	15.18
Salinas.....		2	71.90	760.00	6.59
San German.....		15	151.00	720.00	-----
San Juan.....	1		1,993.63	2,160.00	507.37
Santa Isabel.....		254	172.50	880.00	6.96
Toa Alta.....		116	16.50	360.00	5.00
Toa Baja.....	1	357	189.20	884.00	25.00
Trujillo Alto.....		209	22.50	680.00	-----
Vega Alta.....		340	84.50	900.00	7.83
Villaalba.....	1	127	31.00	-----	-----
Yabucoa.....	1		101.50	480.00	6.55
Total.....	15	6,520	9,960.41	40,479.22	1,760.18

The peace courts have no jurisdiction in civil cases.

RESUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1919.....	156
Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.....	10,280
Total.....	10,436
Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20.....	10,158
Pending June 30, 1920.....	278
Total.....	10,436
Expenses of courts:	
Salaries.....	\$40,479.22
Materials.....	1,760.18
Total.....	42,239.40

TABLE 16.—*Cases of prohibited weapons tried in the District courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 17.—*Cases of prohibited weapons tried in the municipal courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

(Table omitted.)

TABLE 18.—*Cases of prohibited weapons tried in the justice of the peace courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 19.—*Cases presented by the district fiscals to the grand jury, during the fiscal year 1919-20.*¹

Judicial district of—	True bill.			Not true bill.	Pending trial June 30, 1920.	Total.	Pending presentation the grand jury, June 30, 1920.
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.				
Aguadilla.....	17	2	2	7	3	31	6
Arecibo.....	28	7	4	16	7	62	4
Guayama.....	18	2	1	14	16	51	.....
Humacao.....	23	5	1	.....	.....	29	13
Mayaguez.....	6	4	2	4	6	22	7
Ponce.....	21	14	11	36	32	114	.....
San Juan.....	27	1	2	6	18	54	43
Total.....	140	35	23	83	82	363	73

¹ The grand jury law became effective on Sept. 18, 1919.TABLE 20.—*Prohibition cases tried in the municipal courts during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Municipal court of—	Violation of section 2 of the organic act.				Violation of the excise tax law.				
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.	Still seized.
Adjuntas.....	4	1	.....	5	2	4	1	7	2
Aguadilla.....	7	6	1	14	11	8	1	20	20
Anasco.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Arecibo.....	10	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....	7	2
Barros.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayamon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	2	22	.....
Carolina.....	4	.....	1	5	6	2	1	9	6
Caguas.....	18	27	3	48	23	7	4	34	7
Camuy.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Cabo Rojo.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ciales.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	3	2	5	.....
Coamo.....	3	1	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	5
Cayey.....	9	3	1	13	15	5	8	28	1
Fajardo.....	16	19	18	53	36	10	26	72	26
Guayama.....	5	2	1	8	7	4	11	22	6
Humacao.....	5	1	.....	6	7	2	8	17	7
Juana Diaz.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1
Lares.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manati.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	3
Patillas.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	7	4
Ponce.....	12	21	2	35	44	10	3	57	44
Rio Grande.....	2	1	.....	3	6	3	.....	9	8
Rio Piedras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	7	4
Salinas.....	7	2	5	14	8	17	2	27	11
San German.....	2	1	.....	3	1	1	1	3	.....
San Sebastian.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Lorenzo.....	3	3	1	7	5	4	15	24	12
San Juan.....	14	5	.....	19	1	1	.....	2	1
Utua.....	3	.....	1	4	3	1	.....	4	4
Utua.....	12	.....	2	14	13	.....	.....	13	13
Vieques.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Vega Baja.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	9	3
Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yabucoa.....	13	12	3	28	21	11	2	34	15
Total.....	166	108	45	319	244	89	91	424	209

TABLE 21.—*Election work of the municipal judges in the seven senatorial districts.*

	Voters regis- tered.	Days of registra- tion.		Voters regis- tered.	Days of registra- tion.
Senatorial district No. 1:			Senatorial district No. 4—Con.		
San Juan.....	14,674	48	Guayanilla.....	2,610	16
Bayamon.....	6,906	29	Penuelas.....	2,921	21
Rio Piedras.....	4,372	18		38,709	198
Trujillo Alto.....	1,285	10			
Carolina.....	3,286	16	Senatorial district No. 5:		
Guaynabo.....	1,920	14	Ponce.....	14,915	52
Toa Alta.....	1,987	15	Adjuntas.....	3,784	21
Toa Baja.....	1,954	10	Barrio Consejo (Utuado).....	131	-----
Maranito.....	2,054	14	Jayuya.....	2,425	16
Corozal.....	2,530	16	Juana Diaz.....	4,450	18
	40,963	190	Villalba.....	2,624	17
			Santa Isabel.....	2,006	10
Senatorial district No. 2:			Coamo.....	3,547	17
Arecibo.....	10,770	40	Barros.....	2,840	47
Utuado.....	7,334	33		36,722	198
Morovis.....	3,042	14			
Ciales.....	4,175	23	Senatorial district No. 6:		
Manati.....	4,596	22	Guayama.....	4,201	24
Barceloneta.....	3,177	17	Aibonito.....	2,557	16
Dorado.....	1,452	11	Barranquitas.....	2,050	14
Vega Alta.....	2,112	14	Comerio.....	2,589	15
Vega Baja.....	3,748	15	Cidra.....	2,840	13
	40,396	189	Cayey.....	5,457	19
			Caguas.....	7,115	38
Senatorial district No. 3:			Aguinas Buenas.....	1,906	15
Aguadilla.....	4,372	24	Salinas.....	2,921	15
Quebradillas.....	1,793	11	Arroyo.....	1,507	10
Camuy.....	3,067	21	Maunabo.....	1,573	13
Hatillo.....	2,766	16	Patillas.....	2,794	22
Isabela.....	3,955	21		37,600	214
Moca.....	2,877	20			
San Sebastian.....	4,756	23	Senatorial district No. 7:		
Las Marias.....	1,750	12	Humacao.....	4,257	17
Lares.....	4,941	21	Yabucoa.....	4,200	21
Maricao.....	1,460	13	Juncos.....	2,795	16
Rincon.....	1,333	15	Gurabo.....	2,516	13
Anasco.....	2,850	15	San Lorenzo.....	3,528	15
Aguada.....	2,002	13	Naguabo.....	3,235	22
	38,522	225	Ceiba.....	1,177	12
			Las Piedras.....	2,005	12
Senatorial district No. 4:			Fajardo.....	2,920	16
Mayaguez.....	9,911	32	Culebra.....	106	9
Cabo Rojo.....	4,613	19	Vieques.....	2,466	23
Lajas.....	2,362	13	Luquillo.....	1,403	12
Hormigueros.....	1,004	11	Rio Grande.....	2,686	18
San German.....	5,257	20	Loriza.....	3,152	16
Sabana Grande.....	2,744	16		36,446	222
Guanica.....	1,699	14			
Yauco.....	5,588	37	Grand total.....	269,363	1,436

TABLE 22.—*Registries of property, fiscal year 1919-20.*

Registry of property of—	Municipalities comprised therein.	Area in square miles.	Population, census of 1910.	Number of employees.	Cost of salaries and house rent of each registry.	Documents.			Documents registered during fiscal year 1919-20.			Documents pending June 30, 1920.	Documents withdrawn.			Administrative appeals before supreme court.			Total of property involved in the documents registered.	
						Pending June 30, 1919.	Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Total.	Correct.	With curable defects.	With incurable defects.	Total.	Decided in favor of the registrar.	Decided against the registrar.	Total.	Amount of fees collected.	Urban.	Rural.		
Aguadilla....	Aguadilla, Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, and San Sebastián.	282.58	119,715	3,322	\$2,425.00	....	796	796	614	139	13	766	....	30	2	\$6,879.20	178	1,146		
Arecibo.....	Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas, and Utuado.	471.47	200,859	6	7,102.49	....	2,113	2,113	1,023	335	35	1,993	....	120	....	15,216.40	594	2,344		
Caguas.....	Agua Buena, Barranquitas, Barros, Caguas, Gurabo, Juncos, and San Lorenzo.	284.67	118,040	4	5,295.00	....	1,578	1,578	891	392	73	1,361	....	217	10	8,949.70	726	789		
Guayama....	Alfonso, Arroyo, Cayey, Cidra, Guayama, Patillas, and Salinas.	299.09	105,646	4	4,385.00	....	661	661	485	110	40	635	....	26	2	6,375.10	275	706		
Humacao....	Ceiba, Culebra, Fajardo, Humacao, Luquillo, Maunabo, Naguabo, Las Piedras, Vieques, and Yabucoa.	327.18	113,174	4	5,051.67	....	841	841	707	87	8	892	3	36	1	9,073.70	319	994		
Mayaguez....	Anasco, Borinqueros, Las Marías, Mayaguez, and Rincon.	157.74	79,242	5	6,366.48	....	1,156	1,156	840	192	63	1,095	....	61	....	7,981.70	629	979		
Ponce.....	Aguaditas, Coamo, Guayanilla, Juana Díaz, Penuelas, Ponce, and Santa Isabel.	469.74	171,090	6	7,116.50	27	2,104	2,131	1,758	40	13	1,811	93	227	....	14,741.53	1,167	1,733		
San German.	Cabo Rojo, Guanica, Lajas, Maricao, Sabana Grande, San German, and Yauco.	329.25	113,924	4	5,169.00	....	948	948	748	110	34	892	....	56	....	6,834.20	202	1,402		
San Juan: Section 1.	Carolina, Loiza, Rio Grande, Rio Piedras, San Juan, and Trujillo Alto.	159.82	145,848	7	9,192.46	....	2,820	2,820	2,573	59	23	2,655	....	165	6	24,179.95	2,397	712		
Section 2.	Bayamon, Comerio, Corozal, Dorado, Guaynabo, Naranjo, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Vega Alta, and Vega Baja.	272.80	130,234	5	8,867.81	....	1,026	1,026	789	164	7	960	....	66	1	7,259.05	477	816		
Total.....	.....	.....	1,297,772	48,53	\$81.41	27	14,043	14,070	11,028	1,626	314	12,970	96	1,004	22	51,107,590.53	6,964	11,623		

In addition to the above personnel there is a clerk at large for registries of property at the annual salary of \$720. The amount expended by the registries of property for office supplies, stationery, etc., as per vouchers approved up to July 16, 1920, was \$2,864.

TABLE 23.—*Registries of property, agricultural loans, fiscal year 1919-20.*

Registry of property of—	Docu- ments presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Documents registered.		Docu- ments refused.	Docu- ments with- drawn.	Docu- ments pending June 30, 1920.	Total.	Amount of fees collected.
		Cor- rect.	With defects.					
Aguadilla.....	25	21	2	1	1		25	\$256.00
Arecibo.....	96	77	14		5		96	578.50
Caguas.....	254	81	120	7	46		254	733.00
Guayama.....	74	74					74	174.00
Humacao.....	99	80	6		13		99	1,011.00
Mayaguez.....	128	115	3	1	9		128	442.00
Ponce.....	21	20				1	21	127.53
San German.....	126	104	15	2	5		126	403.50
San Juan, section 1.....	42	36			6		42	279.50
San Juan, section 2.....	24	23	1				24	109.00
Total.....	889	631	161	11	85	1	889	4,114.03

No documents were pending on June 30, 1919.

TABLE 24.—*Commercial registries, fiscal year 1919-20.*

Registry of property of—	Documents presented during fiscal year 1919-20.	Documents registered.	Documents withdrawn.	Documents pending June 30, 1920.	Total.	Amount of fees collected.
San Juan, section 2.....	162	156	6		162	\$1,835.22
Ponce.....	111	107	3	1	111	981.35
Total.....	273	263	9	1	273	2,816.57

No documents were pending on June 30, 1919.

TABLE 25.—*Cases in which reports were made by the attorney general upon applications for clemency during the fiscal year 1919-20, and those pending June 30, 1920.*

Pending cases June 30, 1919.....	9
Presented during fiscal year 1919-20.....	375
Total.....	384
Disposed of during fiscal year 1919-20:	
Pardon cases—	
Favorable recommendations—	
Full pardons.....	8
Conditional pardons.....	21
Adverse recommendations.....	29
No action for having served term.....	116
Paroles—	2
Favorable recommendations.....	147
Adverse recommendations.....	16
Commutations—	32
Favorable recommendations.....	48
Adverse recommendations.....	7
Petitions for restoration of civil rights—	25
Favorable recommendations.....	32
Adverse recommendations.....	21
Remittance of costs ¹	66
Referred to juvenile courts.....	87
Pending cases June 30, 1920.....	1
Total.....	36
	351
	33
	384

¹ In this case no specific recommendation was made by the attorney general. The recommendation was left to the chief of the insular police.

TABLE 26.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest and in which there have been decisions during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Judgment.
<i>Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.</i>	Injunction to restrain collection of taxes.	For the Government.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.

<i>J. P. Bouret v. Treasurer of Porto Rico</i>	Injunction.....	For petitioner (appealed).
<i>American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico v. Salvador Mestre et al.</i>.....	.....do.....	For the Government (appealed).
<i>Porto Rico Railway Light & Power Co. v. Workmen's Relief Commission.</i>.....	.....do.....	For petitioner (appealed).

SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

<i>Felipe E. Lavergne v. Insular Police Commission</i>	Mandamus.....	For petitioner.
<i>Porto Rico Coal Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico</i>	Recovery of taxes.....	Dismissed upon motion of the Government.
<i>The People of Porto Rico v. A. Hartman & Co.</i>	Appeal from a decision of their irrigation commission.	For defendant.
<i>The People of Porto Rico v. Sucs. C. & J. Fantauzzi</i>.....	.....do.....	Dismissed upon motion of the Government.
Do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Do.
<i>Francisco Socorro v. Salvador Mestre, Attorney General of Porto Rico.</i>	Mandamus.....	For defendant.
<i>The People of Porto Rico v. Celestino Lopez Perez</i>	Injunction.....	For the Government.
<i>Juana Maria Rodriguez v. Workmen's Relief Commission.</i>	Appeal from a decision of the workmen's relief commission.	Do.
<i>Isalas Velazquez Rosado v. Workmen's Relief Commission.</i>.....	.....do.....	Do.
<i>The People of Porto Rico v. Juan Martinez Dominguez.</i>	Establishment of dominion title.	Judgment modified.
<i>The People of Porto Rico v. W. D. Noble</i>	Recovery of money...	For defendant.

DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO.

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

MUNICIPAL COURTS OF PORTO RICO.

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 27.—*Civil cases in which the people of Porto Rico has an interest still in litigation at the close of the fiscal year 1919–20.*

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Title.	Nature thereof.	Commenced.	Status.
Porto Rico Railway Light & Power Co. v. Workmen's Relief Commission.	Injunction.....	Mar. 28, 1919	Pending.
J. P. Bouret v. Treasurer of Porto Rico...	.....do.....	Nov. 19, 1919	Do.
Fortuna Estates v. Henna et al. and The People of Porto Rico, Intervenor.	Injunction to restrain taking of irrigation water.	Feb. 12, 1919	Do.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.

Universal Film Manufacturing Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Injunction.....	Aug. 13, 1919	Pending.
Caribbean Film Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Nov. 21, 1919	Do.
Medal Film Co. et al. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Feb. 26, 1920	Do.
Mundial Film Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Apr. 7, 1920	Do.
L. Martínez & Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Apr. 15, 1920	Do.
American R. R. of P. R. v. Workmen's Relief Commission.	Injunction to restrain enforcement of workmen's compensation act.	Feb. 17, 1919	Pending under agreement.
H. H. Scoville et al. v. The Commissioner of Health et al.	Injunction.....	May 28, 1918	Pending collection of costs.
The People of Porto Rico v. Fortuna Estates.	Action to recover land..	May 19, 1917	Pending.
The People of Porto Rico v. Fortuna Estates and Russell & Co.	Injunction.....	Aug. 22, 1919	Do.

SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

The People of Porto Rico v. Fernando Vendrell.	Appeal from a decision of the irrigation commission.	June 25, 1919	Pending to file brief of defendant.
The People of Porto Rico v. Pedro E. Zamorano.	Action to recover land..	June 28, 1919	Pending decision.
The People of Porto Rico v. Juan Aquilino González.	.....do.....	July 18, 1919	Pending hearing.
Camilo Miguel v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Injunction.....	Nov. 10, 1919	Pending decision.
The People of Porto Rico v. Sucs. Ramón Valdés.	Action to recover land and nullity of proceedings.	Apr. 19, 1920	Pending brief of defendant.
Ventura Rivera v. Workmen's Relief Commission.	Certiorari.....	.....do.....	Pending decision.
Gabriel Guerra Mondragón v. Workmen's Relief Commission.	.....do.....	Apr. 30, 1920	Pending hearing.
Do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Magdalena López v. Workmen's Relief Commission.	Damages.....	May 31, 1920	Pending of briefs.

DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO.

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 28.—*Statement showing the number of prisoners and number of sick in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school, fiscal year 1919-20.*

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan jail.	Are-cibo jail.	Agua-dilla jail.	Maya-guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua-yama jail.	Huma-caó jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Prisoners confined on June 30, 1919.....	354	239	131	48	67	96	91	68	202	1,296
Prisoners entered during the fiscal year 1919-20.....	265	1,478	464	299	386	779	462	529	97	4,759
Total.....	619	1,717	595	347	453	875	553	597	299	6,056
Prisoners discharge during fiscal year 1919-20.....	235	1,548	527	309	413	770	517	543	62	4,924
Prisoners confined on June 30, 1920.....	384	169	68	38	40	105	36	54	237	1,131
Sick prisoners on June 30, 1919.....	32	28	14	3	11	.....	5	5	2	100
Sick during the fiscal year 1919-20.....	367	397	118	71	76	264	84	59	445	1,881
Total.....	399	425	132	74	87	264	89	64	447	1,981
Sick cured during fiscal year 1919-20.....	344	394	121	73	82	254	86	58	428	1,840
Balance.....	55	31	11	1	5	10	3	6	19	141
Deaths during the fiscal year 1919-20.....	10	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	33
Sick prisoners on June 30, 1920.....	45	25	10	1	5	8	3	4	7	108

TABLE 29.—*Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school, on June 30, 1920.*

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan jail.	Are-cibo jail.	Agua-dilla jail.	Maya-guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua-yama jail.	Huma-caó jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Awaiting trial.....	.....	35	13	5	2	15	2	5	4	81
Sentenced.....	384	134	55	33	38	90	34	49	233	1,050
Total.....	384	169	68	38	40	105	36	54	237	1,131
Delinquent minors.....	.....	¹ 15	.....	.....	.....	¹ 5	.....	.....	227	247
Sentenced for admission in the Boys' Charity School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Up to 6 months.....	3	70	34	17	30	53	27	28	.....	262
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	10	8	3	2	2	6	1	2	.....	34
1 year and less than 2.....	83	37	11	9	5	21	2	16	.....	184
2 years and less than 3.....	17	4	1	5	1	2	4	3	.....	37
3 years and less than 4.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
4 years and less than 5.....	42	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
5 years and less than 6.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
6 years and less than 8.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32
8 years and less than 10.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
10 years and less than 15.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
15 years and less than 20.....	16	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20 years and less than 30.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
30 years and over.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lifetime.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Total.....	384	134	55	33	38	90	34	49	233	1,050

¹ In the children wards of the jails, pending transfer to reform school. All are male.

TABLE 30.—*Number of commitments of prisoners in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school on June 30, 1920.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total
Confined for the—				
First time.....	269	257	192	718
Second time.....	38	92	45	175
Third time.....	24	43	.....	67
Fourth time.....	14	31	.....	45
Fifth time.....	11	20	.....	31
Sixth time.....	9	10	.....	19
Seventh time.....	5	15	.....	20
Eighth time.....	4	8	.....	12
Ninth time.....	2	7	.....	9
Tenth time.....	3	4	.....	7
Eleventh time.....	3	3	.....	6
Twelfth time.....	2	3	.....	5
Thirteenth time.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fourteenth time.....	.....	8	.....	8
Fifteenth time.....	.....	3	.....	3
Sixteenth time and upward.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131

TABLE 31.—*Classification, by age, of number of prisoners in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school on June 30, 1920.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 years and under 16 years.....	.....	34	121	155
16 years and under 21 years.....	74	124	116	314
21 years and under 25 years.....	80	135	.....	215
25 years and under 30 years.....	140	89	.....	223
30 years and under 35 years.....	28	57	.....	85
35 years and under 40 years.....	18	32	.....	50
40 years and under 45 years.....	20	28	.....	48
45 years and under 50 years.....	8	12	.....	20
50 years and under 55 years.....	4	4	.....	8
55 years and under 60 years.....	4	1	.....	5
60 years and under 65 years.....	5	.....	.....	5
65 years and under 70 years.....	1	.....	.....	1
70 years and under 75 years.....	1	.....	.....	1
75 years and under 80 years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131

TABLE 32.—*Grand total of prisoners on June 30, 1920.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	San Juan jail.	Are- cibo jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Huma- cao jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Men:										
Confined in the penal institutions and re- form school.....	384	166	41	38	40	105	36	54	237	1,101
Paroled.....	67	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	70
Fugitives ¹	43	46	1	10	6	23	17	19	1	166
Total.....	494	213	43	48	46	128	54	73	238	1,337
Women confined in the penal institutions.....	.....	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Grand total.....	494	216	70	48	46	128	54	73	238	1,367

¹ Under this item is included the total number of prisoners who have escaped and who have not been recaptured since statistics have been kept. They are still considered as fugitives because they never have completed their sentences, although it is probable that many of them have died.

TABLE 33.—*Classification, by nationality, of prisoners confined in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school on June 30, 1920.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Natives of the United States of America.....	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of Porto Rico.....	382	508	232	1,122
Natives of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.....	.....	.....	5	5
South Americans.....	2	.....	.....	2
Cubans.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131

TABLE 34.—*Different classifications of prisoners confined in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school on June 30, 1920.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Sex:				
Male.....	384	480	237	1,101
Female.....	.....	30	.....	30
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Conjugal relations:				
Single.....	260	434	237	931
Married.....	116	72	.....	188
Widowed.....	8	4	.....	12
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Color:				
White.....	193	300	87	580
Mulatto.....	136	154	126	416
Negro.....	55	56	24	135
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Education:				
Know how to read.....	5	15	.....	20
Know how to read and write.....	138	196	187	521
Do not know how to read and write.....	241	299	50	590
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Attended secondary schools.....	1	1	.....	2
Attended common schools.....	138	157	48	343
No education.....	245	352	189	786
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Religious preference:				
Catholics.....	256	277	140	673
Protestants.....	38	47	76	161
Spiritualists.....	45	27	10	82
Creedless.....	45	159	11	215
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Habits:				
Used liquors.....	38	112	25	175
Did not use liquors.....	346	398	212	956
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Used tobacco.....	346	407	65	818
Did not use tobacco.....	38	103	172	313
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Employed or idle:				
Employed when crime was committed.....	250	355	.....	605
Idle when crime was committed.....	134	155	237	526
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131

TABLE 34.—*Different classifications of prisoners confined in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school on June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Behavior in the penal institution:				
Good.....	249	438	197	884
Fair.....	46	10	17	73
Bad.....	89	62	23	174
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131
Physical condition on commitment:				
Good health.....	360	434	233	1,027
Sick.....	24	76	4	104
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131

TABLE 35.—*Statement showing occupations of prisoners when confined in the penal institutions, and occupation of inmates in the reform school on June 30, 1920.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Barbers.....	13	7		20
Bakers.....	15	8		23
Butchers.....	6			6
Blacksmiths.....	4	3		7
Bootblack.....	1	1		1
Cigarmakers.....	16	19		35
Carpenters.....	7	13	41	61
Cabinetmakers.....		1		1
Cooks.....	1	2	5	8
Chauffeurs.....	5	9		14
Domestic employees.....		76		76
Employees.....	7	6		13
Electricians.....	3			3
Farmers.....	10	27	50	87
Laborers.....	231	251		482
Merchants.....	3	6		9
Masons.....	9	3		12
Mechanicians.....	8	6	3	17
Musicians.....			47	47
Property owners.....	1	1		2
Printers.....	1	2		3
Painters.....	3	3		6
Plumbers.....	1	1		2
Professionals.....		1		1
Servants.....		4		4
Shirtmakers.....	1			1
Soldiers.....	1			1
Shoemakers.....	12	11	50	73
Silversmiths.....	1			1
Sailors.....	2	4		6
Tradesmen.....	21	26		47
Tailors.....	1	1	41	43
Tinsmiths.....		1		1
Without occupation.....	1	17		18
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131

TABLE 36.—*Summary of offenses of prisoners confined on June 30, 1920.*

	Number of offenses.	Percentage of total number of offenses.	Rate per thousand on island's population.
Delinquent minors.....	261	23.08	0.2011
Larceny (grand, 37; petit, 204).....	241	21.31	.1857
Burglary.....	152	13.44	.1171
Murder.....	87	7.69	.0670
Assault and battery.....	69	6.10	.0532
Rape.....	39	3.45	.0301
Homicide.....	35	3.09	.0269
Violation of Federal acts.....	25	2.21	.0193
Embezzlement.....	22	1.95	.0169
Mayhem.....	22	1.95	.0169
False impersonation and imposture.....	19	1.68	.0146
Breach of public peace.....	17	1.50	.0131
Violation of internal-revenue laws.....	17	1.50	.0131
Forgery.....	16	1.41	.0123
Attempt to commit rape.....	11	.97	.0085
Attempt to kill.....	10	.88	.0077
Against the public justice.....	7	.62	.0054
Minors sentenced to Boys' Charity School.....	7	.62	.0054
Against nature.....	6	.53	.0046
Robbery.....	6	.53	.0046
Adultery.....	5	.44	.0039
Arson.....	5	.44	.0039
Incest.....	5	.44	.0039
Violation of election laws.....	4	.35	.0031
Attempt to commit burglary.....	4	.35	.0031
Perjury.....	3	.27	.0023
Seduction.....	3	.27	.0023
Attempt to commit homicide.....	3	.27	.0023
Against the executive power.....	2	.18	.0016
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	2	.18	.0016
Slander.....	2	.18	.0016
Parricide.....	2	.18	.0016
Concealed weapons.....	2	.18	.0016
Attempt to commit sodomy.....	2	.18	.0016
Attempt to commit larceny.....	2	.18	.0016
Other offenses.....	16	1.41	.0123
Total.....	1,131		

TABLE 37.—*Classification of prisoners in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school, by judicial districts, on June 30, 1920, and per thousand in relation to the total population of Porto Rico.*

Judicial district of—	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.	Rate per thousand on island's population.	Popula- tion.
Aguadilla.....	35	53	29	117	0.0901	128,191
Arecibo.....	40	59	23	122	.0940	200,859
Guayama.....	65	37	7	109	.0840	124,403
Humacao.....	81	54	9	144	.1110	203,956
Mayaguez.....	26	37	32	95	.0732	149,554
Ponce.....	59	115	67	241	.1857	214,727
San Juan.....	78	155	70	303	.2334	276,082
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131	.8714	1,297,772

TABLE 38.—Principal offenses for which prisoners have been sentenced, by calendar year, from 1899.

Years.	Against person.				Against property.				Against morals.		
	Murder.	Homicide.	Attempt to kill.	Total.	Arson.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Total.	Rape.	Seduction.	Total.
1899.....	5	21	6	32	8	74	.....	82	1	.....	1
1900.....	8	28	17	53	3	117	.....	120	3	.....	3
1901.....	3	25	13	41	3	79	.....	82	5	.....	5
1902.....	5	21	7	33	2	50	5	57	7	5	12
1903.....	9	30	7	46	3	14	32	49	7	3	10
1904.....	9	25	3	37	1	8	20	29	9	7	16
1905.....	25	15	14	54	.....	2	58	60	20	17	37
1906.....	16	21	15	52	.....	1	82	83	16	13	29
1907.....	9	19	19	47	.....	3	90	93	18	9	27
1908.....	9	20	6	35	1	4	96	101	11	9	20
1909.....	5	17	15	37	4	4	129	137	6	12	18
1910.....	12	48	6	66	2	2	141	145	10	3	13
1911.....	17	22	12	51	2	.....	32	34	6	2	8
1912.....	10	33	5	48	2	1	69	72	9	2	11
1913.....	8	21	5	34	.....	1	74	75	4	1	5
1914.....	12	15	10	37	.....	.....	43	43	11	3	14
1915.....	6	22	5	33	1	.....	72	73	16	1	17
1916.....	25	45	10	80	2	.....	121	123	9	2	11
1917.....	17	16	10	43	2	.....	56	58	8	3	11
1918.....	14	12	19	45	.....	7	67	74	6	8	8
1919.....	19	8	14	41	28	4	44	76	14	8	22
1920.....	6	3	2	11	10	1	12	23	2	2	4

1 From Jan. 1 to June 30.

TABLE 39.—Average number of prisoners in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school.

	Penitentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail. ¹	Agua-dilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners:										
1906-7.....	668	368	.....	61	105	215	130	146	.....	1,693
1907-8.....	646	355	.....	50	137	181	105	192	26	1,692
1908-9.....	559	360	.....	67	117	199	104	204	44	1,654
1909-10.....	530	309	.....	73	122	175	99	213	71	1,592
1910-11.....	546	336	.....	49	96	270	112	143	89	1,641
1911-12.....	501	354	.....	43	110	309	128	138	98	1,681
1912-13.....	486	336	.....	53	102	162	158	133	96	1,526
1913-14.....	437	336	.....	85	122	151	132	168	100	1,545
1914-15.....	413	351	.....	78	113	159	95	180	98	1,487
1915-16.....	481	375	.....	65	129	163	83	163	100	1,559
1916-17.....	463	341	.....	72	75	147	91	144	100	1,433
1917-18.....	456	206	111.50	63.34	75.55	101.84	95.32	143	156.81	1,409.36
1918-19.....	411	318	238	44	59	284	88	97	194	1,733
1919-20.....	379	217	73	44	40	117	59	74	230	1,233
Daily average number of sick prisoners on special rations:										
1906-7.....	75	10	.....	1	2	14	4	17	.....	121
1907-8.....	70	13	.....	1	10	17	8	17	2	138
1908-9.....	58	11	.....	1	13	16	8	10	1	118
1909-10.....	54	9	.....	1	4	15	4	10	3	100
1910-11.....	50	13	.....	2	4	13	4	5	3	94
1911-12.....	70	21	.....	2	6	10	5	5	5	124
1912-13.....	74	23	.....	1	6	7	8	7	5	131
1913-14.....	70	30	.....	1	11	4	7	7	2	132
1914-15.....	63	29	.....	1	9	6	6	10	2	126
1915-16.....	76	30	.....	5	3	6	6	14	2	142
1916-17.....	60	30.39	.....	4.41	.65	7.29	10.60	13.46	1.18	127.98
1917-18.....	59.98	18.25	8.72	3.14	1.25	1.49	6.55	9.33	1.29	170
1918-19.....	40	64	20	4	.51	86	5	5	5	229.51
1919-20.....	42	24	12	2	.55	2	5	.59	5	93

¹ No figures are given for the Arecibo jail up to the fiscal year, 1916-17 since the San Juan and Arecibo jails were running as a single jail until June 30, 1917.

TABLE 40.—*Cities of Porto Rico in which crimes were committed by the prisoners confined in the penal institutions and inmates in the reform school, on June 30, 1920.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	5	7	3	15
Aguada.....	3		1	4
Aguadilla.....	11	27	14	52
Agua8 Buenas.....	2			2
Aibonito.....	4	1		5
Anasco.....	1	7	3	11
Arecibo.....	10	26	16	52
Arroyo.....	7			7
Barceloneta.....	1			1
Barranquitas.....				
Barros.....	1	6	2	9
Bayamon.....	12	20	4	36
Cabo Rojo.....	3	2	2	7
Caguas.....	18	15	6	39
Camuy.....	5	3		8
Carolina.....	8	5		13
Cayey.....	16	8	4	28
Ceiba.....	1			1
Ciales.....	3	7	1	11
Cidra.....	2			2
Coamo.....	5	2	1	8
Comerio.....	2	2	3	7
Corozal.....	2			2
Culebras.....	1			1
Dorado.....	1		1	2
Fajardo.....	14	15		29
Guainabo.....	2		1	3
Guayama.....	14	19		34
Guanica.....	1		3	4
Guayanilla.....	4	1		6
Gurabo.....	1	1	1	3
Hatillo.....	1	1		3
Hormigueros.....				
Humacao.....	15	4	1	20
Isabela.....	5	5		10
Jayuya.....			1	1
Juana Diaz.....	6	6	1	13
Juncos.....	8	1	1	10
Lajas.....		2		2
Lares.....	5	4	4	13
Las Marias.....	3	2		5
Las Piedras.....	1			1
Loiza.....	2			2
Luquillo.....	7			7
Manati.....	9	12	1	22
Maricao.....	2	1		3
Maunabo.....	1			1
Mayaguez.....	14	31	25	70
Moca.....	3	6	2	11
Morovis.....	2		1	3
Naguabo.....	1	2	1	4
Naranjito.....	3	1		6
Patillas.....	3	3		6
Penuelas.....	3		2	5
Ponce.....	26	86	47	159
Quebradillas.....				
Rincon.....	5		1	6
Rio Grande.....	3	1		4
Rio Piedras.....	5	16	7	28
Sabana Grande.....		3	1	4
Salinas.....	10	1	2	13
San German.....	3	1	1	5
San Juan.....	30	104	50	184
San Lorenzo.....	3	6	1	10
San Sebastian.....	3	7	5	15
Santa Isabel.....	6	5		11
Toa Alta.....	2		1	3
Toa Baja.....	1			1
Trujillo Alto.....	1			1
Utua8o.....	9	9	4	22
Vega Alta.....	5	1		6
Vega Baja.....	2	1		3
Vieques.....	5	1		6
Villalba.....				
Yabucoa.....	8	6	3	17
Yauco.....	6	7	5	18
Total.....	384	510	237	1,131

TABLE 41.—*Number of days' work performed by male prisoners employed on the insular highways during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Month.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Huma- cao jail.	Total.
1919.									
July.....	3,470	1,318	-----	72	596	642	125	656	6,879
August.....	3,841	1,605	-----	330	344	664	500	1,103	8,387
September.....	4,049	1,755	-----	358	93	1,866	610	1,244	9,975
October.....	4,393	1,650	-----	388	-----	1,789	527	1,457	10,104
November.....	3,457	1,056	133	289	-----	1,420	216	1,108	7,679
December.....	3,565	863	158	300	-----	1,335	680	1,239	8,140
1920.									
January.....	3,769	947	192	298	-----	1,197	628	914	7,945
February.....	3,254	981	68	275	-----	989	427	797	6,731
March.....	3,453	979	-----	211	-----	1,107	556	724	7,030
April.....	3,543	721	-----	252	-----	1,065	514	660	6,755
May.....	3,762	753	-----	303	270	981	502	512	7,083
June.....	3,318	459	-----	269	280	989	364	554	6,233
Total.....	43,874	12,987	551	3,345	1,583	14,044	5,649	10,968	93,001

TABLE 42.—*Number of days' work performed by male prisoners of the penitentiary and district jails in the cleaning of docks, Government offices, and moving of office furniture, etc., during fiscal year 1919-20.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 43.—*Table showing the ages of the children brought before the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 44.—*Table showing the school attendance of the children brought before the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 45.—*Table showing the legitimacy of the children brought before the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 46.—*Table showing the color of the children brought before the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 47.—*Table showing the persons with whom the children lived when they were brought before the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 48.—*Table showing the persons who presented petitions alleging that the children were delinquent or abandoned before the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 49.—*Table showing the crimes imputed or committed by the children brought before the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 50.—*Table showing the resolutions of the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 51.—*Table showing the persons in whose charge the children were placed by the juvenile courts.*

(Table omitted. Copy on file in Bureau of Insular Affairs.)

TABLE 52.—*Changes in the personnel of officers of the department of justice during the fiscal year 1919-20.*

Name.	Office.	Appointment.	Resignation.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
Carlos Llauger Diaz.....	Inspector.....	.....	July 21, 1919
Do.....	Temporary law clerk.....	July 22, 1919	
Angel Arroyo Rivera.....	Temporary inspector.....	July 23, 1919	
Howard L. Kern.....	Attorney general.....	.....	Sept. 1, 1919
Angel Arroyo Rivera.....	Inspector.....	Oct. 25, 1919	
Carlos Llauger Diaz.....	Law clerk.....	Dec. 1, 1919	
Edmond Block.....	do.....	.....	Mar. 24, 1920
Salvador Mestre.....	Attorney general.....	May 4, 1920	
Luis Samalea Iglesias.....	Law clerk.....	.....	May 12, 1920
Angel Arroyo Rivera.....	Inspector.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	Law clerk.....	May 13, 1920	
Enrique S. Mestre.....	do.....	May 15, 1920	
Rafael Rivera Zayas.....	Special fiscal at large.....	.....	June 14, 1920
Do.....	Assistant attorney general.....	June 15, 1920	
DISTRICT COURTS.			
José J. Acosta y Acosta.....	Fiscal, Aguadilla.....	July 9, 1919	
Agustín E. Font.....	Fiscal, Ponce.....	July 7, 1919	
Enrique Lloreda.....	Judge, Arecibo.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1919 ¹
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1919	(²)
Domingo Massari.....	Fiscal, Humacao.....	.....	Dec. 21, 1919 ¹
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 22, 1919	
Jacinto Texidor.....	Judge, San Juan, section 1.....	.....	Jan. 31, 1920
Luis Campillo.....	Fiscal, San Juan.....	.....	Feb. 6, 1920
Do.....	Judge, San Juan, section 1.....	Feb. 7, 1920	(²)
Román Diaz Collazo.....	Assistant fiscal, San Juan.....	.....	Feb. 17, 1920
Do.....	Fiscal, San Juan.....	Feb. 18, 1920	
Marcellino Romany.....	Assistant fiscal, San Juan.....	do.....	
Luis Campillo.....	Judge, San Juan, section 1.....	Feb. 19, 1920	
Enrique Lloreda.....	Judge, Arecibo.....	Feb. 24, 1920	
Román Diaz Collazo.....	Fiscal, San Juan.....	Feb. 18, 1920	
Domingo Massari.....	Fiscal, Humacao.....	Feb. 21, 1920	
José R. Aponte.....	Fiscal, Arecibo.....	.....	Apr. 26, 1920
Santiago B. Palmer.....	do.....	May 1, 1920	
MUNICIPAL COURTS.			
Agustín E. Font.....	Judge, San Juan.....	.....	July 6, 1919
José J. Acosta y Acosta.....	Judge, Ponce.....	.....	July 8, 1919
José Luis Rodríguez Cancio.....	Judge, San Sebastian.....	July 7, 1919	
A. Torres Córdova.....	Judge, Cayey.....	.....	July 13, 1919
Do.....	Judge, Ponce.....	July 14, 1919	
William J. Santos.....	Judge, Yauco.....	.....	July 31, 1919
Do.....	Judge, San Juan.....	Aug. 1, 1919	(²)
Rafael A. Cancel.....	Judge, Ciales.....	.....	Aug. 24, 1919
Do.....	Judge, Yauco.....	Aug. 25, 1919	(²)
Vicente Rodríguez Rivera.....	Judge, Cayey.....	Sept. 4, 1919	(²)
Fernando Vázquez.....	Judge, Fajardo.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1919
Rafael A. Cancel.....	Judge, Yauco.....	.....	Sept. 25, 1919
Do.....	Judge, Ciales.....	Sept. 26, 1919	(²)
Rafael Nicolau.....	Judge, Patillas.....	.....	Oct. 1, 1919
Do.....	Judge, Fajardo.....	Oct. 2, 1919	(²)
Luis Apellaniz Storer.....	Judge, Patillas.....	do.....	(²)
Rafael Padró Parés.....	Judge, Yauco.....	Oct. 17, 1919	(²)
Francisco R. Cortés.....	Judge, San German.....	.....	Dec. 16, 1919
Cándido Cacho.....	Judge, Adjuntas.....	.....	Jan. 15, 1920
Do.....	Judge, San German.....	Jan. 16, 1920	(²)
Emilio Forestier Gregory.....	Judge, Adjuntas.....	do.....	(²)
Marcellino Romany.....	Judge, Bayamon.....	.....	Feb. 17, 1920
Ernesto Diaz Arana.....	Judge, Vega Baja.....	.....	Feb. 24, 1920
Do.....	Judge, Bayamon.....	Feb. 25, 1920	(²)
J. Valdejuoli Rodríguez.....	Judge, Aguadilla.....	.....	Feb. 29, 1920
Modesto Aponte.....	Judge, San Lorenzo.....	.....	Mar. 2, 1920
Rafael Aponte Sánchez.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1920	
Emilio Forestier Gregory.....	Judge, Adjuntas.....	Feb. 20, 1920	
Vicente Rodríguez Rivera.....	Judge, Cayey.....	Feb. 21, 1920	
Rafael Nicolau.....	Judge, Fajardo.....	do.....	
William J. Santos.....	Judge, San Juan.....	Feb. 20, 1920	
Cándido Cacho.....	Judge, San German.....	do.....	
Rafael Padró Parés.....	Judge, Yauco.....	Feb. 21, 1920	
Luis Apellaniz Storer.....	Judge, Patillas.....	Mar. 9, 1920	
Rafael Padró Parés.....	Judge, Yauco.....	.....	Mar. 24, 1920
Do.....	Judge, Aguadilla.....	Mar. 25, 1920	
Francisco A. González.....	Judge, Yauco.....	Apr. 19, 1920	(²)
Ernesto Diaz Arana.....	Judge, Bayamon.....	May 2, 1920	

¹ Term expired.² Recess appointment.

TABLE 52.—*Changes in the personnel of officers of the department of justice during the fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Appointment.	Resignation.
MUNICIPAL COURTS—continued.			
Antonio L. López.....	Judge, Caguas.....		May 8, 1920
Tulio Rodríguez Muñiz.....	Judge, Camuy.....		Do.
Do.....	Judge, Caguas.....	May 9, 1920	
Francisco Carreras.....	Judge, Vega Baja.....	May 8, 1920	
Rafael A. Cancel.....	Judge, Ciales.....		May 8, 1920
Rafael Escalona.....	do.....	May 9, 1920	
Francisco A. González.....	Judge, Yauco.....	May 18, 1920	
Francisco Rodríguez Alverio.....	Judge, Camuy.....	May 19, 1920	
Rafael Padró Parés.....	Judge, Aguadilla.....		May 16, 1920
Tomás Torres Pérez.....	do.....	May 17, 1920	(¹)
Gustavo Jiménez Sicardó.....	Judge, Río Grande.....		June 11, 1920
Luis Apellaniz Storer.....	Judge, Patillas.....		Do.
Do.....	Judge, Río Grande.....	June 12, 1920	(¹)
José A. Hernández.....	Judge, Patillas.....	June 16, 1920	(¹)
William J. Santos.....	Judge, San Juan.....		June 30, 1920
REGISTRIES OF PROPERTY.			
José C. Martínez Santana.....	Temporary registrar, San Juan, section 2.	Dec. 20, 1919	
Pedro Gómez Lasserre.....	Registrar, Caguas.....		Feb. 2, 1920
Fernando Vázquez.....	Temporary registrar, Caguas.....	Feb. 3, 1920	
Emigdio S. Ginorio.....	Registrar, San German.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Pedro Gómez Lasserre.....	do.....	Feb. 4, 1920	(¹)
Raúl Benedicto.....	Registrar, Arecibo.....		Feb. 5, 1920
Emigdio S. Ginorio.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1920	(¹)
José C. Martínez Santana.....	Temporary registrar, San Juan, section 2.		Feb. 6, 1920 (at noon)
Raúl Benedicto.....	Registrar, San Juan, section 2.....	Feb. 6, 1920 (at noon)	(¹)
Fernando Vázquez.....	Temporary registrar, Caguas.....		Feb. 29, 1920 ²
Andrés Mena Latorre.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1920	Mar. 10, 1920
José A. Vargas.....	do.....		
Emigdio S. Ginorio.....	Registrar, Arecibo.....	Feb. 11, 1920	
Raúl Benedicto.....	Registrar, San Juan, section 2.....	Feb. 20, 1920	
Pedro Gómez Lasserre.....	Registrar, San German.....	do.....	
José A. Vargas.....	Temporary registrar, Caguas.....	May 11, 1920	
Rafael López Antongiorgi.....	Temporary registrar, Humacao.....	June 3, 1920	
Victor Buset.....	Registrar, Humacao.....		May 31, 1920 ²

¹ Recess appointment.² Died.

APPENDIX IX.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., August 20, 1920.

HONORABLE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO:

In compliance with section 13 of the organic act of Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917, I have the honor to make to you the annual report of the department of agriculture and labor for the fiscal year 1919-20.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF THE ISLAND.

According to the annual report of the treasurer of Porto Rico, for the fiscal year 1917-18, all of the real estate used for the purposes of agriculture and held either directly or indirectly by corporations, partnerships, or individuals in holdings in excess of 500 acres in Porto Rico, made up a total of 766,396 acres, of which 537,193 were owned land and 229,203 were leased. This acreage includes the best agricultural lands in the island, coastal alluvial valleys, and some of the best lands in the mountain sections.

The acres making up the total above referred to were devoted to sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, and fruits, and, in the year 1918-19, according to official reports, the total number of acres of land planted to sugar cane was 238,901; to coffee, 158,913; to tobacco, 22,912; and to fruits, 18,159, making a grand total of 438,885 acres.

There are no official data as to what is the number of acres of such holdings respectively devoted to each of those crops, but it may be taken that about half that number, that is to say, 383,198 acres approximately, is planted to said crops.

Therefore, the remaining number of acres, or about 383,198, more or less, represents the holdings of corporations, partnerships, and individuals, in amounts of 500 acres or over, without any application and, consequently, as waste lands.

So, the conclusion is reached that one-fifth of the total available acreage of tillable soil is entirely waste land in dead hands. That is contrary to the progress of the island and a hindrance to the welfare of its inhabitants; legislative action being sorely needed to remedy such state of things, especially so if the fact is taken into account that Porto Rico is a densely populated country, 130 inhabitants to the square kilometer, and that a sharp line economically divides its social classes; so much so that, out of 1,300,000 inhabitants, more than 300,000 are poor, barefooted people who live in huts without any comfort and even lack the means of securing the most elementary necessities of life.

It may be stated that such rights of man as life and the pursuit of happiness seem not to apply to that kind of people.

Should commercial statistics be now turned to, it will be found that according to the balance of commerce the excess of exports over imports during the fiscal year 1918-19 amounted to \$17,095,680. The statistics for the fiscal year just closed, not as yet available, will surely show a larger surplus because of the high prices reached by sugar, coffee, and all agricultural products for export, which prices are unprecedented in the history of the island.

Under the mercantile system, that means prosperity for the island. But, from the point of view of the economic problem of a country, that is one of both production and distribution, consideration should be given to the end of the last-named economic function, which is to apportion production in the social body in such a way that all of its classes throughout the country will receive what they need for maintaining life, health, and happiness, just the same as the circulation of the blood in the human body reaches all the organs to maintain life.

It is in the abnormal way in which distribution functions in Porto Rico that is found the cause of all the misery of the country people scattered over mountain and vale in small huts, some of whom owning but small parcels of land, some others possessing more land than they can till, but all of them living a wretched and piteous life.

Report, by nationality, of all the real estate used for the purposes of agriculture and held either directly or indirectly by corporations, partnerships, or individuals in holdings in excess of 500 acres in Porto Rico.

Nationality.	Number of part- nerships.	Property description value.							Grand total value.
		Owned.		Leased.		Land.		Buildings, machinery, and other structures.	
		Number of acres.	Value.	Number of acres.	Value.	Total.			
						Number of acres.	Value.		
INDIVIDUALS AND PARTNERSHIPS.									
United States of America.....	271	290, 112	\$17, 472, 990	67, 687	\$5, 817, 011	357, 799	\$23, 290, 001	\$3, 190, 298	\$3, 620, 042
Spain.....	109	89, 429	4, 356, 128	35, 520	2, 002, 906	124, 949	6, 359, 034	919, 107	971, 821
France.....	21	26, 044	1, 352, 735	5, 248	716, 610	31, 292	2, 069, 345	742, 575	753, 820
Other nationalities.....	5	3, 343	71, 810	1, 139	62, 350	4, 482	134, 160	4, 450	6, 160
Americans in partnership with Spaniards.....	21	26, 467	2, 115, 255	10, 896	669, 310	37, 363	2, 784, 565	113, 225	131, 915
Americans in partnership with citizens of U. S. nationalities.....	5	9, 965	1, 004, 987	2, 600	323, 630	12, 565	1, 328, 517	865, 941	872, 111
Total.....	432	445, 360	26, 373, 905	123, 090	9, 591, 817	568, 450	35, 965, 622	5, 835, 296	6, 355, 869
CORPORATIONS.									
United States of America, incorporated:									
In the United States.....	13	33, 653	3, 477, 618	46, 123	5, 471, 508	79, 776	8, 949, 126	437, 732	7, 865, 742
In Porto Rico.....	31	58, 038	6, 703, 402	59, 549	6, 150, 287	117, 587	12, 853, 699	87, 228	11, 722, 970
Foreign (incorporated).....	1	142	28, 390	441	35, 600	583	63, 990	810	763, 542
Total.....	45	91, 833	10, 209, 410	106, 113	11, 657, 405	197, 946	21, 896, 815	525, 770	20, 352, 254
Grand total.....	477	537, 193	36, 583, 215	229, 203	21, 249, 222	766, 396	57, 832, 437	1, 046, 343	26, 708, 123
									84, 540, 560

Should this problem of distribution of production be studied, the statistics of imports and exports aforementioned will have to be recurring to.

From such a study it is found that Porto Rico exports all that it can produce and imports all that it consumes with inclusion of such foodstuffs as vegetables, which constitute a large part of the diet of most of the people, and even meat and eggs, all of which the island can produce at prices lower than those at which it imports them, such system making very difficult the life of the poorest and even of the middle classes.

Porto Rico tills such lands only as are good for sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, and fruits, thus growing crops that do not constitute the diet of a human being. Under the prevailing commercial system, the only purpose of production is not to satisfy the needs of the inhabitants but the needs of commerce itself to make money and to purchase therewith all that is necessary for life.

Thus, commerce is benefited in two ways: (1) By the profits it makes on exports and (2) by those it makes on imports. On the other hand, the working class, the small farmers, and the agriculturists, who have no participation in the big commercial and industrial enterprises, have to pay for the profits made by the merchants, this really meaning contribution without consent, a fact contrary to the principles of true democracy.

The following table shows the distribution of land for agricultural purposes for five years, 1914-1919.

Statement showing number of acres of cultivated and uncultivated land for five fiscal years, from 1914 to 1919.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Cane.....	211,110	203,491	205,106	256,431	238,901
Coffee.....	165,170	167,137	167,729	147,612	158,913
Tobacco.....	18,040	16,308	13,212	23,081	22,912
Pineapples.....	3,761	3,086	3,331	3,286	2,879
Oranges.....	5,274	5,380	5,196	5,843	6,122
Coconuts.....	6,088	6,091	6,832	9,387	9,152
Minor fruits.....	102,272	102,180	102,575	94,660	102,435
Pasture.....	1,030,038	1,055,538	1,062,097	1,001,919	1,014,741
Timber and brush.....	430,893	421,530	434,216	457,935	445,932
Marshlands.....	16,122	13,969	15,193	16,370	18,952
Other lands.....	66,455	51,271	32,928	46,308	51,129
Total.....	2,055,223	2,045,981	2,048,415	2,063,732	2,072,068

Let the last figures in this table be taken up, those given for the fiscal year 1918-19, and it will be seen that the island's total number of acres of cultivated and uncultivated land is 2,072,068. Should the acreages devoted to the respective crops be summed up, viz:

Sugar cane.....	238,901	Coconuts.....	9,152
Coffee.....	158,913	Minor fruits.....	102,435
Tobacco.....	22,912		
Pineapples.....	2,879	Total.....	541,314
Oranges.....	6,122		

they will give a total of 541,314 acres, or approximately one-fourth of the total acreage of the island. Deducting from this total acreage 102,435 acres planted to minor fruits which were consumed in the island, a balance remains of 438,879 acres that are cultivated for the only purpose of exporting their produce and, according to commercial statistics, are valued at \$79,496,000.

So then, 1,300,000 people are living in a country having 2,072,068 acres of cultivated and uncultivated land, of which 1,556,055 acres are farm land, but utilizing only about 500,000 acres. And, as formerly stated, the distribution of the production from the last-named acreage is not made for the purpose of feeding the people and making their lives happy, but for feeding commerce and making payments of good dividends on money invested in agriculture and industries derived therefrom. The lands that are not good for growing sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, or fruits are not worth cultivating, and the small farmer can obtain no money for cultivating his small plots.

The 1,030,038 acres appearing in the statistics under the name of "pastures" are not really devoted to grazing as at first sight it might be inferred, such name being used to comprise the natural grass lands, a large part of which is not made use of.

The following table shows the different kinds of cattle in the island:

Number of head of live stock and average value per unit.

	1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.
Work cattle.....	58,911	\$44.92	58,433	\$46.12	62,025	\$52.67	65,887	\$50.50
Other cattle.....	122,000	21.30	118,565	21.67	117,462	22.36	116,072	23.02
Horses, mules, and donkeys..	32,978	39.70	31,550	39.69	31,318	39.99	30,946	41.09
All cattle.....	213,889	.....	208,546	.....	210,805	.....	212,905	.....

In the year 1918-19, the last one given in the table, the number of cattle was 212,905 head. Allowing 2 acres for each head, it is found that only 425,810 acres are devoted to cattle, and the remaining acres to make up the 1,014,741 acres—that is, 588,931—are waste land. It goes without saying that, with good pastures, properly selected and well taken care of, 425,810 acres are not needed for 212,905 head of cattle, and that means more waste land.

By looking at the numbers in the table, it is seen that 116,072 represents the number of cattle other than work cattle—that is, cows, goats, calves, etc.

There are no beef cattle in the island. The work cattle that are no longer useful are taken to the slaughter house for the furnishing of beef, the island importing the balance necessary for its consumption, which is practically all the amount it consumes. It also imports milk and all other dairy products, since there are no other industries in the island utilizing agricultural produce with the exception of sugar mills and the manual industries necessary to prepare coffee, tobacco, and fruit for export.

The statistics of imports for the year 1918-19 show that 17,347,537 pounds of meats and their products were imported, with a net value of \$4,823,817; and that 6,600,815 pounds of dairy products of all kinds were imported, with a value of \$1,301,175. And in the year 1919-20, from July, 1919, to May, 1920, the importation of meats and their products amounted to 40,293,118 pounds, with a value of \$13,149,772, and that of dairy products amounted to 12,612,817 pounds, worth \$3,243,920.

But live stock for beef has been imported from the Lesser Antilles as shown in the following table:

Statement showing the live stock imported from Danish West Indies during the fiscal year 1919-20, by the District of Porto Rico.

Months.	Bovine cattle.		Swine.		Other animals.		Total.	
	Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.
1919.								
July.....	93	\$3,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	\$3,593
August.....	152	5,981	17	\$101	.....	\$36	169	6,118
September.....	179	7,686	1	3	1	100	181	7,789
October.....	.....	.....	38	340	.....	.....	38	340
November.....	113	5,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	5,050
December.....	129	5,605	12	143	1	20	142	5,768
1920.								
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	57	2,297	22	204	.....	46	79	2,547
March.....	212	8,834	19	126	2	138	233	9,098
April.....	58	2,072	1	8	.....	.....	59	2,080
May.....	176	8,677	.....	.....	.....	12	176	8,689
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,189	49,795	110	295	4	352	1,283	51,072

All this cattle was imported for consumption, because the lack of beef and the restricting quarantine regulations in force gave rise to a big problem as to the feeding of the population of the island, such importation having been made possible only after many official steps were taken.

It is the strangest thing for a man acquainted with the natural resources of the island to see the excitement produced by the scarcity of food arising from the difficulty in

transportation from the States on account of the longshoremen's strike, that meant death by hunger for all the inhabitants of the island.

Under such economic system the day when, for one reason or other, the steamship companies' boats could not come with cargoes from the States, the people would mercilessly starve to death, a due punishment for the attachment to a commercial régime that is killing and degenerating them.

During the last fiscal year cattle breeds from the States were imported and a campaign was waged inducing agriculturists to engage in animal industry in the farm, the most important and necessary of all farm industries for economic agriculture, and the betterment and well being of all social classes in order to change the economic conditions determined by the present commercial system to others more in harmony with the island's needs and means.

The department of agriculture and labor, after studying and considering these problems, the solution of which is in its hands as to study and recommendations only, regards that the foundation of such commercial system is the high tariff.

Therefore it is hereby recommended the taking of necessary steps by Congress to the end of the nonapplying of the high tariff to Porto Rico, which, it is held, was not intended for the island and, on the other hand, is against its economic welfare. The high tariff everywhere, so far as known, has deeply affected the working and middle classes; has determined great economic differences of level in the social classes, enriching the rich still more and impoverishing further the poor. But in a small island like Porto Rico, without freedom to purchase in the world's market and with two protected products only, i. e., sugar and tobacco, conditions become worse.

The fiscal tariffs are the proper substitutes for the high ones. They should be studied according to the needs and means of the island with the end in view of improving economic agriculture and all the industries that can be developed with the country's natural resources in order to make of it a self-supporting one.

Treaties of commerce should be studied and enforced by Congress for the purpose of organizing the distribution of all industrial products in harmony also with the needs and means of the island.

AGRICULTURAL LEAGUES.

This department believes that a well-studied system of cooperation among farmers is the only practicable means to promote their welfare and that of the whole island.

The cooperative systems of credit, production, and consumption as established in Europe and the States are thought to be inapplicable to Porto Rico because of the peculiar needs of its farmers.

In Germany, the cooperative associations of credit make for the farmers all their business transactions. Thus, the cooperative bank there purchases everything the farmers need, sells their products, and advances the money they require for tilling and cultivating their land as well as for harvesting their crops.

In the States, the cooperatives of production transact all the business for the farmers who are engaged in growing the particular produce which the cooperative associations sell. There are cooperative associations of potatoes, dairy products, etc., each independent from the others, helping their members with money just like loan banks and purchasing for them whatever they need in the farm as well as in their homes as cooperatives of consumption do. So is also the case in Denmark, Holland, and other European countries.

The conditions in Porto Rico quite differ from those in the above-mentioned countries. The population is scattered throughout the country, not concentrated in small villages; and the farm products amount to so little that the volume of business to which the latter give rise would maintain such cooperative associations in a precarious state.

For these and other reasons based on the nature of the local conditions in which the agriculture of the island develops and because of the customs and character of the people, it has been deemed advisable to have the cooperative associations come together under a new plan better adapted to the conditions above referred to.

This plan consists in establishing in each of the 75 municipalities of the island an association embracing all of the farmers of one and the same municipality, designating such association by the name of "Liga agrícola," each "liga" to be an independent organization, democratic in character, founded by agriculturists of good faith, and agriculturists only, irrespective of their nationality, political creed, or religious belief; the good faith of the prospective members to be determined by the directive body of the respective "liga" when meeting to decide upon the applications for membership.

These ligas are associations, not corporations, ruled by the majority of individual votes and not by the majority represented by capital.

According to the rules and regulations governing these ligas their purposes are as follows:

(a) The organization of associations of farmers, of cooperatives of credit, production, and consumption, and the propaganda of ideas serving as fundamentals to the cooperative systems, by all legal means, through lectures, the press, and the book.

(b) To strive, in the respective municipality and making use of all means within reach, for the progress of agriculture and the industries derived therefrom, giving preferent attention to the best methods of planting and cultivation, to seed selection, soil analysis and proper use of fertilizers, as well as to the best preparation of products for market and to the improvement of cattle breeds and domestic animals.

(c) To bring to the attention of the lawmakers, for enactment, those bills providing for the promotion of agriculture, the bettering of the social and economic conditions of small farmers and the study and construction of a complete system of municipal roads.

(d) To serve as intermediary between the farmer and the department of agriculture and labor in order to secure the latter's cooperation in all the purposes aforesaid, and to destroy all animals harmful to agriculture and eradicate plant diseases.

(e) To take the necessary steps to have applied to Porto Rico the Federal farm loan act.

(f) To hold agricultural exhibitions, fairs, and contests.

(g) To furnish their members with all kinds of information regarding prices of seeds, fertilizers, tools, and machinery, and, in general, relative to all other merchandise interesting farmers, as well as referring to prices at which the agricultural products of Porto Rico are quoted in the markets abroad.

(h) To take all other steps or action deemed necessary for the progress of local agriculture.

These 75 ligas are to be formed into a federation of leagues wherein members elected by each shall represent them respectively, the federation holding an assembly twice a year for transaction of business and election of the executive committee.

In that way, the cooperative associations of credit, production and consumption are the instruments by which the ligas develop agricultural enterprises, with the object in view of commercializing farm industries, thus enabling each farmer to become the real owner of his capital and the product of his work.

Under the present system the farmers are controlled by the merchants and the great corporations and they can only plant and cultivate what the latter want them to, inasmuch as these have in their hands the economic power—that is, they lend to the farmer, at rates of interest fixed by them, whatever money he needs to meet his farm and home expenses, and at the same time sell him all that he consumes and purchase from him all that he produces at prices fixed by them also.

While the banks of the ligas lend money to the members of the associations at low rates of interest on notes signed by two sureties.

There will be in each liga one cooperative association of consumption, besides one cooperative association of production for each product in the municipality—that is, one for coffee, one for tobacco, one for minor fruits, and so on.

The way in which these ligas operate through their cooperative associations is as follows: At the time of tilling and planting, the secretary of the liga advises the farmers who are members of the association to send in their orders for whatever they need for the season. As soon as the secretary receives such orders he proceeds to classify them, get the market prices, and send to each farmer an unreceipted bill and a note to be signed by the farmer concerned and another one living in the same barrio.

When all such papers have reached the secretary and the time fixed for presenting them is already elapsed, the president of the association proceeds to call for bids.

According to the rules and regulations, awards should be made to the lowest bidder and whenever two bids are equal local merchants should be preferred.

Purchases are made in cash, the bank of the liga advancing the necessary money on the note and securities above referred to.

It is estimated that in this way a liga purchasing 1,000 tons of fertilizer in a year can save from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and that the federation of leagues can thus build a fertilizer plant with one year's savings in that item.

To make evident such possibility, here below a table is given showing the total amount of fertilizers imported during the fiscal year.

It should be stated that there are many small farmers who can not at present buy fertilizers because of the small amount they need and their lack of credit, but under the league organization they will be able to, as they will individually partake of the collective credit of their co-members.

Statement of the fertilizers imported during the period from July, 1919, to April, 1920, by the District of Porto Rico.

Date.	Foreign countries.				United States.				Total.			
	Place of origin.	Kind of fertilizer.	Tons.	Pounds.	Value.	Kind of fertilizer.	Tons.	Pounds.	Value.	Tons.	Pounds.	Value.
1919.												
July.....	Venezuela.....	Bone meal.....	157	1,200	\$2,084	Fertilizers.....	4,908	.....	\$395,158	5,065	.....	\$397,242
August.....	England.....	Bones, horns, etc.....	1	524	852	do.....	3,408	.....	215,254	3,409	1,200	216,106
Do.....	Venezuela.....	Cottonseed cake.....	27	524	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	524	714
September.....												
Do.....	Venezuela.....	Fertilizers.....	158	.....	7,459	Cottonseed cake.....	2,210	14	145,796	2,200	14	145,796
October.....	Holland.....	Potassium sulphate.....	1,100	.....	162,800	Fertilizers.....	5,698	.....	233,534	5,856	.....	240,983
November.....	Venezuela.....	Fertilizers.....	23	.....	1,187	do.....	3,214	.....	195,139	4,314	.....	357,939
Do.....	Colombia.....	Cottonseed cake.....	10	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1,187
December.....	Trinidad.....	Bone meal.....	50	.....	3,395	Fertilizers.....	2,681	.....	161,852	10	.....	300
Do.....						Cottonseed cake.....	81	1,025	5,880	2,731	1,025	165,247
1920.												
January.....	Venezuela.....	Fertilizers.....	34	.....	2,341	Fertilizers.....	7,207	.....	510,143	7,241	.....	512,484
February.....	Germany.....	Potassium chloride.....	400	.....	48,000	do.....	3,456	.....	290,800	3,856	.....	338,800
Do.....	Venezuela.....	Fertilizers.....	14	.....	845	Cottonseed cake.....	37	1,184	2,893	51	1,184	3,738
March.....						do.....	11	.....	916	11	.....	916
Do.....						Fertilizers.....	3,970	.....	335,706	3,970	.....	335,706
Do.....						do.....	1,839	.....	144,065	3,812	.....	352,175
April.....	Chile.....	Sodium nitrate.....	2,973	.....	208,110	Cottonseed cake.....	3	1,500	295	3	1,500	295
Do.....												
Totals.			4,947	1,724	438,087		38,728	1,723	2,638,481	43,676	5,447	3,076,568

When the harvest is over, the farmers send their products, well prepared, to market, according to the rules and regulations governing the cooperative of production of the liga to which they belong. After the cooperative has verified the data relating to the total production of the year, it advertises in the newspapers that coffee, or tobacco, etc.—that is, the corps of the liga of the respective municipality—are ready for sale, and the parties interested in purchasing such products may then send their proposals to the secretary of the association within a certain period of time.

At the expiration of such period of time, the award is made to the parties having presented the best proposals, all things considered, preference being always given to local merchants.

The liga should sell its crops during the harvesting season and not keep them for speculation, because the farmers ought not to take any risk in enterprises for which they are not prepared and which will expose their time and working capital to loss.

The cooperative bank finances all the business of the ligas. It lends to the farmers the working capital they need for their industries and the money necessary for their purchases, doing so through the ligas.

All the banks of the ligas are united under a system of banks controlled by the central bank of the federation of leagues. In this way, the banks of small communities, with little capital, can have their negotiable instruments easily renewed by the central bank which will give them money in exchange of their paper.

The ligas will be of great help to the farmers, not only from the economic but also from the social point of view.

They will greatly aid in the promotion of rural schools, country roads, hygiene, and sanitation in the rural communities; and they are the medium through which the department can reach and spread among the farmers its technical cooperation, giving instructions to control insect pests and diseases, practical lessons on economic agriculture, and notices upon prices and markets.

It seems not out of place here to have some considerations and comments made on the results of these ligas and their financial possibilities.

In the first place, the plan, even if merely outlined, would immediately suggest that it is the only means to control and destroy the now prevailing commercial system, making of the farm industrial a free man and of the farmer the owner of his capital and the product of his work and the master of his business and enterprises.

With their new system of banks the farmers will free themselves from the merchants and corporations that at present control them economically, obliging them to sell their products to the parties that lend them the money.

This will do no harm to local commerce, but on the contrary will largely help it by suppressing intermediaries and agents.

The division of work, separating the banking business from that of the merchant, will mean progress and be of great advantage to honest commerce.

The business of merchants is to sell for cash all their goods in the shortest possible time, in order to also purchase for cash and sell again.

If a merchant sells goods for cash four times a year, he is doing better business than if he sells them once a year; but he will be doing bad business should he have to extend the time of his obligations for one, two, three, or more years, as the case is under the present system.

Passing now to investigate the credit possibilities of the ligas, reference should be made to the statistics entitled "Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico," contained in the annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1919, page 368, from which the following data are taken, which explain clearly the arguments herein set forth.

All such banks mentioned therein, with a paid-in capital stock of \$3,103,573.63, are doing business amounting to \$40,611,178.92.

The individual deposits subject to check sum up \$16,181,046.70; savings deposits, \$6,293,708.44; the Government deposits, \$4,394,661.12, making a total of \$26,869,416.26.

The banks do not pay any interest on individual deposits. They pay for savings deposits from 3 to 4 per cent and for Government deposits not more than 3 per cent.

The loans secured by collaterals amounted to \$8,856,094.71; those secured by real estate, \$1,266,067.99; and personal securities, \$14,320,776.34; with a total of \$24,442,894.04.

It is evident that the banks are doing the loan business with the account current, the savings, and the Government deposits, as the rule is everywhere else, all deposits being the principal resources of a bank.

They generally lend money at rates of interest varying from 9 to 12 per cent, and for loans in excess of \$10,000 they charge 8 per cent, all such interests being paid in advance, which means a larger rate of interest than the one appearing on the face of documents of credit.

As a rule, the big corporations have their accounts current outside in the States.

In the year 1918, the total assessed value of farm land was estimated to \$103,068,779, and the assessed value of the holdings of over 500 acres, \$57,832,437. If we should deduct this number from the first one, the remainder, \$45,236,342, is the value of the holdings of less than 500 acres, which is the property of the farmers who would join the ligas.

Backed up by this fixed capital, the associations have sufficient credit to raise all the money they need as working capital for their agricultural industries.

They can offer sufficient guaranty to the Government to be depositories for the \$4,394,661.12 now deposited with the commercial banks. The transfer of such Government deposits from the commercial banks to the banks of the ligas is simple justice due to the farmers, because the largest part of said deposits is money paid as taxes which, by reason of the present economic organization, goes to the commercial banks which lend it afterwards to the real owners thereof at high rates of interest.

It may be roughly estimated that there are in the commercial banks about \$8,000,000 in savings and accounts current, which could go to the banks of the ligas, and it may be said that there is in the hands of the farmers more money that is not in the banks.

During the fiscal year just closed, with the high prices reached by all the agricultural products, the farmers made money and are paying their debts. So the department of agriculture and labor is intensely pushing ahead the organization of the 75 ligas of which there are at present 35 already organized.

But it is no easy work to change a system 400 years old—that is, to change the customs and habits of a people on the side of which are hereditary conditions, traditions, and a medium especially formed and adapted to such system.

It means to educate men with old prejudices, lacking confidence in themselves, men who do not believe in cooperation and are accustomed to mistrust each other, such being the consequence of the economic régime and business organization.

Fortunately, the farmers are opening their eyes after three years of propaganda work done by the department of agriculture and labor; and the general assembly of the ligas at the city of San Juan will bring into being the federation of the agricultural leagues of Porto Rico.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE ISLAND.

The survey of the natural resources of the island is a matter deserving great attention on the part of the legislature.

The department of agriculture and labor, without any especial sum appropriated for the purpose, has continued taking data and compiling and publishing them.

Preliminary information on the mineral resources, accompanying a reference map, was published both in English and Spanish.

Many samples of minerals were received from the ligas and farmers, analyzed, and returned with instructions as to their commercial and industrial value.

For the first time pure or natural sulphur was found in the island. The importance of the deposit has not as yet been determined.

A full report in English and Spanish is in course of preparation in a series of bulletins of which the first one containing a general geological description and a particular one of the most known auriferous placers and iron deposits is about ready for distribution.

A law will have to be enacted organizing the technical work for the study and formation of the topographic and cadastral maps as a basis for the land ownership and topographic ones. The geological survey of the island should also be started.

The expenses incurred in the preparation and drafting of such maps are more than amply repaid by the value of the knowledge so acquired as well as by the usefulness of the topographic cadastral map as a guaranty for property titles, as an equitable basis for taxation, and for the general organization of a good civil administration.

Data are being compiled with the end in view of laying out plans for the utilization of the water resources of the island.

It is estimated that the water resources of the island are sufficient to fill all its industrial needs, not only at present but also in the future, if they are properly stored and transformed into electrical current thoroughly distributed in a complete net or system connecting the existing lines and extending throughout the island in the same way as a water-pipe system is distributed through a town.

Thus, electrical current would reach all of the towns and barrios, being utilized for all purposes with great economy and efficiency.

The department of agriculture and labor took up directly with the Bureau of Fisheries and the Resident Commissioner in Washington, furnishing all necessary data and reports, the matter of organizing in the island an adequate service for the establishment of the fish industry, and the United States Congress has already taken the necessary legislative measures for such purpose.

Furthermore, the department of agriculture and labor is making a campaign for the purpose of acquainting the people with the wealth of the island and its industrial possibilities, for, strange as it may sound to say, there is a public belief that the industrial resources of Porto Rico are practically none, and that its agricultural possibilities are limited only to sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, and fruit.

THE MUSEUM.

During the fiscal year the collections were enriched by the addition of new specimens of rocks, minerals, and fossils and prehistoric objects.

A complete skull and three vertebrae of a mammal were found in a cave in the municipality of Morovis.

This mammal belongs to the order Edentata, now extinct in Porto Rico, but as yet found in South America, the species to which it belongs being *Acrotocnus odontrigonus*.

According to Mr. Anthony, in his paper "The indigenous land mammals of Porto Rico, living and extinct," *Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History*, new series, Volume II, second part, the *Acrotocnus odontrigonus* is known only from the island of Porto Rico, being recorded from Utuado, Morovis, and Ciales, of which species there are but 10 specimens, 9 with a rostral portion broken and 1 nearly complete.

The specimen above referred to, found in Morovis, now exhibited in the museum of the department of agriculture and labor, is also nearly complete.

Such mammals lived during the Pliocene period and their presence in Porto Rico is a proof that this island was at that time a part of the South American continent.

A tooth of a squalus (*Chorcharodon augustidens*) of the Miocene period was also found while finishing the Arecibo-Lares road.

Two Indian collars were donated to the museum by two parties of Morovis and Coamo, respectively.

The museum will soon be opened to the public regularly from 2 to 4 p. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

New quarters will have to be provided for the museum, for the place in which it is now is already crowded with the showcases, literally no walking room being left for the visiting public.

In the industrial exhibition held at Ponce late in the month of July, and in the Red Cross exhibition at San Juan, early in the month of May, samples of the most interesting rocks and minerals as well as of the animals and insects useful and harmful to the agriculture of the island, were exhibited in a special pavilion granted to the department of agriculture and labor by the respective commissions in charge of the exhibitions.

THE REVISTA DE AGRICULTURA DE PUERTO RICO.

The Revista has entered upon the third year of its publication begun soon after the services in the department of agriculture and labor were organized by act of the legislature.

Its directors are the present assistant commissioner of agriculture and labor, the chief of the bureau of agriculture, and the director of the insular experiment station.

It is a monthly publication treating in general all questions of interest to the farmer in a simple and suggestive way, and giving especial attention to economic agriculture, rural organization and industrial possibilities, with inclusion of a monthly summary of the extension work and the activities of the bureau of agriculture, as well as of complete statistical information on the imports and exports of the island.

The Revista is exchanged with similar and many other publications on allied subjects from the States, South American Republics, British West Indies, as well as from Cuba, Spain, France, and Italy. The usual courtesy in the reproduction of articles has many times been extended to this monthly review.

The following tables show respectively the acreage and value of the cultivated and uncultivated lands during the five years of the war, as well as the monthly exports of agricultural products, and the imports of said products and foodstuffs from the States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Statement showing the respective amount and value of meat and meat products and dairy products brought into Porto Rico from the States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Months.	Meat products.		Dairy products.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1919.						
July.....	2,315,773	\$678,220	719,385	\$160,316	3,035,158	\$838,536
August.....	2,033,742	590,603	397,291	95,866	2,431,033	686,469
September.....	589,227	477,183	294,177	72,207	883,404	549,390
October.....	1,246,847	388,104	62,886	62,859	1,309,733	450,963
November.....	119,067	59,537	1,340,320	236,150	1,459,387	295,687
December.....	1,418,004	551,198	291,895	74,961	1,709,899	626,159
1920.						
January.....	3,280,661	1,114,045	760,690	188,272	4,041,351	1,302,317
February.....	315,583	940,634	142,953	185,264	458,536	1,125,896
March.....	2,499,787	640,206	148,463	148,431	2,648,250	788,637
April.....	1,625,969	406,327	669,686	169,532	2,295,655	575,859
May.....	1,731,803	483,373	992,165	225,459	2,723,968	708,832
June.....	23,116,655	6,820,342	6,792,906	1,624,603	29,909,561	8,444,945
Total.....	40,293,118	13,149,772	12,612,817	3,243,920	52,905,935	16,393,692

Statement showing the quantity and value of rice imported from the United States by the district of Porto Rico during the period from July, 1919, to May, 1920.

Months.	Pounds.	Value.	Months.	Pounds.	Value.
1919—July.....	7,365,300	\$594,386	1920—February.....	19,703,057	\$2,258,433
August.....	406,323	106,323	March.....	14,252,058	1,586,301
September.....	3,325,200	290,667	April.....	14,829,928	1,705,860
October.....	2,103,261	190,069	May.....	15,051,981	1,685,237
November.....	6,223,257	574,042			
December.....	15,392,089	1,639,178	Total.....	98,247,131	12,400,500
1920—January.....		1,470,004			

Statement showing the value of vegetables imported from the United States by the district of Porto Rico during the period from July, 1919, to May, 1920.

Months.	Value.	Months.	Value.
1919—July.....	\$239,216	1920—February.....	\$200,434
August.....	72,858	March.....	231,363
September.....	150,885	April.....	279,004
October.....	119,794	May.....	331,974
November.....	134,778		
December.....	186,353	Total.....	2,254,223
1920—January.....	307,564		

Statement showing the value of animals imported from the United States by the district of Porto Rico during the period from July, 1919, to May, 1920.

Months.	Value.	Months.	Value.
1919—July.....	\$5,004	1920—February.....	\$5,692
August.....	157	March.....	5,195
September.....	185	April.....	50
October.....	182	May.....	24,332
November.....	8,040		
December.....		Total.....	53,111
1920—January.....	4,274		

Statement showing foodstuffs imported from the United States by the district of Porto Rico during the period from July, 1919, to May, 1920.

Months.	Value.	Months.	Value.
1919—July.....	\$211,349	1920—February.....	\$280,823
August.....	101,329	March.....	863,169
September.....	218,055	April.....	196,377
October.....	74,651	May.....	401,376
November.....	76,179	Total.....	2,800,852
December.....	120,042		
1920—January.....	257,002		

Statement showing the amounts of sugar and molasses exported to the United States, by the District of Porto Rico, during the fiscal year ending June, 1920.

SUGAR.

Month.	Unit.		Value.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1919.			
July.....	304,919	81,807,549	\$5,823,687
August.....	233,953	89,659,969	6,412,805
September.....	285,911	83,005,342	6,019,820
October.....	104,094	29,145,004	2,197,662
November.....	29,602	6,200,215	655,692
December.....	25,666	4,433,813	578,003
1920.			
January.....	168,645	45,475,782	5,156,535
February.....	348,080	89,922,962	10,237,332
March.....	490,591	128,651,748	13,853,658
April.....	562,388	144,194,550	20,389,272
May.....	269,240	69,519,996	12,967,366
June.....	24,438	65,718,270	13,193,172
Total.....	3,071,532	837,735,200	97,485,004

MOLASSES AND SIRUP.

	<i>Gallons.</i>	
1919.		
July.....	184,037	\$19,476
August.....	806,000	64,480
September.....	837,105	85,242
October.....		
November.....	810,000	64,800
December.....	4,122,025	287,595
1920.		
January.....	24,378	4,846
February.....	107,665	10,651
March.....	3,056,335	158,291
April.....	2,463,168	174,562
May.....	826,661	83,257
June.....	1,821,898	188,190
Total.....	15,059,273	1,141,390
Grand total.....		98,626,394

Statement showing quantity and value of the tobacco exported to the United States, from July 1919 to May 1920, by the District of Porto Rico.

Months.	Unmanufactured.		Manu- factured.	Total.
1919.	<i>Pounds.</i>			
July.....	1,638,948	\$957,366	\$50,413	\$1,007,779
August.....	2,600,941	1,551,489	370,681	1,922,170
September.....	2,896,194	1,640,424	576,263	2,216,687
October.....	1,331,135	913,996	1,213,384	2,127,380
November.....	2,270,198	1,346,455	1,289,109	2,635,564
December.....	1,568,956	1,130,375	1,375,256	2,505,631
1920.				
January.....	1,613,502	938,789	1,214,904	2,153,693
February.....	809,654	483,030	1,044,449	1,527,479
March.....	1,143,676	616,802	1,330,349	1,947,151
April.....	731,008	568,537	1,112,735	1,681,272
May.....	406,323	533,092	1,011,920	1,545,012
Total.....	17,100,535	10,680,355	10,589,463	21,269,818

Statement showing the quantity and value of coffee exported from July, 1919, to May, 1920, by the district of Porto Rico.

Months.	United States.		Foreign countries.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1919.				
July.....	5,966	\$1,814	1,453,470	\$420,601
August.....	6,196	1,984	2,456,017	615,635
September.....	64,125	21,428	321,768	98,017
October.....	143,540	40,715	1,070,539	319,408
November.....	272,545	79,096	2,568,545	657,161
December.....	42,538	12,503	2,675,456	714,499
1920.				
January.....	39,043	12,798	5,670,428	1,017,303
February.....	122,671	34,315	3,523,436	1,035,613
March.....	47,369	13,429	3,109,992	839,449
April.....	115,893	31,647	5,603,297	1,517,749
May.....	29,457	9,898	1,977,360	594,143
Total.....	889,343	259,627	30,430,308	7,829,578

Total exportation, \$8,089,205.

Statement showing the value of coconuts exported from July, 1919, to May, 1920.

Months.	Amount.	Value.	Months.	Amount.	Value.
1919.			1920.		
July.....		\$63,195	January.....		\$127,814
August.....		75,612	February.....		80,301
September.....		98,777	March.....	1,699,000	115,967
October.....		102,864	April.....	2,901,000	74,746
November.....		104,713	May.....	511,000	31,984
December.....		200,911	Total.....	5,111,000	1,076,884

Statement showing the quantity and value of cotton lint and its manufactures exported to the United States from November, 1919, to May, 1920, by the District of Porto Rico.

Dates.	Sea-island cotton.		Manufactured cotton.	Total.
1919.	Pounds.			
November.....	71,093	\$38,641	\$4,375	\$43,016
December.....	45,487	25,438	12,697	38,135
1920.				
January.....	70,779	39,582	12,400	51,982
February.....	34,832	19,703	76,205	95,908
March.....			217,452	217,452
April.....	2,866	668	200,330	200,998
May.....			165,175	165,175
Total.....	225,057	124,032	688,634	812,666

Statement showing the amount and value of annatto seeds exported to the United States from November, 1919, to May, 1920, by the District of Porto Rico.

Dates.	Amount.	Value.
1919.	Pounds.	
November.....	4,881	\$161
December.....	26,276	988
1920.		
January.....	37,705	2,568
February.....	21,100	1,290
March.....	92,782	4,038
April.....	31,771	1,513
May.....		
Total.....	214,515	10,558

Statement showing the value of beeswax exported from November, 1919, to May, 1920, by the District of Porto Rico.

Months.	Pounds.	Value.	Months.	Pounds.	Value.
1919—July.....	2,859	\$1,157	1920—February.....	268	\$108
August.....	1,992	623	March.....	1,813	627
September.....	3,371	1,229	April.....	606	318
October.....	2,002	672	May.....		
November.....	1,111	386	Total.....	26,834	10,073
December.....	8,349	3,268			
1920—January.....	4,463	1,685			

Statement showing the value of fruit exported to the United States by the District of Porto Rico during the period from July, 1919, to May, 1920.

Months.	Value.	Months.	Value.
1919—July.....	\$104,806	1920—February.....	\$321,996
August.....	37,642	March.....	467,963
September.....	88,301	April.....	366,443
October.....	199,901	May.....	217,067
November.....	327,314	Total.....	2,711,564
December.....	328,043		
1920—January.....	252,088		

Statement showing the quantity and value of honey exported during the period from July, 1919, to May, 1920, by the District of Porto Rico.

Months.	United States.		Foreign countries.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1919.				
July.....	189,999	\$14,841	.....	.....
August.....	430,947	45,076	.....	.....
September.....	1,086,436	107,262	.....	\$6,560
October.....	555,698	56,000	.....	.....
November.....	134,550	15,482	1,697	.....
December.....	544,136	135,669	1,697	.....
1920.				
January.....	296,588	33,318	.....	.....
February.....	59,213	6,116	.....	.....
March.....	95,071	10,730	.....	.....
April.....	67,360	6,405	.....	.....
May.....	25,325	3,075	.....	.....
Total.....	3,485,323	433,974	3,394	6,560

Total: Pounds, 3,488,717; value, \$440,534.

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the island monthly imports all kinds of foodstuffs, the feeding of the people depending upon the regularity of the steamship lines' service. Generally foodstuffs are stored in sufficient quantities to last a month, but others are warehoused in smaller quantities.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

During the fiscal year 1919-20 the work of the bureau has increased to such degree that it is now extremely difficult to attend efficiently to all the service with the scarce office force with which the bureau is provided in general and with the field force particularly.

The mission of organizing the country and guiding it in a more efficient way as concerns the development of its agriculture encountered at first the distrust and apathy of the farmers, which were always the main obstacles met with. Such obstacles are giving way as the movement of rural organization, initiated with relative success, advances. The number of letters received by the deputy inspectors requesting their assistance to solve the various problems that often confront farmers increases day by day.

Much progress has been made in the improvement of the ovine, caprine, and porcine cattle breeds. Mention should be made of the great interest shown by farmers to introduce selected breeds for the purpose of crossing them with the best ones existing in the island. Thus, in Ponce, pure-bred Holstein bulls and cows have been imported, and the purchase and raising of pure specimens of Toggenburg and Nubian bucks have increased as well. In Fajardo, Humacao, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Bayamon, and Coamo pure breeds of dairy cattle have been introduced, thus increasing the raising of selected milch cows and goats.

All necessary steps were taken by the bureau to have the farmers build dipping vats before they imported cattle, to the end of not having it exposed to infestation by tick.

An active propaganda was carried out in favor of increasing the production of minor fruits, furnishing the farmers with information regarding prices in the nearest markets, and explaining to them how to effect their sales through the production cooperative societies formed in connection with the agricultural leagues.

Notwithstanding, the results as to the increase in production were not those expected, due to various circumstances. In the first place, it has not been possible to give special attention to this matter, because of the lack of personnel and the small sum appropriated for traveling expenses. Secondly, it has been found that those who can raise minor fruits are the parties engaged in sugar-cane growing, and this crop gives better returns than any other one in Porto Rico. Small farmers, who could raise such minor fruits, lack economic means to devote attention to their small plantings and support themselves at the same time, for they have credit only where their produce are bought. In this way, the small sugar-cane growers pay back with cane the money advanced to them by the centrale for the planting; the tobacco raisers pay back with tobacco the sum of money that the trust, its agent, or the merchant lent them previous to their making the plantations; the coffee growers

pay back with coffee the provisions sold to them on credit, from January to June, or the money lent to them, by the merchant, for a term covering the same period of time above referred to.

There is, therefore, lack of a more intense propaganda in favor of the organization of agricultural cooperative banks, where the farmers may secure whatever they need for the planting of their farms, without encumbering their produce, their farms, and their work—such banks as shall be backed up by all of the farmers, who should have therein their accounts current.

By way of explanation of, or information on, the work done as to the diffusion of methods of cultivation and selection of seed, here below a list is given showing the sections into which the island is divided and the visits of inspection made to each town thereof. After such visits were made, the deputy inspectors took note during the last part of the fiscal year of the living conditions of each farmer visited, the number of cuerdas planted to each crop, the yield and prices of the latter, and advised and instructed them regarding disease control, application of fertilizers to the different crops, means of selling the produce, prices of the latter, and gave the farmers all such information as was requested.

Visits of inspection made by the deputy inspectors.

NORTH DISTRICT.		
First section:		
Aguadilla.....	69	
Isabela.....	75	
Quebradillas.....	48	
Aguada.....	14	
Anasco.....	33	
San Sebastian.....	16	
Moca.....	15	
Total.....	270	
Second section:		
Arecibo.....	292	
Camuy.....	73	
Hatillo.....	108	
Barceloneta.....	75	
Manati.....	16	
Vega Baja.....	36	
Ciales.....	23	
Morovis.....	37	
Total.....	660	
Third section:		
Utua.....	226	
Lares.....	49	
Adjuntas.....	50	
Jayuya.....	54	
Total.....	379	
Total number of visits made in the north district.....		
1,984		

SOUTH DISTRICT.		
First section:		
Mayaguez.....	113	
Maricao.....	63	
Hormigueros.....	10	
Lajas.....	47	
Sabana Grande.....	57	
Cabo Rojo.....	32	
San German.....	167	
Las Marias.....	2	
Total.....	491	
Second section: ¹		
Ponce.....	192	
Juana Diaz.....	57	
Villalba.....	29	
Penuelas.....	17	
Guayanilla.....	18	
Yauco.....	37	
Total.....	350	
Third section:		
Coamo.....	192	
Barros.....	47	
Barranquitas.....	31	
Total number of visits made in the south district.....		
1,777		

Fourth section:		
Bayamon.....	154	
Corozal.....	28	
Naranjito.....	14	
Toa Alta.....	42	
Toa Baja.....	23	
Dorado.....	19	
Vega Alta.....	2	
Guaynabo.....	36	
Comerio.....	47	
Total.....	365	
Fifth section: ¹		
Rio Piedras.....	13	
Carolina.....	164	
Rio Grande.....	0	
Luquillo.....	0	
Trujillo Alto.....	0	
Loiza.....	0	
Total.....	177	
Sixth section: ²		
Humacao.....	69	
Naguabo.....	25	
Las Piedras.....	16	
Vieques.....	23	
Fajardo.....	0	
Ceiba.....	0	
Total.....	133	

¹ Four months' work.

² Eight months' work.

RECAPITULATION:

Total number of visits made in the north district.....	1,984
Total number of visits made in the south district.....	1,777
Total.....	3,761
Number of towns visited in the north district.....	34
Number of towns visited in the south district.....	32
Total.....	66

As a more rapid means to make known the plan and program of the department, it was deemed that lectures delivered in the towns and in the country were the best way of reaching the largest number of farmers. To that effect it was thought that Sunday was the fittest day to have the lectures delivered, all the field force having been engaged in that kind of work and many times the members of the bureau itself.

Statement showing towns, number of lectures delivered, and number of attendants.

Town.	Number of lectures.	Attendance.	Town.	Number of lectures.	Attendance.
Adjuntas.....	3	257	Jayuya.....	2	167
Aguadilla.....	3	56	Juana Diaz.....	3	191
Arecibo.....	8	731	Juncos.....	9	290
Anasco.....	5	284	Las Marias.....	1	90
Aguas Buenas.....	5	159	Las Piedras.....	2	65
Albionito.....	3	98	Lares.....	2	86
Barceloneta.....	4	222	Maricao.....	4	190
Barranquitas.....	1	60	Mayaguez.....	13	675
Barros.....	2	108	Morovis.....	1	200
Camuy.....	5	236	Naguabo.....	4	49
Carolina.....	11	372	Penuelas.....	2	55
Comerio.....	2	400	Ponce.....	17	1,244
Corozal.....	6	245	Quebradillas.....	6	322
Ciales.....	1	50	Santa Isabel.....	1	80
Cayey.....	1	90	San Sebastian.....	3	199
Coamo.....	13	920	Sabana Grande.....	1	65
Caguas.....	12	448	San Lorenzo.....	14	610
Fajardo.....	2	116	San German.....	5	360
Guayama.....	2	80	Utuado.....	16	909
Guayanilla.....	2	216	Vega Baja.....	2	122
Hatillo.....	5	328	Villaiba.....	4	669
Hormigueros.....	1	80	Yauco.....	5	222
Humacao.....	2	26			
Isabela.....	12	606	Total (46 towns).....	228	13,048

Not all the lectures delivered during the fiscal year are included in the preceding list. The teachers of agriculture of the department of education have also delivered lectures, to some of which the deputy inspectors of the bureau have contributed, and the agricultural leagues, on the initiative of the bureau's personnel, have delivered lectures too, of which there is, of course, no record in the bureau.

FIELD WORK.

As previously stated, the visits of inspection made to the farms were in all 3,761. These farms are distributed through 66 municipalities. There are as yet a few towns to be visited. San Juan is considered as without rural zone.

It will be noticed that the number of visits in some sections is much larger than in others. This is due to the fact that there are regions where the farms are very large and hardly four farms can be visited in a week. In Carolina work was done for four months only; in Humacao and Ponce for eight months each.

For the sake of detailed specification of the activities of the field force during those visits made to the farms, the work has been divided according to crops. Thus, the respective agronomic work will be found under the headings of sugar, coffee, tobacco, minor fruits, and other special crops as vanilla, henequen, cotton, and onions.

Sugar cane.—Throughout the island, preference has been given to this crop, inasmuch as it constitutes the main source of wealth and consequently the largest acreage among all of the other crops of the country.

A great campaign has been made for the eradication of the mottling disease of sugar cane in the island, especially in centrales Plazuela and Cortada at Barceloneta, and Santa Isabel, respectively, in the plantations of Sauri & Subira at Ponce, in centrale

Rochelaise at Mayaguez, and in many cane fields in the Humacao district. The planting of healthy seed was advised to the end of preventing the propagation of the mottling disease, inasmuch as from the beginning it was considered to be an infectious disease.

A pest that in the regions of Guayama, Yauco, and San German has caused and is still causing great harm to the sugar-cane plantations is the one known by the name of sugar-cane stalk borer (*Diatraea saccharalis*). The principal remedy recommended to the farmers was the selection of seeds, inasmuch as there is no chemical solution to control this insect and which will prove a practical means of eradicating such pest.

A large per cent of sugar cane has also been found affected by various root diseases. The most extensively disseminated fungi in the island are *Rhizoctonia* sp. and *Marasmius sacchari*. Against these measures were recommended as follows: Better cultivation, aerifying of the soil, application of lime, and a careful seed selection.

The white grub (*Phyllphaga* sp.) is being controlled in the districts of Yauco and Guanica quite successfully by means of traps and lanterns. These lanterns are located in certain places on the different fields, and a number of boys are engaged in collecting the insects. These boys are paid in some cases by the hour of work and in others by the liters of insects collected. The rotation of crops can not be carried on, due to the fact that all cane growers wish to have the largest number of cuerdas of land planted to cane. Birds and domestic fowls follow the plow while it is being worked with and eat up a large number of such grubs. The species *Phyllphaga portoricensis*, Smyth, is most common in the south and west of the island.

Coffee.—The coffee districts are menaced by serious pests such as that of the root (*Rosellinia* sp.) and those of the leaves (*Stilbella flavida* and *Pellicularia koleroga*). These fungi attack the coffee trees in all the regions of the island, the former one causing a great death rate among the trees and the latter ones a great diminution of leaves, the shrubs later on drying up. In every case better cultivation and moderate clearing, for better circulation of the air in the plantations, have been recommended. Somewhat successful has been the application of lime deposited in small shallow ditches dug around the trees as the means of preventing propagation of the fungus of the root (*Rosellinia* sp.) through the soil.

A certain kind of ant is another one of the serious pests of coffee trees, and the utmost cleanliness in all the places infested as well as the destruction of the old shade trees have been recommended. Trials have been made burning sulphur with the brush on the coffee fields, but they have been unsuccessful, although the pest has been partly checked. This process is believed to be disadvantageous to the farmer because of the expense involved.

Attention has been given to all consultations made upon the use of fertilizers for coffee. Trials were also made in some small parcels in various coffee plantations at Ponce and Juana Diaz, for the purpose of determining the action of different guanos on coffee.

Last year's coffee crop in the plantations inspected by the bureau's field force was quite satisfactory. The corresponding prices were also much better than those of the preceding year. But in Porto Rico the coffee crop has never been nor ever will be satisfactory from the point of view of the quantity yielded by each tree. The prices paid in the local market are not satisfactory either if compared with those paid abroad.

Tobacco.—The production of tobacco this year was not as large as expected, due to the action of the heavy rainfall on the majority of the plantations at Caguas, Comerio, Cayey, San Lorenzo, Utuado, and other tobacco-growing towns of the island. Later on the drought greatly affected the second crop, the total production thus being greatly diminished.

The deputy inspectors acted as soon as they were able to do so, to help the farmers, recommending the use of fires in the sheds to somewhat dry the moldy tobacco and distributing the largest number of formulas whereby to control the different pests and diseases then present. In many places at Caguas, Utuado, and Aguas Buenas the opening of a large number of ditches was recommended in order to more rapidly drain the plantations. The use of Paris green and lead arsenate to control insects has become popular in San Lorenzo, Coamo, Jayuya, Aguas Buenas, and Juncos due to the constant recommendations made by the deputy inspectors.

Taniers.—Taniers are grown nearly all over the island. Everywhere the major part of the plantations are found affected by a disease commonly known by the name of "el mal," that is caused by a fungus of the kinds of the *Fusarium* and *Pythium*, i. e., a species of these fungi. Selection of seed and planting of resistant varieties have been recommended by the deputy inspectors as the only known measures of control. The varieties of taniers show no great difference as regards resistance to "el mal," but the yellow and wine-color ones have proved to be more resistant than the white ones.

The planting of healthy seeds of such varieties, good cultivation and application of fertilizers to the soil, and the giving of attention to the taniers until the time comes when they are to be dug up have been recommended by the deputy inspectors.

Sweet potatoes.—Nowhere in the island is sweet potato found attacked by the insect named *Cylas formicarius*, and which the country people call "piche," more than in Arecibo, Hatillo, Barceloneta, and Caguas. The deputy inspectors of the aforementioned districts have carried out an active propaganda for the control of this pest, recommending the use of seedlings and the planting by means of selected sections of vines. On that account many seed beds are now found in the regions of Caguas and Barceloneta to the end of raising healthy and strong seedlings. In Caguas, especially, very few are the farmers who have not seed beds which are to produce for them the seed necessary for their plantings. This is due in great measure to the propaganda made by the deputy inspectors.

This year sweet potatoes are very scarce, this being the result of the lack of laborers or peons for attending the plantations, because all farm hands prefer to work for the centrales at \$2 or \$3 a day.

Bananas.—The Bureau's field force has found large areas in the banana plantations infested with a disease known by the name of "mal del guineo." This disease is called by the name of the fungus causing it, *Fusarium cubensis*. Seed selection has been recommended as the only means of controlling this fungus. The varieties most severely affected are those which in the island go under the name of "mafafo" and "platano." In Lares, either of these kinds is indiscriminately attacked. In the rest of the island the "mafafo" is only subject to infestation. The planting of such varieties as "gigantes," "monte cristi," "enanos," and others have been recommended.

From some towns of the island information has been requested as to the use of lime for curing this disease, the answer given to such requests being that lime is useless either to cure or to prevent any specific disease already studied. Lime has been recommended, though, in the form of calcium carbonate to neutralize acidity of the soil, but the sale of lime has been prevented whenever it has been offered as a remedy for diseases of bananas and other plants.

Coconuts.—Most of the coconut plantations in the island have been inspected by the personnel in charge of this service. Two diseases were reported to the experiment station: (1) The premature dropping of the nuts, caused by a *Diplodia* sp. fungus; (2) the bud-rot disease. Control measures were taken as to the former, but it has not been possible to give the results of the simple experiments carried out at Yauco, Ponce, and Anasco, consisting in the application of fertilizers. Utmost cleanliness was recommended in the diseased coconut plantations. The latter disease, which is the one causing the destruction of the coconut plantations in Cuba, was found at Anasco, and after a very careful inspection made it may be stated that it does not occur anywhere else in the island. The diseased coconut palm was destroyed as the surest means of preventing the propagation of the bacteria causing the disease. The coconut plantations of Porto Rico need fertilizers and require a larger quantity of leguminous plants growing among the trees to increase the latter's production. The deputy inspectors have recommended the use of fertilizers and the growing of leguminous plants, the growers following such recommendations, especially at Yauco, where an abundant application of green manure has been made to the Guanica Playa plantation.

COOPERATION WITH THE INSULAR EXPERIMENT STATION.

List of the work done by the deputy inspectors in cooperation with the station:

1. Propaganda about, and distribution of, scions of elephant grass.
2. Propaganda in favor of the construction of dipping vats.
3. Distribution of sugar-cane seed.
4. Campaign for the eradication of diseased sugar cane.
5. Sending of samples of fertilizers, insecticides and feedstuffs.
6. Taking and sending of samples of ashes and sugar scum of all the centrales in the island.
7. Sending of specimens of insects and seeds and samples of soils to the different divisions of the station.
8. Information regarding the year's crops.

The taking of samples of fertilizers has resulted in safeguarding the farmers from some speculators and dealers in fertilizers who, without any respect for either morals or laws, once went through the rural sections of the island offering sand with a certain per cent of fertilizing matter as being a magnificent fertilizer for tobacco, coffee, and sugar cane. At present the majority of the dealers in fertilizers take interest in having their trade-marks duly registered and in relieving thus the bureau from taking further samples throughout the island.

Ninety-nine samples of fertilizers have been sent to the station for analysis.

MARKET SERVICE.

The farmer is in need of precise and timely information regarding the prices of farm produce in the local and outside markets. In view of such need and its importance, the bureau undertook to fill it from the beginning of the year but, as it happened with other activities of the bureau, the lack of funds was the cause of suspending the information which was being given to the farmers.

Under the circumstances, arrangements have been made to attend to the local market, it being impossible to attend to the outside one. The necessary blank forms have been ordered printed in order to have the work begun at the earliest practicable date, thus stimulating local production upon the furnishing of information respecting prices and the places where the products can be sold.

RURAL ORGANIZATION.

Agricultural leagues.—During the last fiscal year two agricultural leagues were organized in the island. The activities of the personnel at that time were directed toward making a propaganda in the rural sections and towns, explaining the significance of the leagues and their purposes. So, after an intensive educational campaign in behalf of the cooperative principles, the foundations were laid for this year's work, 36 agricultural leagues having been organized up to June 30, 1920, which at present are in operation with more or less success, but every one working under the cooperative principles and plans.

Statement showing location of agricultural leagues, date of foundation, when incorporated, and number of members.

Location.	Date of foundation.	When incorporated.	Number of members.
Adjuntas.....	Nov. 3, 1919		233
Aguas Buenas.....	Mar. 28, 1920	Apr. 29, 1920	84
Aibonito.....	Jan. 11, 1920		80
Arecibo.....	Jan. 25, 1920	Feb. 27, 1920	355
Anasco.....	Feb. 8, 1920		98
Barceloneta.....	Mar. 7, 1920		61
Barros.....	Jan. 18, 1920		110
Barranquitas.....	Jan. 25, 1920		40
Bayamon.....	Sept. 11, 1919		45
Caguas.....	Jan. 18, 1920	Mar. 19, 1920	250
Camuy.....	Apr. 4, 1920		27
Ciales.....	Mar. 17, 1920	June 19, 1920	54
Coamo.....	Nov. 16, 1919	Mar. 4, 1920	258
Corozal.....	Mar. 2, 1920		58
Comerio.....	Mar. 9, 1919	Jan. 27, 1920	50
Guayanilla.....	Nov. 18, 1919		112
Hatillo.....	Mar. 21, 1920		45
Isabela.....	Apr. 5, 1920		38
Jayuya.....	Nov. 29, 1919		200
Juana Diaz.....	Nov. 2, 1919		38
Juncos.....	Mar. 7, 1920		100
Lajas.....	Jan. 25, 1920		30
Lares.....	Apr. 28, 1920		50
Mayaguez.....	Jan. 25, 1920	Feb. 14, 1920	300
Morovis.....	Mar. 7, 1920		15
Ponce.....	Oct. 28, 1919	Nov. 8, 1919	538
Penuelas.....	Oct. 6, 1919		37
Quebradillas.....	May 8, 1920		66
San German.....	do.....		55
Sabana Grande.....	Apr. 25, 1920		40
San Lorenzo.....	Feb. 29, 1920	Apr. 18, 1920	203
Uttao.....	Oct. 11, 1919	Nov. 29, 1919	315
Vega Baja.....	Dec. 22, 1919	Feb. 27, 1920	30
Yabucoa.....	May 23, 1920		67
Yauco.....	Nov. 9, 1919	Dec. 6, 1919	125
Maricao.....	Mar. 7, 1920	Mar. 31, 1920	38
Total (36 leagues).....			4,245

As seen from the above statement, there were up to June 30 last 4,245 farmers who were members of agricultural leagues. That constitutes a force the beneficial influence of which will be felt in the near future, bettering the conditions of the small

farmers, so as to make out of them men economically independent. The results given by these associations can not but be more advantageous to the whole island. They have been formed without political, religious, national, or racial prejudice. The common good—that is, the defense of their own interests—has been the only motive binding that people. Proof thereof is the following statement on the activities of some of the leagues.

The agricultural leagues of Comerio, Jayuya, Caguas, and San Lorenzo, upon the opening of this year's tobacco selling season, organized with some of their members, who were tobacco growers, production cooperative associations for the purpose of selling their crops direct, thus doing away with the intermediaries. The result of such action was that the associated parties sold their tobacco at the rate of \$60, \$49, and \$26 a hundredweight of wrappers, fillers, and the inferior kind or "boliche," respectively. These prices were secured by the league of Jayuya. The league of Comerio sold their tobacco at more than \$58 a hundredweight. Such prices were not secured by anyone outside of the associations.

The leagues of Ponce and Yauco sold all the coffee of their associates, part in the island and part outside, because of their not having come to an agreement with the exporters and speculators in the island.

The agricultural league of Bayamon, by means of the sugar-cane colonos, who took side with it, secured from the centrale at that town 7 per cent on the ton of sugar cane besides \$2 per ton on account of transportation.

The leagues at Coamo, Lares, and Barros cooperated in the holding of school agricultural exhibitions.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE LOAN BANKS.

In the island there is not up to the present any bank in operation which could be so named. But, as the farm loan is thought to be the basis of such banking system and of the success of the leagues, many of these have already begun organizing the institutions of credit of which the island is at present so much in need. Of the towns which are nearest to the point of starting operations, Yauco, Caguas, Arecibo, San Lorenzo, and Anasco may be mentioned. The leagues of said towns have their rules and regulations already approved and are taking all the proper steps to sell their stock in order to obtain funds with which to begin their transactions.

PLANT QUARANTINE SERVICE.

This service was for quite a long time under charge of technical employees of the insular experiment station at Rio Piedras.

Under the provisions of the appropriations act now in force, the personnel for this service is as follows: One quarantine inspector, one assistant quarantine inspector at San Juan, one assistant quarantine inspector at Ponce, and one assistant quarantine inspector at Mayaguez. Besides, there is one assistant quarantine inspector at Ensenada, under appointment of the commissioner of agriculture and labor for such period of time as the service may require and whose salary is paid out of the general income of the insular experiment station trust fund.

The duties of this personnel are as follows: Inspection of all nursery stock, fruits, seeds, and other plant products coming into Porto Rico, destroying or returning those which may constitute a menace to agriculture and also fumigating, disinfecting, or quarantining such as may be found attacked by insects, diseases, or any other pests; and the keeping of a proper record thereof.

For the purpose of assisting the exporters of plants and plant products, this office has established a service relative to the exportation of such materials, having prepared to that end the necessary labels, tags, certificates, and other blanks.

In this connection, mention should be made that several parties are engaged in introducing ornamental plants such as *Dracæna* for purposes of propagation and export in large quantities to the States, whence said material is mainly imported.

A rich florist from the States is going into the importation and export of plants, and to that end, as per information furnished the bureau, he has bought a large tract of land to establish a nursery.

The Palo Seco Fruit Co. was granted permit to import 500,000 pineapple slips from Cuba.

Ornamental plants are being imported by a party in San Juan who is laying out a large garden where to cultivate them for sale.

Other permits have been granted for introduction of cottonseed cake from Venezuela.

Inspections made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Date.	How brought	Material.	Action taken.
1919.			
July.....	Mail.....	31 packages plants and seeds.....	24 accepted without fumigation, 4 fumigated, and 3 returned.
Do.....	Baggage.....	201 tropical fruits.....	Destroyed.
Do.....	do.....	70 pounds vegetables, 5 packages grass, 7 packages onions, 17 green plantains, 1 package roses, and 20 pounds beans.	Fumigated.
Do.....	do.....	2 packages grass and 2 pounds seeds...	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	5 pounds tubers and seeds, 4 plants, and 1 package onions.	Quarantined.
Do.....	Express.....	2 boxes mixed plants.....	1 accepted without fumigation and 1 fumigated.
Do.....	Freight.....	20 boxes onion seeds and 4 bags grass seed.	Accepted.
August.....	Mail.....	43 packages plants and seeds.....	39 accepted without fumigation, 2 fumigated, and 2 returned.
Do.....	Baggage.....	52 plants.....	Fumigated.
Do.....	do.....	394 tropical fruits and 10 sugar-cane cuttings.	Destroyed.
Do.....	do.....	25 green plantains, 6 packages grass, and 11 pounds seeds.	Accepted.
Do.....	Express.....	1 box avocado seedlings and 1 young ornamental plant.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	1 package roses.....	Do.
Do.....	Freight.....	16 boxes onion seeds.....	Do.
September....	Mail.....	41 packages plants, bulbs, and seeds...	38 accepted without fumigation, 2 fumigated, and 1 returned.
Do.....	Baggage.....	147 tropical fruits and 3 sugar-cane cuttings.	Destroyed.
Do.....	do.....	11 crates nontropical fruits, 1 plant and 13 pounds seeds, 262 plantains, and 4 eggplant fruits.	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	16 plants.....	Quarantined.
Do.....	do.....	2 packages seed, 7 pounds tubers.....	Do.
Do.....	Freight.....	72 barrels sugar cane, 5 boxes onion seed, and 2 bags grass seed.	Accepted.
October.....	Mail.....	50 packages plants and seeds, and 150 strawberry plants.	48 packages and 150 plants accepted
Do.....	Baggage.....	4 plants, 2 packages tubers, 8 packages seeds, 4 crates nontropical fruits, 216 green plantains, and 16 cabbage heads.	2 packages returned.
Do.....	do.....	10 plants.....	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	3 plants.....	Quarantined.
Do.....	do.....	33 tropical fruits.....	Fumigated.
Do.....	Express.....	2 boxes roses.....	Destroyed.
Do.....	Freight.....	23 bags castor beans, 76 bags and 4 boxes sugar-cane cuttings, and 160 cabbage heads.	Accepted.
November....	Mail.....	127 packages plants and seeds.....	Do.
Do.....	Baggage.....	7 plants, 14 bulbs, 2 packages flowers, 12 crates nontropical fruits, and 13 packages seeds.	120 accepted, 4 fumigated, and 3 returned.
Do.....	do.....	15 plants.....	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	2 plantains, 3 packages flowers.....	Quarantined.
Do.....	do.....	2 lemons.....	Fumigated.
Do.....	Express.....	2 packages tubers and 1 box avocado seedlings.	Destroyed.
Do.....	Freight.....	111 bags sugar-cane cuttings, 971 bags corn, 9 bags grass seed, and 1 package tobacco leaves.	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	50 tons cottonseed cake.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	200 bags corn.....	Quarantined.
December.....	Mail.....	80 packages plants and seeds.....	Fumigated.
Do.....	Baggage.....	36 plants.....	65 accepted and 15 fumigated.
Do.....	do.....	8 plants, 8 bulbs, and 2 packages seeds.	Quarantined.
Do.....	do.....	93 tropical fruits and 10 sugar-cane cuttings.	Accepted.
Do.....	Freight.....	259 hollies.....	Destroyed.
Do.....	do.....	2,000 tons sugar cane.....	Accepted.
1920.			
January.....	Mail.....	56 packages nursery stock and other plant products.	Fumigated.
Do.....	Baggage.....	5 packages plants, 14 packages seeds...	48 accepted without fumigation, 7 fumigated, and 1 returned.
Do.....	do.....	2 packages seed, 222 plantains, 85 pounds tubers, and 1 pumpkin.	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	83 tropical fruits.....	Fumigated.
Do.....	do.....	4 pounds coffee.....	Destroyed.
			Reexported.

Inspections made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Date.	How brought.	Material.	Action taken.
1920.			
January.....	Express.....	1 box miscellaneous plants.....	Returned.
Do.....	Freight.....	9,427 tons sugar cane and 200 bags corn.	Fumigated.
Do.....	do.....	3 packages tobacco leaves and 1 pine seedling.	Accepted.
February.....	Mail.....	119 packages nursery stock and other plant products.	113 accepted without fumigation, 5 fumigated, and 1 returned.
Do.....	Baggage.....	12 plants, 10 oranges, and 4 ginger bunches.	Destroyed.
Do.....	do.....	50 green plantains and 1 package flowers.	Accepted.
Do.....	Freight.....	746 bags cottonseed cake.....	Quarantined.
Do.....	do.....	800 pounds cotton seed and 25,790 tons sugar cane.	Fumigated.
March.....	Mail.....	260 packages nursery stock and other plant products.	244 accepted without fumigation, 15 fumigated, and 1 returned.
Do.....	Baggage.....	6 plants, 2 packages seeds, and 2 crates nontropical fruits.	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	19 plants, 15 pounds bulbs.....	Quarantined.
Do.....	do.....	3 plants.....	Not admitted.
Do.....	do.....	212 tropical fruits.....	Destroyed.
Do.....	Freight.....	4,000 pounds cotton seed and 11,356 tons sugar cane.	Fumigated.
April.....	Mail.....	169 packages nursery stock and other plant products.	161 accepted, 6 fumigated, and 2 returned.
Do.....	Baggage.....	4 plants and 1 package bulbs.....	Quarantined.
Do.....	do.....	2 packages medicinal plants, 1 package bulbs, and 5 packages seeds.	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	5 packages plants, 23 plantains, 60 pounds sweet potatoes, and 1 pumpkin.	Fumigated.
Do.....	do.....	1 package sugar cane, 151 tropical fruits.	Destroyed.
Do.....	Freight.....	11,474 tons sugar cane, 1,200 dry palm buds, and 20 bales hay.	Accepted.
May.....	Mail.....	120 packages nursery stock and other plant products.	115 accepted without fumigation, 3 fumigated, and 2 returned.
Do.....	Baggage.....	5 plants and 1 package bulbs.....	Not admitted.
Do.....	do.....	75 tropical fruits.....	Destroyed.
Do.....	do.....	12 pounds beans, 8 green plantains, 1 package medicinal plants and 4 parrots.	Accepted.
Do.....	Freight.....	35,780 cottonseed cake.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	7,530 tons sugar cane.....	Fumigated.
June.....	Mail.....	133 packages, nursery stock and other plant products.	130 accepted without fumigation and 3 fumigated.
Do.....	Baggage.....	4 begonia plants, 2 ferns, 3 rose plants and 19 pounds sweet potatoes.	Fumigated.
Do.....	do.....	10 sugar-cane cuttings and 145 tropical fruits.	Destroyed.
Do.....	do.....	31 packages seeds and 8 parrots.....	Accepted.
Do.....	do.....	3 orchids and 1 package miscellaneous plants.	Not admitted.
Do.....	Express.....	143 plants <i>Dracaena</i> sp.....	Fumigated.
Do.....	Freight.....	900 plantains, 200 pounds yams.....	700 plantains accepted and 200 destroyed; 200 pounds yam fumigated.

NOTE.—(1) All such material is accepted as is brought in compliance with the insular and federal laws. (2) The importation of fruits grown in tropical countries is definitely prohibited. (3) Plants or parts thereof, seeds, and other plant products found attacked by insects or any other pest are fumigated in a proper manner. (4) Importations of prohibited material are returned to the sender. (5) Many plants or parts thereof are quarantined until the fact is ascertained whether any insect, disease, or other pest develops.

Insects, diseases, or other pests intercepted.

Plant or plant product.	Origin.	Insect, disease, or other pest found.
Orchids.....	Venezuela.....	Aphids.
Pinks.....	Ohio.....	Do.
Roses.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Indiana.....	Do.
Do.....	New York.....	Do.
Do.....	Pennsylvania.....	Do.
Do.....	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.	Do.
Chrysanthemums.....	Ohio.....	Do.
Hortensia.....	New York.....	Do.
Do.....	Pennsylvania.....	Do.
Do.....	Ohio.....	Do.
Begonia.....	New York.....	Do.
Hortensia.....	Philadelphia.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Mites.
Do.....	Pennsylvania.....	Do.
Orchids.....	Venezuela.....	Do.
Ornamental seedling.....	Maryland.....	Do.
Green plantains.....	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.	Do.
Sugar cane.....	Hawaii.....	Do.
(<i>Saxifraga sarmentosa</i>).....	Ohio.....	Mealy bug (<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp.).
Vinca.....	do.....	Do.
Sweet potato vines.....	New York.....	Do.
Oleanders.....	do.....	Do.
Dahlia bulbs.....	Ohio.....	Do.
Geraniums.....	do.....	Do.
Sugar cane.....	St. Croix, Virgin Islands.....	Mealy bug (<i>Pseudococcus sachari</i>).
Chrysanthemums.....	New York.....	Mealy bug (<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp.).
Dracaenas.....	Philadelphia.....	Do.
Orchids.....	Venezuela.....	Scale insect.
Young ornamental palms.....	Illinois.....	Do.
Chinese seedling.....	Ohio.....	Do.
Young ornamental palms.....	Pennsylvania.....	Do.
Orchids.....	Venezuela.....	Carpenter-ant (new species).
Sugar cane.....	do.....	Beetle (<i>Nitidulidus</i> sp.). (It is not an insect living on cane.)
Do.....	do.....	New disease caused by a borer probably a moth (<i>Castnia licus</i>).
Roses.....	New York.....	Cochineal (found in the pot's earth).
Yam tubers.....	St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands.	Scale insect of the yam (<i>Aspidiotus hartii</i>).
Peas.....	Spain.....	Weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>).
Beans.....	do.....	Weevil (<i>Bruchus</i> sp.).
Corn.....	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.	Weevil (<i>Calandra oryzae</i>).
Do.....	Spain.....	Do.
Roses.....	Ohio.....	Lepidopterous larva.
Seeds.....	United States.....	Do.
Beans.....	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.	Bruchus weevil (<i>Spemophilus pectoralis</i>).
Pinks.....	Ohio.....	Lepidopterous larva.
Vegetable seeds.....	United States.....	Small beetle (not determined as yet).
Cotton seed.....	South Carolina.....	Boll weevil (<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>).
Orchids.....	Venezuela.....	Disease (<i>Gloeosporium vanillae</i>).
Do.....	do.....	<i>Diplodia</i> disease.
Plantains.....	do.....	Mold and <i>Colletotrichum</i> disease.
Cocoa beans.....	Dominican Republic.....	Disease caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> .
Egg plant fruits.....	do.....	Disease (<i>Phomopsis vezans</i>).
Orange seedlings.....	Ohio.....	Frenching.
Lemons.....	Spain.....	Disease (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporiodes</i> Penz.).
Pomegranates.....	do.....	Disease—Blue mold (<i>Penicillium</i>).
Sugar cane.....	Hawaii.....	Disease of the pineapple (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>).

INSULAR EXPERIMENT STATION.

The absence of the director, who is away on leave of absence, the duty of rendering the annual report has devolved upon the acting director.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

It has been very hard to make both ends meet in the case of the appropriation for farming expenses. The appropriation was made at a time when wages were much lower than they had been recently and no provision existed for meeting the new

conditions. The fact that the administration of the station could not afford to pay wages higher than \$1.50 per day, when all the sugar planters around were paying \$2.50 daily as an average, presented a very serious problem of difficult solution. However, all of the essential work has been accomplished, although, not with all the efficiency, of course, with which it could have been done, had there been enough funds to meet the emergency. This appropriation should be increased to meet the new conditions in wages.

The remaining unexpended balance from the appropriation for salaries shows how hard it is to keep all the positions duly filled at all times. In fact at no time has this been possible. It might be a wiser policy to reduce the number of positions and to pay high enough salaries to a smaller number of employees so that the best kind of personnel could be secured. This would make it possible to have at all times a complete staff of experts, instead of a longer list of positions that it has not been possible as yet to have filled totally, and that must be partially filled with whatever personnel is available for the money. Generally, the salaries have been inadequate for the best qualified men, and yet too high for inexperienced ones.

The appropriation for traveling expenses could all have been used and, in fact, travels had been planned that would have covered the entire amount appropriated, but work of pressing need at the station unavoidably delayed such trips until it was too late to pay for them out of the appropriation for the fiscal year just closed.

The appropriations for maintenance of buildings and for maintenance of roads proved to be very inadequate. Very early in the fiscal year these appropriations were consumed in very necessary urgent work and since then it was not possible to repair either buildings or roads, to the great detriment of the premises involved. These appropriations should be made at least twice as large.

Respecting the appropriations "care of cattle" and "purchase of specimens of caprine, ovine and porcine cattle," it should be stated that it was not possible to properly provide, with the small amount of the first mentioned appropriation, for the housing, feeding, and general care of all the animals of such types that could be bought for the amount of the secondly mentioned appropriation, which was five times larger, especially so if the fact is taken into consideration that the female have been bearing, and thus the number of animals has been quite increased. The largest part of the appropriation for care of cattle would have had to be expended if quarters for the housing of the swine had been built according to modern ideas, leaving very little for feed, medicines, and attendance. If the remainder of the appropriation for the purchase of animals had been expended for such purposes, the animals thereby obtained could not have been fed, to be sure, for any length of time with the small remaining balance of the appropriation for care of cattle.

The sum appropriated for motor-cycle supplies was not expended because it was not deemed advisable either to use the motor cycles in the condition in which they were, or to incur in the necessary expenses for repairing them. They shall have to be condemned, or disposed of in some other convenient way.

The appropriation for postage and freight was pretty well exhausted. This station has been increasing very rapidly the number of its publications, and these will continue growing in number as the activities of the station become more varied and intensive. Therefore, said appropriation shall have to be increased to meet the demands of the service in the near future.

The appropriation for equipment and accessories was completely exhausted and more could have been expended had there been more available. It was very difficult to manage this appropriation because the supplies ordered increased in price during the time elapsed between the making of the requisition and the actual buying in the States, notwithstanding the margin for increases that was allowed in estimating cost, the bills then presented running higher than the estimates previously made.

THE FARM.

The main crop raised on the farm was, as usual, sugar cane, of which there were planted about 72 acres. An experimental plot of Kavangire cane immune to the "matizado" or mottling disease was planted in cooperation with the Federal authorities, the seed having been imported from Argentina. Besides, other small plantings for experimental and other purposes were made, there being in the station lots of grapefruit, pineapples, banana, rice, coffee, cocoa, and other useful plants for experimental purposes, and sweet potatoes and velvet beans for feeding the hogs.

In addition, a number of acres were cultivated to Para grass, for sale, and next to sugar cane it yielded a larger return in money than any other crop.

TECHNICAL WORK.

The work of this station may be conveniently reported under four heads:

(a) Services in compliance with special laws. This includes:

1. Fertilizer analysis and control.
2. Plant quarantine and inspection.
3. Sugar-cane seed distribution.

(b) Investigational services.

(c) Services incident to the agricultural practice of the year.

(d) Accessory services.

Under each of these heads the work of the various divisions of this station will be recounted.

I.—SERVICES IN COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIAL LAWS.

Fertilizer analysis and control.—On May 27, 1919, the insular legislature approved a more complete and comprehensive law to supersede the old law approved March 9, 1905. This law went into effect on August 26, 1919, and under its provisions the commissioner of agriculture and labor charged the division of chemistry of this station with the duty of analyzing all the brands of fertilizers offered for sale in this island, and of reporting same analyses from time to time as deemed necessary for general information. Furthermore, the chief of the division of chemistry was made chairman of a committee containing two other members, the two inspectors of agriculture, on which devolved the duty of writing rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the commissioner, for enforcing the law. This committee was also made responsible for the enforcement of the law. In compliance with this, the fertilizer chemist has analyzed 233 samples of fertilizers and soil amendments, with a total of 489 determinations. Of these 233 samples, 7 were of soil amendments. Of the 226 fertilizer samples, 99 were collected and sent by the subinspectors of agriculture, 69 by the fertilizer chemist and the chief of the division, mostly by the former, and 58 were sent by private parties. The samples taken by official agents, 190 in all, are designated as official samples, and these are the only ones taken in consideration for the fertilizer control. In the 190 official samples were found 19 deficiencies in nitrogen, 4 in phosphoric acid, and 7 in potash. This is very good showing, and evidences the good effects of the new law, which has practically eliminated the fraud in the fertilizer trade in this island.

Where deficiencies have occurred the purchaser has invariably received a proper rebate from the dealers, based on the extent of the deficiency and the current market prices. Many hundreds of dollars have been thus saved to the farmer by the law. There are some minor points in which the law could be amended and made of easier and more efficient application, but these recommendations can be made separately when the proper time for action comes. The results of the analyses have been published monthly in the *Revista de Agricultura*. A bulletin, No. 21, has been written giving and explaining the law, and containing the results of all analyses performed during the year 1918 to 1919, with a discussion of the results. A bulletin giving the results of the analyses performed this year in detail, with proper comment, will be shortly prepared.

As chairman of the fertilizer board, the chief of the division of chemistry has called several meetings of the board, in which rules and regulations for the enforcement of the fertilizer law have been adopted and several cases of infringement to the law considered and proper action taken.

Plant quarantine and inspection.—This service was formerly in charge of the personnel of this station, sometimes in charge of the division of plant pathology but mostly in that of the division of entomology. This arrangement, however, was highly detrimental to the work of these divisions, and made impossible the accomplishment of a good service of quarantine inspection. To remedy this deficiency provision was made for the establishment of a quarantine service independent of this station and the position of plant quarantine inspector was created by the legislature, thus relieving the officers of this station of the burden of the plant quarantine inspection. This officer was made responsible directly to the commissioner, so that all intervention on the part of this station in the routine work of inspection has ceased.

The same as in the case of the fertilizer inspection, a board, under the name of "Technical board of plant quarantine inspection," was created by the commissioner of agriculture, the duties of which are to consider all the technical aspects that may arise out of the enforcement of the quarantine laws and regulations and to propose such rules and regulations and make such recommendations for legislative action as might be deemed advisable for the proper safeguarding of the agriculture of the island against the introduction of plagues and plant diseases. This board is composed of the

director of the insular experiment station as chairman, the plant quarantine inspector as secretary, and three other members, the chief of the division of entomology, the chief of the division of plant pathology, and the expert in sugar-cane diseases.

The first work of this board was to make a study of the existing quarantine laws and regulations, Federal and insular, and to make all those recommendations that would tend to bring about cooperation between the Federal and insular authorities, as well as to make more efficient all local regulations. As a result of this study, recommendations were made to the commissioner of agriculture by the board on November 28, which read as follows:

1. "The first recommendation of this board to you is that Federal Quarantine No. 37 be accepted as regulatory of foreign introductions and hereafter strictly enforced."

Three other recommendations made on the same date were:

2. "This board recommends that the parenthetical explanatory expression following the term 'nursery stock' in the regulation of the board of agriculture and which reads, 'including buds, scions, etc., and seeds of any kind whatsoever,' be superseded by the meaning of 'nursery stock' as intended and defined by the Federal Horticultural Board in its service and regulatory announcements."

3. "This board considers it an act of justice to the Commonwealths of California and Arizona and to The People of Porto Rico who are interested in the horticultural development of the island to recommend that both States be stricken out of the number quarantined for citrus canker by the board of commissioners of agriculture."

4. "This board recommends that meantime" (that is, while sufficient data are gathered on which to base a recommendation as to the advisability of refusing entrance into Porto Rico to all cotton, cotton seed, seed cotton, oil, cake, meal, and hulls likely to introduce into Porto Rico the pink bollworm, the boll weevil, and other pests) "paragraph 3 of section 1 of our Plant Inspection and Quarantine Law No. 17 (which has never been literally enforced) be strictly adhered to after previous wide publicity of the new policy to be followed; and that, furthermore, the latest survey maps delimiting the plague-invaded regions of the United States (in the case of the boll weevil) be adopted as a criterion for the acceptance or rejection of shipments, such map and recommendation having already been submitted by Mr. E. G. Smyth on June 17, 1919."

At another meeting (the third) of the board held on January 16, 1920, among other points of discussion, the meaning of the word "fruto" in line 3 of section of the Spanish text of insular act No. 17, of May 27, 1919, was discussed, and interpreted for the guidance of the insular quarantine, in accordance with the Spanish Royal Academy, as "producciones de la tierra de que se hace cosecha" (any product harvested from the soil). Also the term "fruta del tiempo" was interpreted as meaning fresh fruit of any kind in its natural state as defined by the commissioner of agriculture in his communication of September 6, 1919, to the chief of the bureau.

At this same meeting the board declared that the rules and regulations governing insular plant quarantine promulgated by the former board of commissioners of agriculture are at the present time effective, according to the Jones Act.

One very important question brought before the board was the following:

On January 28, 4,000 pounds of cotton seed were imported from Edisto Island, of South Carolina. For some reason or other, which was not of the incumbency of the board to investigate, the arrival of this seed was not duly notified to the quarantine authorities of the island and the seed went through the port of San Juan without having been inspected, and it was not until March that the quarantine inspector came to know that such seed had been introduced. It was found out that the importer had a certificate of an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board certifying that the seed had been disinfected, but there was no certificate stating that the region from which the seed came was free of the boll weevil or any other plague or disease harmful to cotton plant, as prescribed by law.

The case was brought by the commissioner before the quarantine board, and the board decided—

1. That all seed not planted yet be turned in by the importer to the department of agriculture for a thorough inspection; and

2. That a detailed account be furnished by the importer of the disposition of every pound of seed lacking of the total, specifying the exact places where planted, the number of acres planted, and the name of the owner of the place where the seed was planted.

Upon close inspection of the six bags of seed turned in by the importer, numerous specimens of dead boll weevils were found, and a few, about three in number, live ones, too.

The seed was destroyed and the importer accused before the court of competent jurisdiction, having been fined \$25 for the offense.

Upon knowing of the existence of the boll weevil in the imported seed a commission composed of the chief of the bureau, the chief of the division of entomology, and the two inspectors of agriculture were designated to visit the area where the seed had been planted. Although a diligent search was made by this commission, aided by a number of deputy inspectors, no traces of the existence of the boll weevil could be found.

Ever since close watch has been kept on this area, making frequent, regular inspections of the district, but so far not the least trace of the existence of the insect has been found. Mr. U. C. Loftin, a representative of the Federal Horticultural Board, who had been previously sent to the island to make a thorough inspection of the cotton fields and report on the pests present here, had reported that neither the boll weevil nor the pink bollworm were present in our fields.

However, the investigations of Mr. Loftin were responsible for bringing before the board one other matter of great import. Mr. Loftin reported the presence here of the cotton leaf-bliester mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), and as a result an announcement was made by the Federal Horticultural Board of a hearing to be held at the city of Washington on June 29 for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a quarantine against importation of Porto Rican cotton or cotton seed into the mainland. Upon receiving notice of this announcement a meeting of the technical board was called on July 13. Two days were then given the chief entomologist to find data on the existence of this parasite in the States, the probabilities of its being carried either by the seed or the lint, and the methods of efficiently disinfecting material infected with it. Also the quarantine inspector was required to furnish data on the exportations of cotton seed or lint to the States, and the ports through which either of these products entered there.

On July 15 the board met again, and based on the data furnished, a strong plea was made against the quarantine based on the following facts: (1) No cotton seed is shipped to the United States from Porto Rico; (2) the lint sent to the States from Porto Rico goes direct to the mills in the North, and therefore the chance of any bliester mite carried by this lint finding its way to the cotton fields is negligible; (3) all cotton lint shipped from this island to the States goes through the port of New York; (4) all cotton lint entering the port of New York from an outside port is fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas by the so-called vacuum process; (5) cotton lints shipped from Porto Rico to the States could, in any event, be certified as to its destination at a cotton mill of the mainland entirely without the cotton zone. This communication was sent to the acting commissioner embodying these considerations with the recommendation that proper representations should be made at Washington before the Federal Horticultural Board, based on the facts already enumerated to avoid, if possible, the imposing of the contemplated quarantine, which would be a hard blow to the rising cotton industry of this country. Accordingly, the commissioner gave instructions to Mr. J. A. Stevenson, formerly pathologist of this station and at present on the employment of the Federal Horticultural Board, and requested of him to make the proper representations at Washington.

According to a communication received by the chief entomologist from the chief inspector of ports of the Federal Horticultural Board, Mr. E. R. Sasscer it appears that no quarantine will be established against cotton products of this island until it has been satisfactorily shown that fumigation with hydrocyanic gas, as practiced at the port of New York, is incapable of killing the mites.

One other matter passed upon by the board should be recorded here. It was a consultation made by the honorable Acting Governor of Porto Rico as to whether it was possible to construe our quarantine laws and regulations as permitting the importation into Porto Rico of fruits and vegetables from Venezuela and Santo Domingo. A meeting of the board was held to consider the question submitted and on June 2 a report was sent to the acting commissioner of agriculture and labor in which the view was expressed that such interpretation of the law was neither possible nor desirable, and giving reasons for the position taken.

Under the advice of the chairman of the board the chief quarantine inspector has prepared a compilation of all laws, rules, and regulations governing the importation and exportation of plants, fruits, seeds, or parts thereof, in such a way that it may serve of ready reference and as practical guide to prospective importers and exporters. This will be published, and is already in press, as Circular No. 27 of the insular experiment station.

Several notices of quarantine rules and regulations have been prepared for the press by the board and have been made public through the main dailies of San Juan, and the *Revista de Agricultura*.

Sugar-cane distribution.—In compliance with the exigencies of the act of transference of this experiment station from the Sugar Producers' Association to The People of

Porto Rico, 145,929 pounds of prime sugar-cane seed have been distributed gratis to 66 applicants. As seen, the amount of seed distributed falls short of the amount that should have been distributed according to law. This is due to two main causes: First, we have had a very dry year and most of the cane either arrowed or dried up, so that it could not be used for seed. Second, the wages have risen much above our ability to pay them, and consequently the acreage planted to cane had to be reduced in order to bring our expenses within the limits of our appropriations. The applicants for these seeds have no intention whatsoever, with very scant exceptions, of testing out the different varieties by planting them in experimental plots where they may be properly cared for and observed, taking notes on their good and bad points as a basis of comparison. Instead, the seed is planted mixed with all other kinds of cane, and never again receive any further attention until the time comes for harvesting and converting them into sugar. In most cases they are used for replanting. On the other hand the amount granted to each individual is so limited, that it surely can not be of any material help from an economic point of view. Besides, much of the seed gets spoiled while on the way, due to the bad methods of transportation, and in general it may be said that is it a waste of time, money, and energy.

Therefore, steps shall have to be taken to remedy this situation to the end that the resources thus wasted may be better utilized in the furtherance of the true interests of the station and of general agriculture. Otherwise, a larger appropriation shall have to be secured for the cultivation of the necessary fields of cane so as to meet the highly increased wages prevailing at present.

II.—INVESTIGATIONAL SERVICES.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

1. *Chemical changes undergone by the grapefruit in the process of maturation.*—Work on this project has been finally completed. The data in hand are being systematized for final report in the next few months.

2. *An investigation of possible chemical changes in yellow striped cane.*—Mr F. S. Earle in the summer of 1918 having been commissioned by the Federal Government to come to Porto Rico to investigate the yellow stripe disease of sugar cane and establish full cooperation with both the insular and Federal experiment stations on the island. a program of work was outlined which consisted of thirteen distinct projects. Project No. 11 called for a comparative chemical study of healthy and diseased canes. It was accordingly included in our regular program and given preeminence over all other investigational projects on account of the importance of the problem.

Three topics were chosen for investigation:

1. The effect of the disease on the chlorophyll itself, as distinguished from the chloroplasts.

2. The effect of the disease on the sugar content of the cane.

3. The effect of the disease on the enzymes (oxidases) of the cane juice.

A study of the first topic was suggested by the report of Wilbrink and Ledebor of Java describing various color changes of cane leaves and stems in certain varieties under the influence of the disease. A thorough revision of the second topic was very desirable, divergent opinions being entertained by the sugar interests of the island on such an important question. The third topic was undertaken in the hope that it would indirectly throw some light on the nature of the disease and establish its relations with other mosaic diseases.

The amount of team work done by the various divisions of the insular experiment station in the study of yellow stripe during 1919–20, and of which cooperative work the chemical work under review forms part, may be appreciated by reference to The Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Vol. III, No. 4, October, 1919, "Yellow stripe disease investigations" (progress report).

The results of two of these chemical investigations warrant the belief that the disappearance of the pigment in yellow stripe is not due primarily to the decomposition of the chlorophyll as such, and to the definite conclusion that yellow stripe does not materially affect the sugar content of the juice of diseased canes, except in an indirect way, when the canes become cracked as a result of the drying up of the stalks. The tendency of the yellow-striped canes to an increase in their acid content is, however, noted; although this increase does not seem serious enough to cause inversion except in very acute stages of the disease and after the stalks have become cracked as a result of being badly cankered.

Comparative measurements of the oxidizing activity of healthy and diseased canes were undertaken by the director and the chief chemist. Lack of diseased cane at the station and failure of shipments sent in from other places paralyzed the work temporarily, it is hoped.

3. *A study of the chemical composition of the filter-press cake, the changes wrought in it by fermentation, and of those materials that could be mixed with it to advantage with a few to its full utilization as a fertilizer.*—The cake residues from the filter presses in sugar factories are used as a soil dressing in Porto Rico, generally after they have been allowed to ferment for a long time in large piles exposed to the weather. Field trials with such exposed residues had been already reported from the station, when in the hands of the Sugar Producers' Association, as early as 1911 and 1912. It was thought desirable to complement the results then obtained. Analyses of exposed and unexposed cakes, principally from the Vannina Central and secondarily from the other centrals, have been carried on during the year, and the literature on the subject has been consulted as a preliminary step to the development of the investigation.

4. *Analyses of cane seedlings and other varieties.*—The division of agronomy has been carrying on for years the study of a great number of seedling canes and other varieties. In connection with the chemical selection of those canes the division of chemistry has been called upon to render assistance in this respect, 392 samples having been analyzed.

5. *Cooperative soil analyses.*—In cooperation with the division of agronomy in its investigation on fertilizers for pineapples and sugar cane, the division of chemistry has analyzed 18 samples of soils from the pineapple plots and 57 samples from the plots of the sugar-cane fertilizer experiments.

DIVISION OF AGRONOMY.

1. *Sugar-cane varieties.*—No seedlings have been produced since 1918, as the number had become so large by that time that it was felt that all resources of the division should be directed to testing thoroughly those already on hand. Investigations were made upon the etiology of the "matizado" and the so-called "gum" and "root" diseases, the relative behavior of the different varieties, the yields of those varieties under different conditions of soil and locality, content of sugar and purity of juice. This year the tests of seedlings produced by this station during former years have brought to light several that appear to be very promising. Three hundred and ninety-five chemical analyses have been made, including duplicate analyses where the same variety was analyzed several months in succession. In this way the juice of 302 different varieties has been analyzed, including 63 of the seedlings of 1916, 30 of the 1917 seedlings, and 114 of the 1918 seedlings.

The publication on cane varieties announced in last year's official report appeared as "Sugar-cane varieties of Porto Rico," Volume III, No. 2, of the Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, and that on cultivation as Circular No. 17. The acceptance of this circular may be judged from the fact that the edition is at present exhausted.

The results of work on varietal resistance of sugar cane to yellow stripe have been given out for publication as Bulletin 19.

2. *Experiments with banana varieties and their culture.*—For two years data have been gathered on the matter by the division of agronomy. A formal report is being prepared on the result of this two-year work.

3. *Experiment with fertilizers for pineapples.*—The report announced as forthcoming in the 1918-19 official report appeared in the 1919 January number of the Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume III, No. 1. The experiment was to be repeated with the ratoon crop, but due to the impossibility of getting the dry blood necessary for some of the plots, data on 1919-20 crop will have no value for comparison with the data obtained in the 1918-19.

4. *Improvement of rice.*—The importance of this cereal in the regimen of The People of Porto Rico is enough to justify the amount of attention this crop is receiving from both the Federal and the insular experiment stations. The latter station has been mainly interested in the hill-land types of rice grown by the Porto Rican small farmer mainly for his own consumption. Many fields of upland rice were visited and selections made from individual plants, thus securing a collection of varieties and races as they now exist in the fields of Porto Rico. Other samples were secured from various other sources. These were planted at the station during late October and early November to the number of 574 short head-rows and 9 small plots. Unfortunately the whole plantation became badly infested with a blight disease (*Pyricularia oryzae*). However, some seeds of nearly all samples were saved. The test is to be repeated during the summer of 1920. For this work with rice, among others, the services of Dr. E. E. Barker, from Cornell University, were secured.

5. *Improvement of corn.*—The generally low production and bad quality of the corn grown in the island made it imperative that attention be devoted to the study of ways and means to increase the former and improve the latter. Dr. E. E. Barker has also taken charge of this work. Fields have been timely visited, selections made of

individually excellent plants, and many other samples of seed secured from other sources, both native varieties and exotic. These will be planted this summer.

3. *Tobacco improvement.*—Owing to the mixture of types and varieties of tobacco in the commercial fields of the island there is great possibility of improving the crop in uniformity and quality as well as in yield and resistance to disease.

Tobacco improvement has been started by making selections of superior plants in the tobacco fields and sowing their seeds. Samples have also been collected from various sources in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the United States Department of Agriculture. These varieties are to be given comparative trial at the station and selections made from them. Cooperative work on tobacco is being done with Mr. D. A. Allard, of the United States office of tobacco investigations.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

The major part of the work of the division has been concentrated during the year upon the investigation of the possibility of the transmission of yellow stripe by insects.

1. *Insect transmission of sugar-cane mottling disease.*—One hundred and eighty-three experiments on this subject were performed and reported in the year 1918-19, all but 10 of which had been with so-called sucking insects, the other 10 being made with chewing insects. Of this number, two plants only had shown successful inoculation with the mottling disease, apparently as result of the insect attacks.

During the fiscal year 1919-20 a total of 310 additional experiments were made in attempt to transmit the disease by other means. All of the 44 tests using other means than insects to transmit the disease gave negative results.

Of the 266 experiments made with insects only 9 were with chewing insects, which all gave negative results.

Of the 257 experiments made with sucking insects, however, 9 have to date given positive inoculation with the cane mosaic. From these figures it is seen that only 3½ per cent of the tests made with sucking insects were successful, which leaves a considerable margin of doubt in favor of the theory that these insects are the sole carriers of the disease, in view of their comparative scarcity in many cane fields where the disease has been spreading rapidly.

It is very significant that of all the control plants only one became inoculated with mottling disease, and that after it had stood for over two months in the open field near to a plant which had become experimentally diseased, from which it had undoubtedly contracted the causative organism by some means.

Fuller report of this work has been given out to the press in the Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume III, No. 4.

It was thought desirable to accompany the report in the journal with "A bibliography of insect-borne diseases of plants" and a "List of insect and mite pests of sugar cane." These will be found in pages 112 and 135.

2. *White-grub investigations.*—The study of the species of white grubs of Porto Rico were already in project in 1913. These studies lasted until 1917, when the final report on the *Melolonthids* was published in the Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume I, No. 3. There remained unpublished the final report on the *Dynastini*. The submission of this work was included in the program of this station for the year 1919-20.

3. *Citrus insects survey and control of scales by means of sprays.*—Some information on this work was advanced in the official report from this office for the year 1918-19. Final report was contemplated for April, 1920. However, due to the urgency of the entomological work on yellow stripe, at the chief entomologist's request a List of Insects and Mite Pests of Sugar Cane was published, conjointly with other reports on the disease, in lieu of the report due on citrus insects.

DIVISION OF PLANT PATHOLOGY AND BOTANY.

1. *Study of the rhizoctonias of Porto Rico.*—Investigation of a variety of plants exhibiting symptoms of decay, and especially those which showed root trouble, resulted in the accumulation of a large number of rhizoctonia strains which were isolated in pure culture. This fungus form is present in the soils of Porto Rico and is causing a large amount of loss to a number of economic plants. This throws a new light on root disease here. The work on this subject is entirely new, and it has in the course of study resolved itself along two distinct lines—i. e., a study of the different forms of the fungus and their specific relation to certain crop diseases, and the relation of several forms of this fungus to cane-root disease in particular. The last-named disease was found to be in a great measure due to the attacks of one or more forms of rhizoctonia as well as other soil-inhabiting fungi. The distinct types of the fungus rhizoctonia were studied and determined, especially their relation to diseases of plants. A treatise on this subject will be published in the future.

2. *Yellow-stripe disease of sugar cane*.—One of the most important problems and one which took up a large part of the time in research was the yellow-stripe disease of cane. The nature of this infectious disease as result of experimental work and field observation is now more clearly understood. There is now no doubt that it is an infectious disease caused by an undetermined organism. The results of the experiments on this problem have appeared in the Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume III, No. 4. The main points brought out were, first, that the disease is infectious, and secondly, that the infectious substance destroys the internal cells of the cane stalk and leaves. The presence of a plasmodium-like substance in groups of cells in the interior of the diseased cane stalks was demonstrated. This constitutes a new diagnostic feature of the disease and adds a great deal to the understanding of the nature of the disease itself. From observations made in the field it is clear that the disease can be held in check by eradication and seed selection.

3. *Root disease of sugar cane*.—Root disease of sugar cane was studied. In the course of study of the effect of soil fungi on cane growth, a new organism, described as *Plasmidiophora vascularum*, was discovered inhabiting the vascular bundles of stunted cane. A survey of the island was made to determine the distribution of this organism, which is apparently an important factor in cane production. This organism was found at Mayaguez, San German district, Cayey, Rio Piedras, Bayamon, and Loiza, in fields where the stand of cane was decidedly poor. The discovery of this organism is a new addition to our knowledge of cane diseases. Further study was made on the effect of root fungi and their relation to cane growth. This was submitted for publication in our journal for January, Volume IV, No. 1, "Root disease investigations."

4. *Citrus and pineapple rots*.—A study of this problem was continued. It was found from field observation and from a study of the methods of handling and shipping of the fruit that a large proportion of the decay is due to delay in shipment. If the fruit could reach the market within two weeks from the time it was picked the amount of decay would be minimized. The most prevalent decay of oranges and grapefruit here is that known as *Diplodia* stem-end rot, while in pineapple it is mainly a blossom-end decay. This latter is purely a mature fruit decay—that is, the decay commences in the aereal chambers of the outer part of the mature fruit, and is mostly caused by *Fusarium*. Careful handling is recommended to avoid bruising.

SERVICES INCIDENT TO THE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE OF THE YEAR.

Under this heading come all those services rendered to the farmers in the form of consultations, attention given to plagues and diseases of plants and animals brought to the attention of this station, and in general work accomplished in dealing with problems not specified in our regular program of work.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

Fertilizers.—Out of the total of 233 samples of fertilizers and soil amendments analyzed, 58, as already stated, were sent by farmers for the purpose of knowing their content of nutritive ingredients.

Data were gathered on the mixing of fertilizers on the farm, and a circular, No. 19, that might serve as guide to those farmers wishing to try the experiment was published. The services of this division were offered to all those who might require expert advice in their attempt.

Soils.—At the request of the farmers of the island 22 samples of soils have been analyzed to obtain data that might in any way help in a more intelligent application of fertilizers to the farms whence they came.

Minerals.—Mineral ores to the number of 13 samples have been analyzed for the purpose of determining their economic value or for the purpose of identification. Besides, 4 samples of a lignite sent from Lares and 3 samples of limestone were also analyzed.

Insecticides and fungicides.—Sixty-two samples of insecticides and two samples of fungicides were collected and analyzed for the purpose of determining to what extent were materials of this nature sold in the local market reliable and true to the guaranties they bear. Based on the data thus obtained Bulletin No. 20, "Insecticidas y fungicidas," was prepared and published, containing tables showing the results of the analyses.

Feedstuffs.—Twenty-one samples of foodstuffs were collected and analyzed for the purpose of verifying their guaranties and a manuscript submitted giving the results with proper comments. It has not yet been given out to the press. Besides, nine samples of natural forages and foodstuffs were also analyzed to find their value as feeding material.

Sugar cane and cane products.—The sugar-factory managements and colonos have recently come to make use of the insular experiment station in the nature of an impartial and reliable umpire for the supply of data and the confirmation of analyses on which to base an equitable settlement of their differences. In this connection 26 samples of sugar cane and one sample of molasses have been analyzed to determine their sugar content.

Grapefruit.—Determinations of potash in 17 samples of grapefruits and 3 samples of wood from limbs of grapefruit trees have been made in cooperation with a fruit grower in an experiment which he is conducting to determine the effect of potash fertilizers on grapefruit, he having gathered very interesting data which we hope some time to publish with his permission.

Cattle-tick eradication.—In cooperation with the veterinary inspector in charge of the tick-eradication campaign, considerable chemical work has been done in connection with the arsenical solutions used in the dipping vats. As a result of observations made, which showed that the solutions used were mostly under the required strength even when very recently made, an investigation was conducted to determine the cause of the anomaly, and it was found that the method of preparation which had to be adopted for lack of facilities was responsible for the deficiency. Recommendations were made to change the method, no trouble having been experienced after that. Circular No. 24, "La preparación de la disolución arsenical para la extirpación de la garrapata," giving the results of the experience, has been already published. For the purpose of putting in the hands of the deputy inspectors out in the island an equipment and a method of testing the dipping vats solutions simple enough to allow of a rapid arsenic determination at the very place of the tank and accurate enough to serve as basis for the correction of the solutions when necessary, studies were made on the development of an analytical method that would satisfy these conditions. The method given out to their field agents by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture was taken as a basis and those modifications introduced which were required by our local conditions. A circular on the subject will be published shortly. The results obtained with the previous works suggested an investigation of the deterioration of the arsenical dipping vats solutions under our own conditions. Fortnightly analyses of arsenical solutions from different sources, variously inoculated with soil and excreta, have been made for the purpose of ascertaining quantitatively the deterioration to be expected under Porto Rican conditions.

While the necessary equipment for the deputy inspectors arrives from the States, the division of chemistry is encouraging the sending of samples from the tanks under operation and analyzing all those received. Instructions are then given as to how to correct those which are deficient.

Depreciation of cut cane on standing and of cane that is injured by fire.—The intention to study this question was expressed in the last annual official report. It grew out of the many communications received from centrals, colonos, and other parties interested in the settlement of differences arising from delays in grinding cane by the centrals, delays in shipping, hauling of burnt cane to the central, for grinding, and accidental fires started in cane fields by locomotives running on near-by tracks. Some data on the subject had already been gathered by the Federal Experiment Station at Mayaguez as early as 1910; but it was thought convenient to run a few more tests under other conditions. The data in hand are being critically examined.

Borax in fertilizers.—The fact was known that some brands of potash fertilizers manufactured in the States under the stress of war conditions were high in their borax contents and that injury to corn and potato plantations had resulted from their careless use. As a result 55 samples of fertilizers have been examined qualitatively for borax. Many more will be examined and quantitative determinations made in all those samples giving positive tests. An announcement on the matter was given to the press, and a circular will be published giving the results obtained. It should be noticed that the new fertilizer law contains provisions whereby damage suffered by the presence of any obnoxious substance in a fertilizer could be made the basis of a legal claim against the dealers.

Seasonal composition of the yellow Caledonia variety of cane.—Throughout the season fortnightly analyses have been made of different plots in the station. The data thus accumulated in the last two years, enriched further by data on the subject that will be obtained from various large-scale tests performed in various factories of the island, will be studied with the view of making a final report in the near future. This work was undertaken by the station in the form of isolated analyses of yellow Caledonia canes at the request of various sugar interests desirous of coming to an understanding as to the real value of this cane to the central and to the colono. The scope of the work broadened gradually until it has become to be really a regular project for investigation. It is reported here as an incidental work only to emphasize its origin.

DIVISION OF AGRONOMY.

General.—A large number of consultations have been dispatched on various agricultural subjects, such as methods of cultivation, addresses of houses dealing in seeds and nursery stock, possibilities of using native material for the development of new industries, etc.

Mangos and avocados.—A start has been made to gather together a collection of varieties of mangos and avocados. Several choice varieties have been received from the insular and Federal departments of agriculture, and from a nursery at Bayamon a number of others have been secured. These have been planted about the station grounds and farm. It is contemplated to devote a considerable area of land for an orchard of mangos and avocados so that varieties can be tested in an experimental way with sufficiently large numbers of individual trees to five trustworthy results. Both these species are such important food trees and are so well adapted to growing in Porto Rico that every effort should be made to introduce the best varieties obtainable into very general culture throughout the island. Moreover, it has been demonstrated again and again that they will ship well under suitable conditions to New York, where a fancy market awaits them.

Sisal.—About 1 acre has been planted with sisal plants secured from the experiment station at Mayaguez. At present this is not intended for experimental purposes, but rather to propagate for distribution.

Cotton.—Selections of a few excellent cotton plants which were growing in the plantel of the station have been made with a view to testing their individual merits and later, if feasible, to make cotton improvement a major project.

Plant introduction.—Many small trees and plants have been received from the United States Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction and planted at the station for the purpose of observing their adaptability to Porto Rican conditions and their possible value as economic or ornamental plants.

It is to be hoped that the scope of the horticultural work can be so extended as to include the introduction of new economic and ornamental plants and tests of their adaptability to Porto Rican conditions; furthermore, that investigations be made in the commercial growing of various classes of nursery stocks and seeds for export.

Crops of the year.—Data have been collected personally by the director in his efforts to follow every year the agricultural developments in the island. Need of an organized effort in this direction is imperative. Blank cards have been sent to the deputy inspectors of the Bureau of Agriculture calling for agricultural information. For many reasons it has been difficult for them to fill them out. It is proposed to continue these efforts, although they will of course be futile unless they are well organized and supported.

Eradication of yellow stripe.—The eradication method of combating yellow stripe in the cane fields, as advocated in Circular 14 of the insular experiment station, has been more successful than the most sanguine nature could hope for. Under the direction of the insular experiment station and ably aided by the deputy inspectors of the bureau of agriculture the method was tried and adopted by many important sugar interests. The extent to which the eradication method has been tried and the success with which it has met may be appreciated by examining the evidence given in our Bulletin 22, Eradication as a Means of Control in Sugar-Cane Mosaic or Yellow Stripe.

In connection with this eradication campaign, the station was fortunate to have been sent by the United States Department of Agriculture for propagation and distribution among the cane planters of this island a goodly amount of seed of the Kavan-gire variety of cane, found by Mr. F. S. Earle, the only absolutely immune variety to yellow stripe among the very large number of varieties tested in an experiment planted by the station in cooperation with the Guanica Central. The Kavan-gire seed was imported directly from Argentina. It germinated very well and is now ready for distribution.

DIVISION OF PLANT PATHOLOGY AND BOTANY.

General.—Determinations of diseased plants were made for the subinspectors, the plant quarantine service, and farmers. A considerable part of the time during the year was spent in visits to the fields and plantations in the island. Several special trips were made to investigate reported outbreaks of disease, and practically in every case of special call the nature of the trouble was diagnosed.

Very close study and consideration was given to the possibility of the introduction of cotton pests into the island. For this reason the assistant pathologist was directed to make periodic inspections of the cotton fields in the island. It was found that mildew, which is causing little concern in other countries, is in Porto Rico a serious, if not the most serious, cotton disease so far. The causative agent of this disease,

Romularia Areola, Atk., thrives with greater vigor here than it does in other less humid climates.

In observing the behavior of new introductions of tobacco varieties, cactus, Roselle, field pea, and tomato, it was observed that these plants become severely attacked with fungi which inhabit our soil but which are probably not present in the foreign soils from which the importations were made. *Phytophthora terrestris* was found to be the chief cause of the failure in the above-mentioned several plants. It was found associated with foot rot of tobacco, Roselle, and grapefruit, with a fruit decay of tomato, and a pod rot of field pea. It is apparent that in attempting to introduce new varieties of plants here soil sterilization must be resorted to. The fact that the above-mentioned *Phytophthora* has been found capable of living on several known hosts makes it apparent that these susceptible crops should not be rotated on the same field.

Gumming of sugar cane.—Considerable time was given to the study of gumming of sugar cane. This disease was discovered for the first time in this island during the last cutting season. Several trips to ascertain the distribution of the disease were made. The exact locations of its occurrence were determined and a study was made of its susceptibility to the different cane varieties grown here. The organism, *Bacterium vascularum*, the cause of this disease, was isolated and by inoculation trials an attempt was made to find varieties of cane resistant to this disease. Circular No. 20 was written on this subject.

Banana wilt.—Report from subinspectors have emphasized the seriousness of the disease in the central part of the island. In diagnosing diseased banana plants sent in from Corozal it was found that in addition to the *Fusarium* wilt another root disease exists in some banana plantations, *Pythium* sp. was found in the decaying rhizomes or ñames of some banana plant. This called for field observations, and on visiting Corozal and Lares it was found that not only the "chamaluco" is being attacked but also the guineo "gigante" is suffering from wilt. This constitutes a new point of information on the subject of control of the disease. Up to this year we have been recommending the substitution of "gigante" in place of the "chamaluco." Circular 25 was prepared, giving, in the first place, a clear résumé of unmistakable symptoms of the most common kind of banana wilt and emphasizing the method of selection not only of resistant varieties but of resistant individuals of any variety. This is the safer method of selecting for disease resistance especially in the banana, a plant for which varietal limits are not absolutely established.

A tobacco disease.—A new tobacco disease was observed in a varietal test plot conducted by the department of agronomy at the insular experiment station. Two new and very desirable tobacco varieties, "Connecticut-Havana" and "Maryland Mammoth," were observed to be affected with this destructive disease. It was learned that a disease similar to this one occurs commonly in tobacco fields in the island, usually during heavy rains. A preliminary study was made of the disease in order to ascertain its cause, and it was found that *Phytophthora terrestris*, a known fungus parasite, is apparently responsible for this tobacco trouble. The organism comes from infected soils, and it attacks the tomato in Cuba and the United States, also field pea, Roselle, and citrus trees.

Root disease of pepper.—A pepper disease was observed at Manati. Through the department of education a request was made on January 29, 1920, to examine a severe attack of this disease. It was found that *Pythium* was commonly associated with the diseased roots of the pepper plants.

Sclerotium griseum, a fungus commonly found on dead sugar-cane leaves, was found to cause root decay and leaf injury to young cane plants in the greenhouse at the experiment station.

Foot rot.—Among the citrus diseases, foot rot was given closer attention. Requests for information of this disease were made by growers from the Bayamon section. *Phytophthora terrestris* was found in the diseased lesions of grapefruit trunks. A study was made on the resistance of grapefruit stock to this foot rot. Treatment with carbolineum was recommended and it was applied to the trees in several groves. Good results with this treatment were obtained.

Coffee pellicularia was successfully grown in pure culture from the young growth of this fungus on the underside of coffee leaves. This point suggests that in attempting to control the disease a spray treatment when employed should reach especially the underside of the foliage. Observations were made on other coffee diseases, including black-root rot. This work was done upon requests by the subinspectors and owners of coffee fincas.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

General.—A number of specimens have been sent in by the deputy inspectors and by planters and farmers for identification and advice as to the manner of control; also a few trips have been taken to make field observations.

Quarantine service.—As a member of the technical board of plant quarantine the chief of the division of entomology has been frequently called upon to make important decisions in regard to matters involving questions of injurious insect attack, and on one occasion has been appointed by the commissioner to take charge of a group of inspectors in the execution of an important field investigation, made shortly following the introduction of a large quantity of cotton seed from South Carolina that was found to be infested with large numbers of dead cotton-boll weevils and a very few living ones.

CIRCULARS IN SPANISH.

Little of the experiment work in agriculture done in the island has, in the past, been made available to the people of the island in the form of popular publications in the Spanish language.

The need of change in this procedure was imperative. Accordingly a start was made last year (1918-19) in that direction with the publication of Circulars 14 and 15 in Spanish. A step further has been taken this year (1919-20) by adopting the policy of publishing all station circulars in Spanish only as long as available printing funds are not sufficient for publication in both languages. Spanish and English.

Furthermore, additional funds were obtained for the publication of 24 extra circulars on subjects of vital importance to the Porto Rican farmer. Only four of these, Circulars 19, 21, 23, and 25, have been given out to the press during 1919 to 1920, due to the fact that the grant of funds was made late in the year, under date of April 13, 1920. Eight other manuscripts are being completed for the press. It is intended to complete the remaining ones early in the fiscal year 1920-21.

The effect of this policy is already noticeable in the increased business of the librarian in charge of the distribution of our publications, and the use the public-school students and teachers are making of those publications.

ACCESSORY SERVICES.

Division of chemistry.—The division of chemistry keeps a register of all applications for the registration of fertilizers, fertilizer materials, and soil amendments. With the enactment of the new law all brands of fertilizers, fertilizer materials, and soil amendments had to be renewed on or before August 26, 1920. One hundred and sixty-two applications for registration of fertilizers and three for registration of amendments have been received, acted upon, and filed. This number of registrations represents 75 distinct brands of fertilizers and fertilizer materials and 3 of soil amendments.

Division of agronomy.—A large number of botanical specimens have been collected in various localities and added to the herbarium, which now presents a fairly complete collection of the flora of this island.

Division of plant pathology and botany.—The division is in charge of the herbarium, and it added, aside from those added by the division of agronomy, a number of specimens to the collection.

Division of entomology.—The division of entomology keeps a collection of insects of economic importance in connection with the agriculture of the island. The experimental work conducted by the division during the year has required so much the time of the personnel of the division that the collection has not received all the attention it should. However, a considerable number of specimens, especially of microscopic insects, such as thrips and mites, have been added. Work has also been done with cane insects and cotton insects.

PUBLICATIONS.¹

The publications of the insular experiment station pertaining to the fiscal year 1919-20 are—

1. Annual Report of the Insular Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture and Labor of Porto Rico (1918-19) (E).

2. The Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume III, No. 3, The mottling or yellow stripe disease of sugar cane, by J. A. Stevenson (E).

3. The Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume III, No. 4, Yellow stripe disease investigations (progress report), by F. S. Earle, C. A. Figueroa, E. D. Colón, F. A. Domínguez, J. Matz, and E. G. Smyth (E).

4. The Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume IV, No. 1, Root disease investigations, by F. S. Earle and J. Matz (in press) (E).

5. The Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico, Volume IV, No. 2, Changes undergone by the grapefruit in the process of maturation, by F. A. López Domínguez (in preparation) (E).

¹ (E) English edition only; (S) Spanish edition only.

6. Bulletin No. 19. The Resistance of Cane Varieties to Yellow Stripe or the Mosaic Disease, by F. S. Earle.
- Boletín No. 19. (Edición Española). La Resistencia de las Variedades de Caña a la Enfermedad de las Rayas Amarillas o del Mosaico (S).
7. Boletín No. 20. Insecticidas y Fungicidas, por I. A. Colón (S).
8. Bulletin No. 22. Eradication as a Means of Control in Sugar Cane Mosaic or Yellow Stripe (The Year's Experience with the Method), by F. S. Earle.
- Boletín No. 22. (Edición Española). La Extirpación del Mosaico de la Caña como medio de Represión, por F. S. Earle (S).
9. Bulletin No. 23. Plant Inspection and Quarantine Report (1918-19), by E. G. Smyth (in preparation) (E).
10. Circular No. 17. Recomendaciones sobre el Cultivo de la Caña on Puerto Rico, por F. S. Earle (S).
11. Circular No. 18. La Extirpación de la Garrapata, por J. Bagué (S).
12. Circular No. 19. La Preparación de Abonos Mezclados por el Agricultor, por F. A. López Domínguez (S).
13. Circular No. 20. La Gomosís de la Caña, por J. Matz (S).
14. Circular No. 21. El Cólera del Cerdo, por J. Bagué (S).
15. Circular No. 22. El Mosaico de la Caña o Matizado, por F. S. Earle (S).
16. Circular No. 23. Variedades de Caña, por F. S. Earle (S).
17. Circular No. 24. La Preparación de la Disolución Arsenical para el Exterminio de la Garrapata, por F. A. López Domínguez (S).
18. Circular No. 25. El Mal del Guineo, por J. Matz (S).

Mainly due to the lack at the station of facilities for the translation of the English manuscripts, eight circulars intended for the press before July 1, 1920, have been held over for publication during the new fiscal year.

ZOOTECHNICS AND EPIZOOTICS.

As this service is an entirely new addition to the station, and the nature of the work performed by it is peculiar to itself, it has been advisable to report its activities in a separate section.

In the act "making the appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, respectively, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1919, provisions were made for the appointment of two veterinary inspectors, to discharge their duties under the commissioner of agriculture and labor. Appropriations were also made for the acquisition and care of specimens of caprine, ovine, and porcine cattle. In addition, \$15,000 per fiscal year were appropriated "to exterminate ticks in Porto Rico, including the construction and maintenance of dipping tanks."

The work accomplished by this division is reported below, under three headings, viz, (1) tick eradication campaign, (2) zootechnics and (3) epizootics.

TICK ERADICATION CAMPAIGN.

As a result of previous work done along this line by the food commission through its division of agriculture, the subject of tick eradication was already known, and there were 22 vats in operation in the island when the campaign was started. This was opened by writing an illustrated circular, No. 18, in popular language, for free distribution, giving information on the habits of the cattle tick, the methods of eradication, and the construction of vats. Blue prints of plans for the construction of vats were made and sent gratis to all those wishing to construct such vats. As the necessary chemicals for the dippings were hard to be obtained locally, proper steps were taken to induce dealers in agricultural materials, as well as druggists, to import them, with the result that at present any of the necessary materials can be easily had at low prices.

A series of trips all over the island to interest people in the construction of vats was made, the towns visited being as follows: Fajardo, Canovanas, Carolina, Trujillo Alto, Juncos, Utuado, Caguas, Cayey, Arecibo, Barceloneta, Manati, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Bayamon, Guaynabo, Rio Piedras, Humacao, Yabucoa, Maunabo, Guayama, Arroyo, Ceiba, Toa Baja, Aguadilla, Camuy, Quebradillas, and Isabela.

Statistics were carefully kept of the vats in operation and dippings given, as shown by the table following:

Statement showing the number of dipping vats made in Porto Rico up to June 30, 1920, with expression of municipality, barrio, owner, capacity, and number of dippings.

Municipality.	Barrio.	Owner.	Dipping vats.		Immersions.
			No.	Capacity.	
				<i>Galls.</i>	
Quebradillas.....	Cacao.....	Ramón Ayila.....	1	1,600	1,239
Aguadilla.....		José Arrache.....	2	1,600	55
Isabela.....	Guayabo.....	Jaime Abrahams.....	3	1,600	719
Corozal.....	Cibuco.....	Bou Hermanos.....	4	1,600	56
Ponce.....	Central Fortuna.....	Russell & Co.....	5	1,600	727
Juana Diaz.....	Hacienda Cristina.....	do.....	6	1,600	626
Guaynabo.....	Pueblo Viejo.....	José Cesteros.....	7	1,600	210
Bayamon.....	Guaragua.....	Angel Cesteros.....	8	1,600	856
Mayaguez.....	Miradero.....	Gobierno Federal.....	9	1,000	2,484
Rio Piedras.....	Las Monjas.....	J. Fornalleda.....	10	1,000	(1)
Yauco.....	Santa Rita.....	Russell & Co.....	11	1,600	758
Rio Grande.....	Cienega Baja.....	González & Calderon.....	12	1,200	1,680
Aguadilla.....		Pedro Hernández.....	13	1,600	.....
Dorado.....		José Hernández.....	14	1,600	(1)
Bayamon.....	Juan Sanchez.....	Domingo Luiña.....	15	1,650	838
Arecibo.....	Miraflores.....	Enrique Landrón.....	16	.....	490
Corozal.....	Abras.....	Tomás Loydi.....	17	1,600	705
Morovis.....	Barahona.....	Rafael Arroyo.....	18	1,500	.....
Arecibo.....	Hato-Abajo.....	Márquez Hermanos.....	19	1,600	(1)
Humacao.....	Candelero.....	José Ma. Ortiz.....	20	1,500	1,161
Ciales.....	Jagua.....	Pintueles & Co.....	21	1,600	400
Cabo-Rojó.....	Miradero.....	Delfín Ramírez.....	22	.....	291
Do.....	Guaniquillas.....	Emeterie Ramirez.....	23	1,000	(1)
Carolina.....	Sabana-Abajo.....	José Ruiz Soler.....	24	1,600	1,374
Corozal.....	Mavilla.....	San Feliz & Co.....	25	1,600	195
Juana Diaz.....	Rio Canas.....	Sucrs. Serrallés.....	26	1,600	2,936
Rio Piedras.....	Hato Rey.....	Juan Tinaud.....	27	.....	1,066
Bayamon.....		Angel Umpierre.....	28	.....	355
San Juan.....	Carretera de Loiza.....	A. Biascoechea.....	29	1,000	90
Rio Piedras.....	Monacillo.....	Insular Experiment Station.....	30	1,500	404
Corozal.....	Abras.....	Valiente & Co.....	31	1,600	402
Bayamon.....	Hato-Tejas.....	Ricardo Vela.....	32	1,400	767
Do.....	Juan Sanchez.....	Angel Viejo.....	33	1,000	751
Do.....	Buena-Vista.....	San Miguel & Co.....	34	1,600	734
Ponce.....	Hacienda Mallorquina.....	Russell & Co.....	35	1,600	628
Isabela.....	Guerrero.....	Vicente Amaden.....	36	1,500	804
Bayamon.....	Minillas.....	José Barroso.....	37	1,500	675
Dorado.....	Monte-Rey.....	Angel Cestero.....	38	1,500	453
Bayamon.....		José Pesquera.....	39	1,500	(1)
Toa-Alta.....		do.....	40	.....	(1)
Trujillo Alto.....		Municipal government.....	41	1,500	420
Arecibo.....		Lorenzo Oliver.....	42	1,500	241
Vieques.....	El Fuerte.....	Department of agriculture.....	43	1,600	451
Canovanas.....	Canovanas.....	do.....	44	1,500	472
Do.....	do.....	Central Canóvanas.....	45	1,500	270
Aguadilla.....		Department of agriculture.....	46	1,500	49
Vega-Alta.....	Central Carmen.....	Central Carmen.....	47	1,500	591
Do.....	do.....	do.....	48	1,500	560
Fajardo.....	Buena-Vista.....	Fajardo Sugar Co.....	49	1,500	996
Do.....	Convento.....	Domingo Cerra.....	50	1,500	285
Do.....	Margarita.....	Fajardo Sugar Co.....	51	1,500	448
Llquillo.....	Monserate.....	do.....	52	1,500	410
Carolina.....	Piedras-Blancas.....	Central Victoria.....	53	1,500	327
Utua.....		Department of agriculture.....	54	1,500	349
Vega-Baja.....	Central San Vicente.....	Central San Vicente.....	55	1,500	202
Bayamon.....		Sbastián Dávila.....	56	1,500	308
Corozal.....	Palos-Blancos.....	Abdón Fuertes.....	57	1,500	80
Total.....					31,338

¹ No data.

As seen from the preceding table, the department of agriculture and labor has five vats located as follows: Rio Piedras (insular experiment station), Vieques, Canovanas, Aguadilla, and Utua.

In these public vats cattle from the respective surrounding districts were treated free of charge on certain fixed dates. The operation of these vats had the best of effects upon the campaign, so much so that it was deemed advisable to have one vat constructed in each district of the island, for purposes of demonstration and for treating the cattle of those farmers whom, because of the lack of means or the small number of head owned, it would not pay to construct one of their own.

The success so far attained is all the more noticeable, if the fact is taken into account that there are no laws in force in Porto Rico making tick eradication compulsory on the part of the farmer.

ZOOTECHNICS.

Because of the lack of funds available it was not possible to undertake the development of a regular program.

Sufficient funds will have to be secured to give to this phase of agricultural endeavor all the attention it deserves. It is the one needing great development under present conditions, both because of the neglect in which it has been in Porto Rico and the pressing need there is of producing animal food for the population of the island, which is living almost entirely on a vegetable diet.

In the insular experiment station, attention was first given to the importation of pure-bred porcine and caprine cattle.

Swine.—The following specimens were imported: Two male and two female Berkshires; two male and two female Red Duroc Jerseys; one pair Tamworth.

These animals were carefully selected in the States, their herds were examined by competent veterinary inspectors, and their pedigrees carefully looked into. The transfer of their register papers was a prerequisite of the deal.

It is a fact that the Berkshires thrive well in this island and all indications tend to show that the Red Duroc Jerseys will also stand the heat of the Tropics. The Tamworth breed, though, is a little more delicate than the other two. These conclusions, however, should not be taken as final, for time enough has not elapsed since the arrival of the animals.

The following births occurred during the year:

	Pigs.
Tamworth	9
Red Duroc Jerseys	12
Berkshires	7
Total	28

Of these, 9 had died to June 30.

The swine were fed on concentrates, such as wheat bran, Red Dog flour, corn meal, and vegetables, and also on sweet potatoes, Para grass and cane tops, as well as on royal palm kernals and ground velvet beans.

Plantings of sweet potatoes and velvet beans were made to provide for their feeding.

As to housing, portable huts with thatched roofs were built, so that they could be moved from one place to another as required. The straw roof affords the coolest shelter that can be provided. Each hut has a fenced yard, so as to provide space for exercise. This is an experimental scheme, and final adoption of the method is deferred until a thorough trial is made.

Goats.—The attempt was made to obtain Saanean and Toggenburg specimens, but only one pure-bred Toggenburg buck could be obtained. Orders for females were placed, and the animals were offered from those reared from last spring's kidding. The buck is doing well and has taken easily to green fodder.

All the pure-bred sires, the hogs as well as the bucks, are being used by the public for crossbreeding with native stock.

Sheep.—There are at present two breeds of sheep in the station; the native white breed and an exotic breed known as African sheep. These latter are hardy and develop fast to a large size, thus making a good breed for flesh.

Through purchase, by presents, and by births, there are at present in the station 7 individuals of the white native breed, 3 males and 4 females, and 7 also of the African breed, 4 males and 3 females. It is the purpose to conduct experiments in crossbreeding, and to increase the herd so that specimens of the best type can be sold to the public.

Activities outside of the station.—These consisted in visits of inspection made to cattle raisers and to dairies.

Bovine cattle.—Visits were made to the cattle raisers in the island, inspecting their cattle, for the purpose of finding out of what breed it was, what diseases, if any, affected it, and how it was fed and stabled, furnishing them with information regarding the latest scientific methods of crossing, feeding, and stabling cattle; control of infectious and contagious diseases; beef, milk, and draft animals, and with all other data leading to the improvement of cattle, with the final end in view of increasing the production of milk and beef as well as to raising good breeds of draft beasts.

Such activities were supplemented with information and advice given by letters, circulars, articles in the daily press, and in the department's monthly review named "Revista de Agricultura de Puerto Rico."

Success has been commensurate to the efforts made, for the cattle owners, giving heed to the knowledge thus diffused, have cooperated in bringing the cattle industry from its state of backwardness to a higher level in accord with modern methods and practices, by a good start in the introduction of thoroughbred and good types of crossbred bulls as well as of good breeds of milk cows. It may now be stated that 75 per cent of the dairies in the island have in their herds quite a number of Holstein and Jersey head of cattle.

Horses, mules, and asses.—The raising of these animals is little developed at present due to the general use made of automobiles, trucks, and tractors. There are now but two firms, at Coamo, engaged in raising horses and mules.

A few race horses are brought monthly into Porto Rico, 25 thoroughbreds having been imported during the fiscal year just closed, from the States, Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Venezuela.

One hundred mules were brought from Santo Domingo for farm work, and 75 asses were imported from the latter-mentioned country for use as draft animals in the coffee-growing districts.

Inspection to dairies.—The best dairy cattle is found in the municipality of Bayamon, where 11 dairies were inspected, with 974 cows in all, of which 549 were in milk, giving as an average 5 quarts a day each. A number of pure Holstein cows were found; of the rest, 50 per cent are Holstein crossbreeds. The same happens with the bulls. Very few Jerseys were met with.

In Toa Baja and Dorado 15 dairies were inspected, with 881 cows, of which 654 were in milk, yielding as an average 4 quarts per day each. In these municipalities there is a large number of Holstein and Jersey crossbreeds, a dairyman alone possessing over 200 Holstein crossbred cows and over 50 Jersey ones. The bulls in these dairies are also crossbreeds.

In Toa Alta 12 dairies were inspected, with 188 cows, of which 115 were in milk, yielding no more than 3 quarts a day each. There is a very small number of crossbred cattle in this municipality.

There is in Corozal but 1 dairy, with 25 cows, of which 11 were in milk at the time of the inspection, giving as an average 2 quarts a day each.

In Carolina 8 dairies were inspected, with 793 cows, of which 429 were in milk, yielding as an average 4 quarts per day each. Of the total number of cattle inspected, 25 per cent was Holstein crossbred. In this municipality very few Jerseys were found.

In Santurce (San Juan) and in the municipality of Rio Piedras 11 dairies were inspected, with 580 cows, of which 360 were in milk. There is in these municipalities a large number of Holstein and Jersey crossbred cows.

Feeding and stabling.—The dairy cattle in the municipalities of Bayamon, Toa Baja, Dorado, Carolina, Rio Piedras, and of Santurce in the municipality of San Juan is scientifically fed, rations properly balanced in protein, carbohydrates and fats being given to it. The stables are spacious and in good sanitary conditions.

In the municipalities of Toa Alta and Corozal the cattle are pastured only. The conditions of the stables are such as not to guarantee the health of the animals as well as their not losing in weight.

The planting of elephant and Rhodes grass as well as of *Paspalum dilatatum* has been recommended to the owners of the dairies inspected, and many farmers have already planted a large number of acres to these grasses.

EPIZOOTICS.

Among the live stock of the island 3 epizootics were found mainly, hereto referred in the order of their importance: (1) Anthrax, (2) hog cholera, and (3) black leg.

Epizootics of anthrax were reported from Fajardo, Rio Grande, Naguabo, Canovanas, Barceloneta, Humacao, and Guaynabo.

By far the most important of the outbreaks were the ones at Fajardo and Canovanas. The conditions of the soils in those sections have a great deal to do with the trouble. Due treatment was in each case prescribed and prophylactic measures were recommended.

The total number of animals lost by this cause is unknown, but the information obtained at Canovanas carries it up to 380 head of which 250 were of cattle bred by imported Holstein and Jersey bulls.

The hog cholera region extended from Rio Piedras west as far as Barceloneta and Manati. Many a piggery was put out of business on account of the outbreak. In this case also the use of virus and serum was recommended as well as the quarantining of the affected animals.

The black leg was sporadic, vaccination being encouraged to stop its increase.

In the herds of the station, both of oxen and hogs, not a single case occurred. In this connection, the fact should be taken into account that preventive treatment was extensively made use of.

Other diseases found in cattle farms were as follows: White scours, warts, verminous bronchitis, mastitis and ringworm.

Holstein and Ayrshire cattle imported.

Holstein cows.....	127
Holstein calves.....	25
Ayrshire head.....	3
Total.....	155

DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

ORGANIZATION.

The actual organization of the division of forestry was effected at the beginning of the fiscal year 1920. The present personnel consists of three technical foresters, two forest inspectors, and three forest guards, together with an office force of one stenographer and one clerk. During half of the year, however, only one technical forester was employed because of the inability to secure and hold the services of more. The practice of forestry is highly technical and especially under the special conditions prevailing in Porto Rico. There are no trained foresters in the island and consequently they must be secured from the continent. But because the work and the conditions under which it must be performed are very distinct from the ordinary practice of forestry on the continent and on this account calls for special qualifications, and further because it entails unusual physical hardships and serious risks to health, it seems that technical foresters are not willing to continue indefinitely in service unless there is provided sufficient financial inducement. Again, regardless of the natural ability a forester from the continent may possess he can not perform highly valuable services here until he has had considerable experience in our special field and has acquired a fair knowledge of Spanish. For these reasons the practical advancement of the work demands that the retention of competent technical foresters be assured.

Forest inspectors and forest guards are called upon to perform a variety of extremely arduous duties in connection with the protection and development of the insular forests, and they are intrusted with large measures of responsibility.

The building up of an efficient permanent organization necessitates adequate pay for all employees, nontechnical as well as technical.

WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

INSULAR MANGROVE FORESTS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year just closed, July 1, 1919, the insular forests consisted of some 15,000 cuerdas of manglares or mangrove swamp lands situated about the bays and mouths of rivers in some 20 different municipalities. The largest and potentially most valuable of these is that bordering the bay of San Juan and the adjoining lagunas of San Jose, Torrecillas, and Pinones. This forest, like the other manglares of the island, with a very few exceptions, is at the present time practically without growth of merchantable size as the result of unregulated and reckless exploitation in the past. In so far as it has been possible to do so with the very limited personnel provided a strict patrol against trespass, unauthorized cutting, or illegal occupancy and use of these manglares has been maintained throughout the year, and has produced excellent results. Many attempted trespasses, both occupancy and timber cutting, have been frustrated through the vigilance of forest officers. Only a few prosecutions, however, have been made under the forestry law, but a conviction was secured in each case of prosecution.

Mangle or mangrove wood is in great demand for a variety of purposes and commands an excellent price in the local market. When intelligent care is exercised in the cutting and subsequent protection of mangrove forests they reproduce themselves with great rapidity in a comparatively few years after cutting, probably from 5 to 10 years, depending upon the species, local conditions affecting growth, and the purposes for which required. Under proper management a new crop in every way equal to the last can always be harvested. Under such favorable circumstances, therefore, it is possible, through the application of a carefully worked out plan of management, to make them yield a very substantial annual revenue as soon as they have recovered from past misuse.

During the spring months of 1920 detailed examinations and studies were carried out on two of these mangrove forests which contain considerable amounts of mature timber. The data obtained will serve not only for the preparation of plans of management for these particular properties, but much of it is of general value which can be applied in other cases.

Both because the manglares have in general been greatly overcut and therefore require time to reestablish themselves, and because it has not been possible as yet to examine most of them in detail, efforts have been made to restrict the cutting as much as possible. In accordance with this policy no contracts have been made or permits granted for cutting mangle wood except in cases of special merit and where the advantages were evident. Nevertheless the sales for wood under this policy of restricted cutting amounted to slightly more than \$2,000 for the fiscal year just closed. Ten temporary permits for cutting limited amounts of mangle wood were granted during the year. Under the forestry law all revenues collected from the insular forests or from any activities of the division of forestry are deposited in a special forest trust fund and are available only for purposes required by the division of forestry.

Since the manglares were declared insular forests a number of adverse claims to ownership have arisen. Several of the more important of these have been settled in favor of the Government by the voluntary surrender of claim by the disputants. In some other cases the disputants have submitted their claims to the Government for examination. So far in only one case has resort had to be made to the courts. At the close of the fiscal year this case was pending settlement.

OTHER INSULAR FORESTS.

On December 22, 1919, the governor issued Administrative Bulletin No. 159, proclaiming approximately 25,000 cuerdas of public lands insular forests, as follows: Forest of Point Barraca in the municipality of Guayanilla, containing 502.14 cuerdas; forest of Guanica Harbor, in the municipalities of Guanica, Yauco, and Guayanilla, containing 5,197.37 cuerdas; forest of Maricao, in the municipalities of Sabana Grande, San German, and Maricao, containing approximately 5,000 cuerdas; forest of Mona (island), including the whole of the island of Mona, except 244 cuerdas previously reserved for the United States Lighthouse Service; and Monito Island, containing in all 13,798 cuerdas.

The Maricao Forest is entirely mountain land, about 3,000 cuerdas of which is covered by virgin forest, except that certain portions have been culled to some extent. This is probably the second largest tract of original forest in Porto Rico, being excelled only by the Luquillo National Forest, which contains approximately 15,000 cuerdas. The other 2,000 cuerdas are mostly abandoned cleared lands and offer a most excellent opportunity for a large reforestation project as soon as the necessary funds are available.

The Guanica Harbor and Point Barraca Forests lie very near together and are quite similar in general character. They cover low, extremely rocky and semiarid coast hills. Unfortunately, the Guanica Forest in particular has been exploited in such a destructive manner for several years that very great and permanent injury to the property has resulted. Every possible effort has been made during the year to stop these destructive practices, so that at the present time practically the whole of the area is under the direct care of the forest officers. This forest also calls for extensive reforestation, but because of the exceedingly dry climate and the large proportion of thin rocky soil successful reforestation will undoubtedly prove very difficult.

The Mona Forest, except for about 800 cuerdas of level coast land and which is under agricultural lease, is mostly a flat or slightly undulating tableland of coral rock. The forest growth is in general dwarfed and over much of the area is mere brush. The climate is semiarid, desert plants such as cactus being very abundant. The possibility of forest planting on the 800 cuerdas of coast land, however, is worthy of serious consideration. Mona Island is of particular interest to naturalists because of the presence there of some rare species of plant and animal life.

FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION AND NURSERIES.

Tentative arrangements had originally been made for locating the division of forestry at the insular agricultural experiment station, but the carrying out of this plan was made impracticable through material increase of the station personnel. In the spring of 1920, arrangements were entered into with the trustees of the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras whereby a very desirable parcel of land belonging to the university was leased for the use of the division of forestry. Plans for the establishment of administrative headquarters and a forest experiment station and nurseries were put in operation at once. By the end of the fiscal year several con-

crete nursery beds had been built and a sprinkler installed; also a small but excellent building, which will serve temporarily for office quarters and later as a permanent nursery or plant house, was practically completed on June 30.

Although the technical planting assistant in charge of the experiment station nursery and planting work did not enter upon his duties until late in January, considerable efforts, nevertheless, have been made in this work. Experiments have been undertaken in the propagation of a number of promising trees. So far the experiments have been confined to making germination tests, both native and foreign species being included. Several species of eucalyptus, two of casuarina, and some others, such as black wattle and mesquite, or Hawaiian algarro, have been given special attention in these germination tests.

Preliminary examinations of several desirable planting sites in the insular forest have been made, including both the manglares and the dry-land forests.

OTHER LINES OF WORK GIVEN ATTENTION.

The very limited personnel, and especially the failure to fill two of the three technical positions during the first half of the year, made it impossible to engage actively in many important lines of work not absolutely necessary to the care and development of the insular forests. Nevertheless, the vitally important work of forestry propaganda has been given considerable attention, although it has not been possible to undertake any organized campaign. In the field all the forest officers have made special efforts to impress upon the attention of the local public the great economic and social importance of forestry to the community. A few public lectures have been delivered and some special articles bearing upon forestry practice published. The preliminary steps have been taken for the future advancement of forestry education through an agreement made with the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico. By this agreement practical instruction in forest nursery and planting is to be given to limited numbers of students, and especially to those preparing for rural teaching, as soon as the necessary facilities can be had.

SPECIFIC LINES OF WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

1. The administration, protection, and development of the lands already declared insular forests, or which may be set aside as such, is the first duty of the division of forestry. No other duties must be allowed to prevent the protection of the public forests against trespass or illegal or improper use of any kind. Constant efforts must be made to develop these forests into well-regulated and valuable revenue-producing properties.

There remain large areas of public lands to be examined with the view of their inclusion in insular forests. This important work will be continued as rapidly as possible with the technical personnel available.

2. *Forestry experiments, nursery, and planting.*—Carefully conducted experiments in the propagation of desirable trees, both native and exotic, are recognized as of fundamental importance in the general reforestation of the island. Such work will accordingly be made a major undertaking. Every effort will be made to expand the capacity of the forest nurseries in keeping with the expected increasing demand for planting stock, both on the insular forests and for private planting. In so far as the limited funds available permit it is planned to initiate the actual reforestation work on some of the insular forests, both in the manglares and on the dry land forests, during the fiscal year 1920-21. The first plantations established will of course be largely experimental.

3. *Research and investigative studies.*—The essential importance of investigative studies and research, especially silvical studies, in a program for general reforestation is fully appreciated. Lack of funds and limited personnel will probably prevent carrying through any special investigative studies during the fiscal year 1920-21. Every effort will be made, however, to acquire both general and specific knowledge along these lines in connection with the other regular lines of work.

4. *Education, publication, and propaganda.*—As was particularly emphasized in the report for last year, the necessity is very real for awakening the public mind and conscience to the vital part the general practice of forestry can and must be made to play in the solution of Porto Rico's pressing economic and social problems. This calls for general forestry education through teaching and by public campaigns for the dissemination of forestry knowledge. Efforts will be made to carry forward this work by means of public lectures and the publication of forestry literature, and as facilities make it possible to do so through the agricultural organizations and the schools.

5. *Cooperation with other Government branches.*—As rapidly as means are available the division of forestry should and must undertake such highly important lines of

work as roadside and street tree planting and the planting of school grounds, public parks and recreation areas, and the premises of public and semipublic buildings and institutions of various kinds. The esthetic values should be the determining factor in the selection of trees for such plantings, which should include various classes of shade, ornamental, and choice fruit-bearing trees. All such planting projects will of course be undertaken in cooperation with other departments or offices of the Government.

6. *Cooperation with farmers and private-land owners.*—The success of the program for general reforestation in Porto Rico is absolutely dependent upon its being accepted and actively supported by very large and ever increasing numbers of farmers and landowners. The program can be considered fully successful only when the fundamental economic principle that all land valuable for forestry and not more suitable for agricultural or other purposes should be devoted to the practice of forestry is recognized and put into general practice. The division of forestry will therefore bend every effort to impress upon the farmers and landowners this important principle, and endeavor constantly to devise practical plans for general tree planting. Not only should private owners be encouraged and assisted in the planting of valuable forest trees but they should be equally encouraged in the planting of choice varieties of fruit-bearing trees, and especially those having high food and possible commercial values, such as the recently introduced species of avocados and mangoes.

Through its tests the forest experiment station will be able to determine and recommend the most desirable trees and the proper method of planting and caring for them, while forest officers will endeavor to impart such knowledge to the planters through advice, publication, demonstration, and individual attention. The station nurseries will be able to furnish large supplies of planting stock. Doubtless cooperative and even private nurseries will eventually prove feasible or even necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Since the survey of all public lands is made by the division of public lands in the department of interior, plans should be worked out with that department for the resumption of survey work in the insular mangrove forests, which has been discontinued for three years or more. Many of the most valuable of these forests have not been surveyed and in consequence the titles are often disputed and the division of forestry is necessarily greatly handicapped in its plans for the care and development of the properties, while each year's delay results in even greater losses to the Government. It is therefore important that a sufficient amount be appropriated for the completion of these surveys at the next session of the legislature.

2. A very material increase must be made in the appropriation for forestry experiments, nurseries, and planting, in order that actual reforestation on the insular forests and cooperative planting with private owners may be initiated. For this purpose at least \$10,000 should be appropriated for the fiscal year 1921-22, and double this amount for the following year. It must be understood that these expenditures are investments that will eventually yield very high returns.

3. Substantial increases should be made in the salaries of both technical and non-technical personnel, since the very success of our work depends upon our ability to retain highly efficient men thoroughly trained in our very special work. Furthermore, provision must be made for a considerably enlarged personnel in order to take care of the rapidly expanding work.

4. It is of paramount importance to a comprehensive plan of public forestry that very extensive additions be made to the insular forests. These additions should be made in two ways. First, by having such areas of public lands as are most suitable to the purposes set aside as insular forests by proclamation of the governor. Second, by means of Government acquisition of lands essentially suited to forestry purposes.

At least in the beginning, the acquisition of nonagricultural lands adjoining or situated near insular forests should be given first consideration. If such a policy of acquisition is established and carried out in a practical and liberal manner in conjunction with a correspondingly liberal and practical plan of reforestation, there can be built up a system of large-sized insular forests which can be developed from their present unproductive condition into highly valuable and revenue-producing properties.

It is quite probable that the formulation and carrying out of such a comprehensive policy of Government acquisition and reforestation will call for the creation of a forestry commission with members from both the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

WORK OF INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION.

Under legislative appropriations, the number of inspectors and investigators up to a total of seven, beginning with the fiscal year 1919-20, was authorized.

Division of the island into industrial districts.—The lack of sufficient funds to successfully perform the work and the inadequacy of the appropriation of \$3,500 for per diem and traveling expenses made impossible the establishment of a deputy office at the capital of each of the judicial districts, as was the original purpose, for carrying out a campaign of investigation on the observance of and compliance with labor legislation everywhere, even in the most distant places of the rural sections, and in view thereof the division of the island into six industrial districts, including the adjacent islands of Vieques and Culebras, was decided upon, much thought having been given to the industrial importance of each locality. The following cities were respectively designated as the capital and headquarters of each industrial district, viz.: First district, San Juan; second district, Ponce; third district, Mayaguez; fourth district, Caguas; fifth district, Arecibo; sixth district, Cayey.

Two inspectors and investigators, assisted by the chief and the assistant chief of the bureau, were designated for the district of San Juan on account of its greater industrial and commercial importance, the services of a number of employees being required there for the constant vigilance of its numerous factories, shops, commercial establishments, construction works, etc. Each of the other districts is under charge of only one inspector and investigator who resides at the capital of his respective district and is assisted by the chief and assistant chief of the bureau as circumstances may require or funds permit.

In spite of the difficulties arising from the lack of sufficient funds above referred to, all of the shops and factories within the limits of cities and towns were inspected at least once a month; but the other principal agricultural industries, especially sugar cane and tobacco, were constantly watched and investigated, with the exception of those in the fruit and coffee districts of the rural zone, which were visited but once each during the harvest, and the dead seasons.

Investigations made.—The work of investigation within the limits of cities and towns comprised the following:

- 107 tobacco-stripping shops in 30 towns, employing 10,833 women and 1,061 men.
- 244 cigar-making shops in 65 towns, employing 5,531 men and 337 women. Of the total number of shops inspected 10 only employed more than 100 workers.
- 249 dressmaking shops in 29 towns, in which a total of 837 women and 28 men were employed.
- 465 shoemaking shops in 73 towns, with a total of 1,005 shoemakers. Only 90 per cent of these shops make repairing work, and 2 journeymen as an average are employed in 50 per cent of them.
- 432 barber shops in 71 towns, giving employment to 598 barbers in all.
- 169 tailor shops in 47 towns, wherein 225 men and 13 women were employed.
- 41 printing shops in 18 towns, with a total number of 544 laborers engaged in various occupations, including linotype operators.
- 17 ice plants, employing 88 workers, excluding the office and engineering force.
- 18 soda-water plants in 13 towns, giving employment to 52 workers.
- 48 blacksmith shops and 5 foundries, in 26 towns, with mechanics, blacksmiths and smelters totaling the number of 233.
- 38 laundries in 10 towns, giving employment to 155 workers, of which the majority were women. Only one of these establishments employed more than 50 persons; and 30 per cent of the total number of laundries is found in San Juan and its suburbs.
- 6 bay-rum plants in 5 towns, employing 14 men and 13 women.
- 5 hat factories in the cities of Ponce and San Juan.
- 2 suit-case factories.
- 7 trunk factories in 6 towns, in which there were employed 11 workers.
- 688 construction, repair and paint works, employing 6,751 workers, of which 2,403 were carpenters, 666 were masons, 3,454 were helpers, 213 were painters and 15 were plumbers.

In the rural districts investigations were made as follows:

- 26 large tobacco plantations in the interior of the island.
- 48 sugar mills and their most important plantations along the seaboard.
- 105 coffee plantations.

In the tobacco plantations 1,821 men, 842 women, and 195 children under 16 year of age were found.

In the sugar mills it was not possible to determine the exact total number of workers, but it may be stated that approximately 4,000 men as an average were employed in each factory and its plantations during the harvest season, this number diminishing by 50 per cent during the dull season.

In the coffee plantations the exact number of workers regularly employed could not be secured; but no less than five laborers' families in each plantation were visited in their respective homes for purposes of investigation and inspection.

COMPLIANCE WITH LABOR LAWS.

Of the different labor laws in force, all of which are important, the following have taken up the greater part of the time and attention of the bureau's force, due to the lack of cooperation on the part of many laborers and employers: (a) The law establishing a minimum of wages for working women, (b) the law regulating the work of women and children, and (c) the scaffold law.

The law establishing a minimum of wages for working women.—From September 9, 1919, date on which this law took effect, to June 30, judicial intervention was inevitable in spite of the efforts made by the officials of the bureau to have the law complied with without recurring to coercitive measures. One hundred and seventeen employers were indicted, of which 48 were sentenced to pay a fine besides the costs in each case. A still larger number of cases is pending consideration and decision by the courts, some of which are for subsequent offenses and some others for first offense committed by employers who, following the example of those already sentenced, still contend that the law is not applicable to all those cases where the work is done by piece or contract. Before the Supreme Court there are several cases on appeal pending decision.

The law regulating the work of women and children.—This law is the one best complied with. Nevertheless, employers in the rural districts, disregarding the law, snatch minors away from school by giving them poorly remunerated work, thus injuring their chances for an education and causing an increase in the number of unemployed adult laborers.

Indictments were filed against 23 employers, out of which 10 were fined for violation of the provisions as to the 48-hour work per week and as to the employment of minors not holding the school certificate required by law.

The scaffold law.—The law providing for the construction of scaffolds was much better complied with since employers took heed to the amendment imposing a minimum fine of \$25 for each violation. As may be seen from the table showing the work done in connection with the enforcement of this law, 688 construction works were inspected and the number of indictments decreased comparatively, inasmuch as only 11 building constructors were arranged before the courts for violation of said law.

As a rule, constructors pay little attention to the observance of this law, intrusting this duty to their agents and representatives in the works who, returning to their old habit, take little trouble to perform it, making it necessary for the bureau to demand of them such changes made in the scaffolds as in its judgment are deemed indispensable for the fulfillment of the legal requirements. All of such cases are not shown in the table as cases denounced, because the spirit of the law was greatly followed and, consequently, the law was held as complied with as long as the changes in the scaffolds, ordered made in the presence of the officials of the bureau, insured the safety of the laborers' lives. Not a single case of accident was registered during the year owing to deficient scaffolds.

Other laws.—Especial mention should be made of other laws as follows:

The law determining the procedure in cases of claims for wages by farm laborers, which is one of the most important and useful for the prevention of repeated instances of controversy and of permanent ill feeling between laborers and employers in the rural districts. Out of eight cases that were submitted to the bureau with request for intervention only four were intervened in because of the lack of funds for traveling expenses.

The workmen's accident compensation act, the best of all the labor laws in force, has not so far attained the end it aims at in favor of the victims of industrial accidents. Of the number of accidents reported during the fiscal year the inspectors of this bureau investigated 496 cases.

The law fixing 200 pounds as the maximum weight to be carried by a laborer on his shoulders, head, or back, in effect since January 1, 1920, is being the object of serious consideration on the part of employers, a considerable number of whom have already introduced and put to use portable loading and unloading appliances, and most of the others have made known their intention to do the same, thus all of them coming under the provisions of the law.

STRIKES AND CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN LABORERS AND EMPLOYERS.

By virtue of a law entitled "An act to prevent and help in the settlement of strikes and lockouts," approved June 3, 1919, the bureau of labor was relieved of its duties as mediator and conciliator in cases of strikes, lockouts, and other industrial controversies. Since then its powers by virtue of section 9 of said law were limited to its

appearing before the commission on mediation and conciliation and submitting for the consideration of said commission all of the facts connected with any industrial dispute in which the intervention of the commission should be desired; also to its appearing before the commission or its special arbitration boards as *amicus curiæ*, in order to establish facts on labor conditions when so requested by said boards.

Hereinafter in this report information is given as to the strikes occurred during the fiscal year.

Other controversies in which the bureau had direct intervention were those which took place between laborers and their employers within the city limits. In these cases most of the laborers were domestic servants, store clerks, and people engaged in construction work.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF LABORERS.

Urban zone.—Wages within the town and city limits increased during the fiscal year practically from 5 per cent to 83 per cent for all trades and occupations, as may be seen by comparing the statistical information hereinafter given with that of last year. However, economic conditions were about the same or even worse for those laborers who enjoyed the greatest percentages of increase, due to the high cost of living. Increases in the cost of wearing apparel, dwellings, and commodities varied from 50 per cent to 150 per cent, and consequently the increase in wages was inadequate to cover ordinary living expenses.

The most thrifty and modest among artisans, store clerks, and Government employees holding permanent positions were unable to realize any savings, less than 5 per cent of them owning their homes.

Rural zone.—During the year the general living conditions of farm laborers in the coffee and fruit plantations were about the same as those described in previous reports, wages as an average being still within the old limits of \$2.50 per week for those working in coffee districts, and not over \$5 a week for those working in fruit districts.

The average wages of those working in the tobacco and cane districts were generally higher, especially in the sugar-cane industry. The prevailing wages after the general strike of cane workers, which practically ended in the month of March, are shown in the statistical information appended hereto.

With the exception of three sugar mills in the east, south, and southwest of the island, respectively, where foodstuffs were sold at cost, the economic condition of laborers in the rural districts was quite critical, inasmuch as the prices of commodities were much higher, and hence the increase in wages was of less benefit.

There were, however, several sugar mills where laborers who had work continuously during the harvest season were paid a bonus ranging between 10 and 15 per cent, given them some time after the end of the harvest.

Farm laborers in the tobacco districts were paid as a rule from 75 cents to \$1 a day but did not work permanently. Women and children were largely employed in this industry, being paid, respectively, 75 cents and 40 cents per day during the planting and harvest seasons.

NEEDLEWORK, BLOUSE AND HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURING.

The new 48 establishments for the manufacture and export of linen blouses, knit goods, embroidery, and drawn work were inspected during the year. Nearly 12,468 women were engaged in working at home for these establishments located in the towns of Aguadilla, Anasco, Bayamon, Caguas, Coamo, Guanica, Guayama, Lajas, Lares, Mayaguez, Moca, Ponce, San Juan, and Utuado. In the shops and agencies proper a total of 882 women worked for daily wages. Hardly 25 per cent of those who worked at home by the piece earned \$1 per day.

The practice of giving out work to be done at home was increased when the law establishing the minimum of wages for women took effect as the means of evading compliance with said law.

At Rio Piedras a handkerchief factory was recently established where several hundred of women had permanent work.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

The work of this division of the bureau was carried out during the fiscal year under the same difficulties pointed out in previous reports.

A total of 233 persons were registered for different occupations, of which number 126 were recommended for work.

Of the total number registered, 103, or about 47 per cent, found employment.

All applicants for work as carpenters or domestic servants were employed.

NECESSITY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The establishment of mechanical, industrial, and agricultural schools, in addition to those already established in the public schools, is a public necessity. The number of efficient skilled laborers in the mechanic arts and in agriculture being insignificant, to this fact is partly due the difficulty in promoting the industries necessary for the island to produce everything it needs for local consumption, the importation thus diminishing in benefit of the consumer.

As a rule, our artisans are intelligent, self-made, and endowed with great ability, but are compelled, through lack of instruction, to remain within the small circle in which their uncultivated mental faculties develop, thus living and working in the midst of the greatest handicaps. They are industrious and capable of carrying out efficiently any work, but their lack of technical skill prevents them from doing so.

The island is full of idle laborers and, therefore, in the greatest need of new industries. Furthermore, there is a great number of children whose parents are so poor, because of the lack of work, that the former are compelled to leave school without receiving their primary education, in order to work for a living.

By disseminating industrial education throughout the island the near future could behold an army of skillful laborers large enough to satisfy the needs of the island.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Law establishing minimum wages for workingwomen.—The bureau after having made, in the light of its experience, careful study of the law recommends the enactment of a law creating a commission or board duly empowered to fix the minimum of wages for workingwomen (not less than a dollar), taking into consideration the industries, occupations, and localities.

Law providing for the construction of scaffolds.—Should the laborers be held partially responsible for violation of this law, they would not consent to work on defective scaffolds, platforms, ladders, etc.; the law would be better complied with as to all of its provisions; and the contention of the employers that their instructions are not duly carried out by the laborers, due to the fact that they have to be absent from the work part of the time, would be eliminated.

Workmen's accident compensation act.—The appointment of a permanent commission and the simplification of its procedure as respects employers would do away with much of the excessive work of the commission and would awaken a better disposition on the part of laborers and employers to cooperate in the enforcement of this law.

PUBLICATIONS.

Seventh Annual Report to the Legislative Assembly. Spanish and English texts for free distribution.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon in the case of *Stettler v. O'Hara*, March 17, 1914. This decision was translated into Spanish and published in one of the daily papers of largest circulation in the island, because of the pertinence and necessity of making it publicly known just before the law fixing the minimum of wages for workingwomen was to take effect.

Circular letters.—These were addressed to employers recommending improvement of the laborers' living quarters and inviting attention to the convenience of providing the laborers with small tracts of land for truck gardening.

Notices and advertisements.—For offering unemployed labor to employers and for providing, through the bureau's free employment agency, profitable work to laborers in need of it.

By reason of the law in force regulating the emigration of laborers from Porto Rico, notices were published in the press warning the laborers as to the duty of the emigration companies agents' submitting their propositions and contracts to the commissioner of agriculture and labor.

Notices and advertisements were heeded in all but one case in which laborers contracted by agents emigrated to Santo Domingo at their own risk and consequently without any guarantee to the fulfillment of their contracts.

Respectfully submitted.

ROMON GANDIN CORDOVA,
Acting Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Labor.

Three types of prevailing daily wages in clothing factories and dressmaking shops according to investigations during the fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Number of shops.	Number of women.	Wages of women.			Number of men.	Wages of men.		
			¹ \$0.50	¹ \$0.83	\$2.00				
Aguas Buenas.....	7	7	¹ \$0.50	¹ \$0.83	\$2.00	8	\$1.16	\$1.83	\$2.50
Arecibo.....	6	61	¹ .83	1.00	1.66				
Barceloneta.....	1	2	¹ .83						
Bayamon.....	14	35	¹ .83	1.06	1.16				
Caguas.....	49	78	¹ .40	¹ .83	1.00				
Carolina.....	3	6	1.00						
Cayey.....	9	15	¹ .25	¹ .83	1.00				
Ciales.....	2	3	1.00						
Cidra.....	3	4	1.00						
Comerio.....	5	5	1.00						
Dorado.....	1	1	¹ .83						
Fajardo.....	4	9	¹ .25	1.00					
Guayama.....	3	31	¹ .83	1.00	1.56				
Gurabo.....	1	1	¹ .50						
Humacao.....	27	68	¹ .41	¹ .83	1.00				
Juncos.....	5	10	¹ .54	¹ .83	1.00				
Manati.....	7	9	¹ .50	¹ .66	1.00				
Maunabo.....	2	2	¹ .80						
Mayaguez.....	2	35	1.00	1.33	1.83	5	.83	1.16	2.66
Naguabo.....	8	17	¹ .66	1.00					
Ponce.....	9	109	¹ .66	1.66	2.00				
Rio Grande.....	2	4	1.16						
Rio Piedras.....	4	6	¹ .66	¹ .83	1.00				
San Juan.....	60	287	¹ .66	1.66	2.50	15	1.00	2.50	3.33
San Lorenzo.....	1	1	¹ .50						
Utua.....	1	3	1.00						
Vega Baja.....	7	9	1.00	1.16	1.50				
Yabucoa.....	5	5	¹ .50	¹ .66	¹ .83				
Yauco.....	1	14	¹ .35	1.75	1.00				
29 towns.....	249	837				28			

¹ Only the owners work.

² Apprentices.

³ Minor under 18 years of age.

Remark.—Out of this number of shops, eleven were engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing exclusively.

Table showing data collected from tailor shops and hat-cleaning shops during fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Two types of prevailing daily wages.					
	Tailor shops.			Hat-cleaning shops.		
	Number of shops.	Number of men.	Wages.	Number of shops.	Number of men.	Wages.
Adjuntas.....	1	1	\$1.66			
Aguadilla.....	2	4	.75	1	1	\$0.50
Aibonito.....	2	2	1.50	1	1	1.25
Anasco.....	1	1	1.85			
Arecibo.....	5	5	1.00	2	4	.50
Arroyo.....	3	3	1.00			\$1.16
Barceloneta.....	2	2	1.33	1	1	1.66
Bayamon.....	4	5	2.32	3	7	1.50
Cabo Rojo.....	4	7	.83	4	4	.50
Caguas.....	5	6	.83	4	4	1.66
Camuy.....	2	2	.35	1	1	.50
Caye.....	5	8	1.50	2	4	1.25
Ceiba.....	2	4	.60			2.00
Ciales.....	1	1	1.66	2	2	1.00
Coamo.....	4	5	1.16	2	3	1.33
Comerio.....	1	1	1.16	1	1	2.00
Fajardo.....	3	3	.83	1	1	.66
Guanica.....	2	3	.66	2	2	1.50
Guayama.....	6	9	1.00	3	3	1.00
Guayanilla.....	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.33
Hormigueros.....				2	2	.33
Humacao.....	2	2	1.50	1	3	1.00
Isabela.....	3	3	.50	1	1	1.66
Jayuya.....	1	1	1.50			
Juana Diaz.....	6	8	1.16	2	2	1.50
Juncos.....	1	1	2.66	1	1	1.66
Lajas.....	1	1	1.33	1	1	1.00
Lares.....	3	3	1.00	1	1	.83
Manati.....	3	3	1.50	1	1	.83
Maunabo.....				1	1	.83
Mayaguez.....	14	19	.66	5	5	.83
Naguabo.....	1	1	.83			2.00
Patillas.....	2	3	1.25			.48
Penuelas.....	1	1	1.33	1	1	.75
Ponce.....	22	33	1.00	9	9	.83
Quebradillas.....	1	1	.83	1	1	1.00
Rio Grande.....	2	3	.75			
Rio Piedras.....	2	4	1.50	1	1	2.00
Sabana Grande.....	2	4	1.33	2	2	.66
Salinas.....	2	2	1.25	1	1	.75
San German.....	5	5	.83	2	2	.83
San Juan.....	24	34	1.00	10	18	1.00
San Lorenzo.....	1	1	1.33			3.00
San Sebastian.....	2	2	.83	1	1	.66
Santa Isabel.....				1	1	1.16
Toa Alta.....				3	3	.83
Toa Baja.....	1	1	.66			1.00
Utua.....	3	3	2.00	1	1	
Vega Alta.....	1	3	1.50			2.00
Vega Baja.....				2	2	1.33
Vieques.....	4	4	1.50			2.00
Yabucoa.....				1	1	1.16
Yauco.....	3	6	.66	2	3	.83
Fifty-three towns.....	169	225		85	105	

Table showing average maximum and minimum of wages and other data collected from shoe-repairing and barber shops according to investigations during fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Shoe shops.				Barber shops.			
	Number of shops.	Number of workers.	Wages.		Number of shops.	Number of workers.	Wages.	
Adjuntas.....	3	11	\$0.83	\$1.50	2	3	\$0.83	\$1.00
Aguada.....	1	83			4	4	.25	.83
Aguadilla.....	8	17	.60	1.66	3	5	.66	1.33
Agua Buenas.....	2	2	1.50	1.58	2	4	.42	.66
Aibonito.....	4	8	.95	2.50	4	7	1.00	2.00
Arecibo.....	14	57	.83	3.50	10	15	.50	1.33
Arroyo.....	5	10	1.10	2.00	3	4	.95	1.25
Barceloneta.....	4	6	1.25	2.50	4	4	.50	1.33
Barranquitas.....	2	4	1.00	1.75	1	2	1.50	2.00
Barros.....	2	4	.90	1.50	1	1	1.50	
Bayamon.....	18	38	1.16	3.50	16	25	1.00	2.00
Cabo Rojo.....	9	17	.66	2.33	8	10	.66	1.33
Caguas.....	21	28	1.00	2.50	18	22	1.33	2.50
Camuy.....	2	6	.50	2.06	2	2	.75	2.50
Carolina.....	7	10	1.50	2.50	4	5	1.33	2.00
Cayey.....	12	42	1.00	3.00	8	13	1.00	3.25
Ceiba.....	2	3	2.00		3	3	1.33	1.66
Ciales.....	4	9	1.00	1.66	2	2	1.66	2.33
Cidra.....	1	2	1.50	1.75	2	3	1.25	2.00
Coamo.....	8	18	.50	2.16	6	7	.50	2.00
Comerio.....	4	9	1.00	2.50	4	6	.50	1.50
Corozal.....	5	9	.83	2.00	2	6	.50	1.00
Dorado.....	2	3	.66	1.33	2	22	.83	1.33
Fajardo.....	14	22	.66	3.00	10	14	.83	2.00
Guanica.....	7	11	.50	2.33	6	7	.83	2.00
Guayama.....	5	14	1.00	3.00	9	11	1.00	2.50
Guayanilla.....	9	18	.66	3.00	3	3	.83	1.33
Guaynabo.....	1	1	.83					
Gurabo.....	3	4	1.50	2.00	3	3	.66	.83
Hatillo.....	2	2	.66	.83	2	2	.66	1.06
Hormigueros.....	2	3	.83	1.33	3	3	.66	1.00
Humacao.....	3	7	1.50		9	10	.66	1.66
Isabela.....	1	4	.83	1.16	3	4	.50	1.66
Jayuya.....	6	14	.83	1.50	2	3	1.00	
Juana Diaz.....	8	27	.66	1.66	7	8	.50	1.16
Juncos.....	3	12	1.66	2.50	7	8	.66	1.66
Lajas.....	4	5	.66	1.66	3	3	.83	2.00
Lares.....	5	17	.65	2.50	5	5	.83	1.66
Las Marias.....	2	2	1.00		2	2	1.00	1.50
Las Piedras.....	1	1	1.00		2	2	.66	.74
Loiza.....	4	6	1.16	2.50	4	4	1.33	2.62
Luquillo.....	3	5	.75	1.33	1	2	1.16	
Manati.....	8	21	1.16	2.00	10	10	.66	3.00
Maricao.....	3	6	1.00	3.00	3	3	.25	.41
Maunabo.....	1	2	1.50		2	2	.66	
Mayaguez.....	28	49	.50	2.50	25	34	.66	2.50
Morovis.....	4	6	.66	1.50	1	1	.50	
Naguabo.....	4	4	.83	1.33	2	2	1.00	2.50
Naranjito.....	2	2	1.00		2	2	.83	1.33
Patillas.....	1	3	.50		2	2	1.50	2.00
Penuelas.....	5	8	.50	1.66	2	3	.83	1.00
Ponce.....	46	75	.50	2.56	50	69	.50	2.50
Quebradillas.....	6	20	.75	2.20	5	5	.50	1.66
Rincon.....	2	2	.66	1.66	1	1	1.00	
Rio Grande.....	3	9	1.00	3.00	3	5	.83	1.66
Rio Piedras.....	10	17	1.00	2.50	5	11	1.24	2.50
Sabana Grande.....	8	9	.50	1.66	4	6	.50	1.00
Salinas.....	4	7	1.00	1.50	3	5	.95	1.10
San German.....	7	16	.50	1.50	11	15	.50	2.50
San Juan.....	49	85	.66	3.50	62	123	.90	3.50
San Lorenzo.....	2	2	1.50		2	2	1.00	
San Sebastian.....	4	14	.66	1.16	3	3	.75	.83
Santa Isabel.....	5	7	1.00	2.33	2	3	1.00	1.50
Toa Alta.....	1	1	1.66		3	5	.83	2.16
Toa Baja.....	3	7	1.00	2.00	3	3	1.00	1.33
Trujillo Alto.....	3	3	2.00	3.00	1	1	2.33	
Utua.....	5	13	1.00	1.50	5	6	.50	1.66
Vega Alta.....	3	6	.83	1.66	3	4	1.00	1.33
Vega Baja.....	8	13	.83	2.66	7	7	.83	1.16
Vieques.....	6	12	1.25	2.50	6	7	.83	1.33
Villalba.....	3	3	.83	2.50	1	1	1.00	
Yabucoa.....	3	5	1.00	1.33	6	6	.83	1.33
Yauco.....	5	7	.50	2.00	7	9	.50	1.66
73 towns.....	465	1,005			434	601		

Table showing data collected in connection with the enforcement of the scaffold law during fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Number of constructions.	Number of inspections.	Scaffolds suspended for correction. ¹	Number of scaffolds approved.	Works without scaffolds or not using them.
Aguada.....	1	1			1
Aguadilla.....	15	28	9	3	16
Aguas Buenas.....	4	4			4
Aibonito.....	2	2			1
Anasco.....	9	11	1	1	9
Arecibo.....	12	19	10	3	6
Arroyo.....	2	2	1		1
Barranquitas.....	3	3	1	1	1
Bayamon.....	26	39	5	9	25
Cabo Rojo.....	4	4	1		2
Caguas.....	21	65	13	18	34
Camuy.....	3	3	2		1
Carolina.....	2	2		1	1
Cayey.....	7	14	2	7	5
Ciales.....	1	1	1		
Cidra.....	4	5	1		4
Coamo.....	1	1			1
Fajardo.....	4	6	1	2	3
Guanica.....	7	7	1	1	5
Guayama.....	3	4	2	2	
Guayanilla.....	2	2		1	1
Gyrafo.....	4	5	2		3
Hatillo.....	2	2	1		1
Hormigueros.....	1	1			1
Humacao.....	4	6	1	3	2
Isabela.....	1	1	1		
Juana Diaz.....	7	10	2	2	6
Juncos.....	8	19	3	8	8
Lares.....	1	1	1		
Las Marias.....	3	3			3
Luquillo.....	1	1			1
Manati.....	5	5	3		2
Maunabo.....	3	3	2		1
Mayaguez.....	105	280	51	124	105
Moca.....	1	1		1	
Naguabo.....	3	3	1		2
Naranjito.....	2	2	2		
Ponce.....	39	72	26	27	19
Rincon.....	1	1			1
Rio Piedras.....	37	112	19	23	70
Sabana Grande.....	4	4			4
Salinas.....	1	1		1	
San German.....	14	15	1	2	12
San Juan.....	193	575	120	182	273
San Lorenzo.....	2	2			2
San Sebastian.....	2	2	1		1
Toa Alta.....	3	3	3		
Toa Baja.....	2	2			2
Utua.....	3	3	3		
Vega Alta.....	1	1			1
Vega Baja.....	5	7	2	2	3
Vieques.....	6	6	2	1	3
Yabucoa.....	1	1	1		
Yauco.....	4	7	2	3	2
54 towns.....	602	1,380	302	429	649

¹ Of the total of nonapproved scaffolds 11, were denounced. As a rule, deficiencies consisted in the lack or railing or partition.

Table showing work done in connection with claims arising from employment according to investigations filed during fiscal year 1919-20.

Claimant.	Claim.	Results.	Claimant.	Claim.	Results.
Architect.....	\$79.50	Employer did not answer.	Common la-	\$10.05	Not settled.
Baker.....	21.00	Not settled.	borer.		
Band leader.....	(1)	Do.	Do.....	25.00	Do.
Brick mason.....	20.00	Do.	Do.....	5.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	5.50	Settled.	Do.....	5.60	Not settled.
Do.....	(2)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(2)	Do.
Do.....	(2)	Not settled.	Do.....	(2)	Do.
Do.....	22.00	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(1)	Do.
Do.....	(2)	Not settled.	Do.....	(1)	Settled.
Do.....	67.00	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(2)	Do.
Do.....	45.00	do.	Do.....	(2)	Do.
Cashier.....	4.95	Settled.	Do.....	33.50	Employer did not answer.
Carpenter.....	35.00	Not settled.	Do.....	(1)	Not reported.
Do.....	Tools.	Settled.	Do.....	(2)	Not settled.
Do.....	(2)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	450.50	Not reported.
Do.....	10.00	Do.	Do.....	(2)	Not settled.
Do.....	15.45	Settled.	Do.....	11.90	Do.
Do.....	100.00	Do.	Do.....	6.00	Do.
Do.....	21.85	Do.	Do.....	.50	Settled.
Do.....	(2)	Do.	Do.....	(2)	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	50.25	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(2)	Settled.
Do.....	22.00	Not settled.	Do.....	31.50	Do.
Do.....	9.60	Not reported.	Do.....	(2)	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	25.00	Settled.	Do.....	.60	Do.
Do.....	(2)	Do.	Do.....	9.00	Settled.
Do.....	15.00	Do.	Do.....	7.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	2.00	Do.	Do.....	20.10	Do.
Do.....	22.00	Do.	Do.....	15.30	Do.
Do.....	3.00	Not settled.	Do.....	8.00	Not settled.
Do.....	50.00	Settled.	Do.....	1.50	Settled.
Do.....	35.00	Not reported.	Do.....	(5)	Do.
Do.....	1.00	Settled.	Do.....	.90	Do.
Do.....	14.08	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	3.25	Not settled.
Do.....	2.25	Do.	Do.....	3.24	Not reported.
Do.....	5.00	Do.	Do.....	(2)	Settled.
Do.....	27.78	Not settled.	Do.....	5.50	Not reported.
Clerk.....	(3)	Do.	Do.....	5.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	21.47	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(2)	Not settled.
Do.....	(3)	Do.	Do.....	(2)	Settled.
Do.....	(2)	Do.	Cook.....	15.00	Not settled.
Do.....	37.67	Settled.	Do.....	3.20	Settled.
Do.....	9.00	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	5.00	Do.
Do.....	8.00	Do.	Do.....	1.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	(2)	Do.	Do.....	1.80	Settled.
Do.....	(1)	Not settled.	Cigarmakers.....	(1)	Do.
Do.....	(2)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(1)	Not settled.
Do.....	5.00	Do.	Chaufeur.....	17.00	Settled.
Do.....	(4)	Settled.	Do.....	148.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	20.00	Do.	Do.....	7.95	Not settled.
Do.....	(2)	Not settled.	Do.....	(2)	Not reported.
Do.....	7.30	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	8.00	Not settled.
Do.....	(1)	Not settled.	Do.....	(6)	Do.
Do.....	6.50	Do.	Do.....	59.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	(2)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	21.00	Case was carried to court.
Do.....	630.25	Not settled.	Do.....	6.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	(1)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	14.00	Settled.
Do.....	429.00	Settled.	Do.....	75.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	(2)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(2)	Not settled.
Do.....	(3)	Settled.	Do.....	30.00	Do.
Do.....	(2)	Not settled.	Do.....	13.50	Case was carried to court.
Do.....	21.50	Do.	Do.....	30.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	30.00	Settled.	Do.....	27.22	Not settled.
Do.....	13.00	Do.	Foreman.....	(2)	Do.
Do.....	10.00	Do.	Do.....	30.00	Settled.
Common la-	3.30	Do.	Do.....	(2)	Not settled.
borer.			Mechanic.....	25.00	Case was carried to court.
Do.....	1.66	Do.	Do.....	(3)	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	28.00	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	5.00	Settled.
Do.....	(2)	Not settled.	Do.....	40.00	Not settled.
Do.....	1.00	Settled.	Do.....	48.00	Not reported.
Do.....	3.50	Do.	Do.....	18.00	Settled.
Do.....	3.50	Employer did not answer.	Merchant.....	100.00	Do.
Do.....	2.00	Settled.	Do.....	25.00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	2.54	Employer did not answer.	Messenger.....	3.20	Settled.
Do.....	17.50	Do.	Do.....	(2)	Do.
Do.....	(2)	Do.	Musician.....	2.25	Not settled.
Do.....	6.00	Not settled.	Plumber.....	68.00	Not reported.
Do.....	3.20	Settled.	Do.....	70.50	Employer did not answer.

¹ Replacement.

² Amount not stated.

³ Not reported.

⁴ 1 month's salary.

⁵ Sweet potato farm.

⁶ An automobile.

Table showing work done in connection with claims arising from employment according to investigations filed during fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Claimant.	Claim.	Results.	Claimant.	Claim.	Results.
Plumber.....	\$14. 62	Settled.	Sailors	\$20. 00	Settled.
Painter.....	40. 00	Do.	Salesman.....	75. 00	Not settled.
Do.....	15. 60	Do.	Do.....	10. 00	Settled.
Do.....	3. 00	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(³)	Not settled.
Presser.....	16. 22	Settled.	Do.....	48. 36	Do.
Servant.....	4. 70	Do.	Stonecutter.....	(¹)	Do.
Do.....	1. 67	Do.	Tobacco strip-	(³)	Do.
Do.....	(¹)	Do.	pers.		
Do.....	4. 56	Employer did not answer.	Telephone oper-	15. 00	Settled.
Do.....	(²)	Do.	erator.		
Do.....	4. 25	Settled.	Watchman.....	(⁴)	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	1. 50	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	(¹)	Not settled.
Do.....	3. 55	Do.	Waiter.....	1. 33	Settled.
Do.....	22. 00	Do.	Do.....	4. 00	Do.
Do.....	7. 25	Settled.	Do.....	4. 00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	4. 50	Do.	Do.....	1. 53	Do.
Do.....	12. 00	Do.	Do.....	7. 60	Do.
Do.....	(¹)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	3. 75	Not settled.
Do.....	6. 00	Not settled.	Do.....	(³)	Do.
Do.....	7. 43	Settled.	Washerwoman	4. 00	Settled.
Do.....	20. 00	Not settled.	Do.....	8. 00	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	3. 00	Settled.	Do.....	3. 33	Settled.
Seamstress.....	1. 22	Not settled.	Do.....	12. 00	Not settled.
Do.....	75. 00	Null.	Do.....	18. 25	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	18. 00	Settled.	Do.....	7. 50	Not settled.
Do.....	3. 00	Do.	Do.....	8. 75	Settled.
Do.....	(¹)	Do.	Do.....	3. 00	Not settled.
Do.....	6. 67	Not settled.	Do.....	3. 00	Settled.
Do.....	3. 00	Do.	Do.....	3. 38	Not settled.
Do.....	(¹)	Employer did not answer.	Do.....	1. 88	Employer did not answer.
Do.....	(¹)	Not settled.	Do.....	3. 00	Do.
Do.....	9. 50	Do.	Do.....	3. 00	Do.
Sailors.....	(¹)	Do.			

¹ Amount not stated.² 3 weeks' wages.³ Replacement. 1 week's salary.

Table showing data regarding strikes investigated during fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Occupations.	Approximate number of strikers.	Date on which strike was declared.	Cause of the strike.	Results.
Aguada.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	Jan. 1920	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Aguadilla.....	do.....	1, 000	do.....	do.....	Do.
Aguas Buenas.	Cigar makers.....	275	Dec. 1919	Bad working materials.	Satisfactory.
Añasco.....	Farm laborers.....	1, 000	Jan. 1920	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Arecibo.....	Tailors.....	18	Aug. 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Shoemakers.....	125	Sept. 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Construction trades	85	Apr. 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	55	May, 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	100	Sept. 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	45	Aug. 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	100	Jan. 1920	Bad working materials.	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	2, 000	do.....	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Arroyo.....	do.....	(¹)	do.....	do.....	Satisfactory.
Barceloneta.	Bakers.....	18	Dec. 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	do.....	do.....	Settled on agreement.
Do.....	do.....	52	Jan. 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	do.....	800	Feb. 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Barros.....	Bakers.....	14	Dec. 1919	do.....	Satisfactory.
Bayamon.....	Construction trades	90	Jan. 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Bakers.....	4	do.....	do.....	Settled on agreement.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	200	do.....	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	do.....	20	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	30	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Transportation workers	(¹)	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	187	do.....	Replacement of a fellow worker.	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Soap factory workers....	(¹)	do.....	Increase of wages....	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	50	Feb. 1920	do.....	Do.

¹ No data found.

Table showing data regarding strikes investigated during fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Towns.	Occupations.	Approximate number of strikers.	Date on which strike was declared.	Cause of the strike.	Results
Cataño.....	Tobacco strippers.....	187	July, 1919	Demand for a reader.	Satisfactory.
Cabo Rojo.....	Farm laborers.....	30	Feb. 1920	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Caguas.....	Tobacco strippers.....	140	May, 1920	Excessive standard weights.	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Bakers.....	55	Dec. 1919	Increase of wages....	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	10	Aug. 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	do.....	78	Sept. 1919	Replacement of fellow workers.	Satisfactory.
Do.....	do.....	56	do.....	(¹).....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	12	do.....	Sympathy.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	25	June, 1920	Excessive standard weights.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	71	do.....	do.....	(¹)
Do.....	do.....	212	do.....	Bad working materials.	(¹)
Do.....	do.....	47	do.....	do.....	(¹)
Do.....	do.....	112	Jan. 1920	Increase of wages....	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	160	do.....	do.....	Wages increased.
Carolina.....	Bakers.....	(¹)	Nov. 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	250	Jan. 1920	do.....	Do.
Cayey.....	do.....	200	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Tobacco leaf selectors.....	250	Mar. 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	do.....	250	Apr. 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Cigar makers.....	35	Mar. 1920	do.....	Satisfactory.
Ceiba.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	Feb. 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Cidra.....	Tobacco strippers.....	130	Oct. 1919	do.....	Do.
Coamo.....	Shoemakers.....	15	Sept. 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	133	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Bakers.....	30	Apr. 1920	do.....	Do.
Comerio.....	do.....	9	May, 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	32	Sept. 1919	do.....	Do.
Corozal.....	Tobacco strippers.....	(¹)	Feb. 1920	Sympathy.....	Satisfactory.
Fajardo.....	Dock workers.....	200	May, 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Transportation workers.....	11	Jan. 1920	Increase of wages....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	500	Feb. 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	9	Sept. 1919	Increase of wages and 8-hour day.	Satisfactory.
Guanica.....	Farm laborers.....	1,000	Dec. 1919	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Guayama.....	do.....	(¹)	Jan. 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Guayanilla.....	do.....	200	Dec. 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Guaynabo.....	Soap factory workers.....	10	May, 1920	do.....	(¹)
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	500	Jan. 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	do.....	14	Feb. 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	60	May, 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Gurabo.....	Farm laborers.....	140	Nov. 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Cigar makers.....	39	Feb. 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	Jan. 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	90	Mar. 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Humacao.....	Farm laborers.....	80	Jan. 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Bakers.....	53	Mar. 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Dock workers.....	70	May, 1920	Sympathy.....	(¹)
Jayuya.....	Farm laborers.....	60	Jan. 1920	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Juana Diaz.....	do.....	(¹)	do.....	do.....	Do.
Juncos.....	Tobacco strippers.....	240	Sept., 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Sugar-mill workers.....	12	Feb., 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	400	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Cigar makers.....	90	do.....	do.....	Do.
Lajas.....	Farm laborers.....	225	Jan., 1920	do.....	Do.
Lares.....	Bakers.....	42	June, 1920	do.....	(¹)
Do.....	Embroiderers.....	300	Oct., 1919	do.....	Shop closed.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	Sept., 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Bakers.....	4	Feb., 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	50	do.....	do.....	Wages increased.
Lotza.....	Farm laborers.....	500	Jan., 1920	do.....	Do.
Luquillo.....	do.....	400	Feb., 1920	do.....	Do.
Manati.....	do.....	100	Jan., 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Bakers.....	(¹)	Nov., 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	600	Sept., 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Sugar-mill workers.....	10	Dec., 1919	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Mamabo.....	Farm laborers.....	300	Jan., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Mayaguez.....	Construction trade.....	15	Sept. 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Dock workers.....	150	Oct., 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	50	Sept., 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	150	May, 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	150	Jan., 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	80	June, 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.

¹ No data found.

Table showing data regarding strikes investigated during fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Towns.	Occupations.	Approximate number of strikers.	Date on which strike was declared.	Cause of the strike.	Results.
Mayaguez.....	Carpenters.....	12	Oct., 1919	No petition was made.	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	350	Jan., 1920	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Morovis.....	Tobacco strippers.....	300	Apr., 1920	do.....	Settled in part.
Do.....	Bakers.....	12	do.....	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	do.....	12	June, 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Moving-picture workers.....	5	Apr., 1920	do.....	Do.
Naguabo.....	Farm laborers.....	104	Jan., 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Naranjito.....	Tobacco strippers.....	200	Mar., 1920	do.....	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	19	Apr., 1920	do.....	Do.
Patillas.....	do.....	(¹)	Jan., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Penuelas.....	do.....	(¹)	Feb., 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Ponce.....	Mechanics.....	63	Aug., 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Coffee selectors.....	85	Sept., 1919	Replacement of fellow workers.	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Hat workers.....	59	Nov., 1919	Representatives in the shop.	Settled in part.
Do.....	Transportation workers.....	150	Dec., 1919	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	50	do.....	do.....	Failed in part.
Do.....	Mechanics.....	48	Mar., 1920	Replacement of fellow workers.	(¹)
Do.....	Dock workers.....	(¹)	Apr., 1920	Increase of wages....	(¹)
Quebradillas.....	Bakers.....	40	do.....	do.....	Wages increased.
Rincon.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	Jan., 1920	do.....	Do.
Rio Grande.....	do.....	550	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	400	Feb., 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Rio Piedras.....	do.....	200	Jan., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Electricians.....	(¹)	do.....	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Bakers.....	35	Feb., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	8	do.....	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Sabana Grande.....	Farm laborers.....	400	Jan., 1920	do.....	Do.
Salinas.....	Dock workers.....	150	Apr., 1920	do.....	(¹)
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	Jan., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	do.....	12	Dec., 1919	do.....	Unsuccessful.
San Juan.....	Mechanics.....	50	July, 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	40	Aug., 1919	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Suit-case factory workers.....	30	Sept., 1919	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Slaughterers.....	(¹)	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	300	do.....	Recognition of shop committee.	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Workers fertilizer plant.....	65	Oct., 1919	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	80	do.....	Replacement of fellow worker.	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Bakers.....	(¹)	Nov., 1919	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Box-factory workers.....	130	Dec., 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Storehouse workers.....	10	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Cigar-factory workers.....	(¹)	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Transportation workers.....	(¹)	Jan., 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	2,000	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	100	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Electric-plant workers.....	200	do.....	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	20	Feb., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Bakers.....	100	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Dock workers.....	2,500	Apr., 1920	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Construction trades.....	30	do.....	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Dock workers.....	32	do.....	Sympathy.....	(²)
Do.....	Electric repairmen.....	40	Mar., 1920	Increase of wages....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Hotel waiters.....	10	do.....	do.....	Do.
San Lorenzo.....	Tobacco strippers.....	250	Sept., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	(¹)	Feb., 1920	do.....	Do.
San Sebastian.....	do.....	139	Jan., 1920	do.....	Do.
Toa Alta.....	Tobacco strippers.....	100	Oct., 1919	Ill treatment.	Satisfactory.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	53	Jan., 1920	Increase of wages....	Wages increased.
Vega Alta.....	do.....	400	do.....	do.....	Do.
Vega Baja.....	do.....	500	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Storehouse workers.....	32	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	400	Aug., 1919	do.....	Do.
Vieques.....	Cigar makers.....	12	Jan., 1920	do.....	Unsuccessful.
Do.....	Farm laborers.....	450	Mar., 1920	do.....	Do.
Yabucoa.....	do.....	200	Jan., 1920	do.....	Wages increased.
Yauco.....	do.....	(¹)	Dec., 1919	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Tobacco strippers.....	25	Sept., 1919	do.....	Unsuccessful.

¹ No data found.² Pending settlement.

Table showing the maximum and minimum of wages in the construction trades according to investigations during fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Carpenters.		Brick masons.		Painters.		Helpers.	
Aguada.....	\$3.00	\$1.50			\$1.50		\$1.00	\$0.75
Aguadilla.....	4.00	1.25	\$4.00	\$1.50	1.00		1.00	.75
Albonito.....	2.00	1.50	1.50				1.00	.75
Anasco.....	3.50	1.50	4.00	1.25	2.00	\$1.25	1.50	.75
Arecibo.....	4.50	2.00	5.00	1.80	3.00	1.50	1.75	1.00
Arroyo.....	4.00	1.50					1.50	
Barceloneta.....	2.00	1.50					1.00	
Barranquitas.....	1.50						1.00	.75
Bayamon.....	3.75	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.75	.75
Cabo Rojo.....	2.00	1.50	2.00				.75	.70
Caguas.....	3.50	2.25	3.25	1.75	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00
Camuy.....			2.50				1.00	
Carolina.....	3.50	2.00	2.25				1.50	1.25
Cayey.....	3.00	1.75	3.00	2.25	3.50	2.00	1.75	1.25
Ciales.....	2.50	1.50	2.50		1.50		1.00	.70
Comerio.....	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.00			1.50	1.00
Dorado.....			1.75				1.00	
Fajardo.....	4.50	2.18	3.00	2.70			1.50	1.21
Guanica.....	2.80	2.00	3.00	2.80	1.00		1.20	.60
Guayama.....	3.50	2.00	2.75	1.50	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.00
Guayanilla.....	2.00	1.90	2.25	2.00			.85	.70
Gurabo.....	3.50	2.00	3.00	2.50			1.50	1.25
Hatillo.....	1.75		3.50	1.50			.70	
Humacao.....	3.60	2.25	3.60	2.50	1.75		1.60	1.00
Isabela.....	1.50						1.15	.75
Juana Diaz.....	3.00	1.50	2.50	2.00	1.50		1.00	.80
Juncos.....	3.50	2.75	3.50	2.00	1.50		1.50	1.00
Las Marias.....	2.56	1.50			1.25		.64	
Loiza.....	2.50							
Luquillo.....	2.50						1.25	1.00
Manati.....	2.75	1.25	3.00				1.00	.90
Maunabo.....	2.00	1.37						
Mayaguez.....	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.60	.80
Moca.....	2.72	2.00	2.72				.96	.87
Naguabo.....	2.50	2.00					1.75	1.00
Naranjito.....	2.50	2.00					.75	
Ponce.....	4.00	1.75	4.00	1.75	2.50	1.25	1.50	.80
Rio Piedras.....	3.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.60	1.30	1.50	.75
Sabana Grande.....	2.00						1.20	1.04
San German.....	3.00	1.50	3.28	1.75	1.50	1.30	1.60	.80
Salinas.....	2.50		3.50	2.50			1.50	1.25
San Juan.....	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	1.25	2.00	1.00
San Lorenzo.....	2.00	1.50	1.50		1.50		.90	
San Sebastian.....	3.75	2.00	3.50	1.50			1.10	1.00
Toa Alta.....	3.50	2.25	2.50				1.00	
Utua.....	2.25	1.50	3.00	2.00	1.40		.80	.60
Vega Baja.....	3.20	1.25	3.00	2.50			1.00	.75
Vieques.....	4.00	1.50	3.60	3.20			1.50	1.25
Yabucoa.....	2.50	1.50					1.00	
Yauco.....	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.75	1.00	1.00	.80

emark.—The master builders earn wages from \$3 to \$6 per day. Plumbers work by contract.

Table showing data collected from the cigar factories and shops during fiscal year 1919-20—Continued.

Towns.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Cigar makers.				Cigar selectors.				Tobacco leaf selectors.			
		Num-ber of work-ers.	Men's wages.	Num-ber of work-ers.	Women's wages.	Num-ber of work-ers.	Men's wages.	Num-ber of work-ers.	Women's wages.	Num-ber of work-ers.	Men's wages.	Num-ber of work-ers.	Women's wages.
Manati.....	5	345	\$1.00	\$4.16		14	\$10.00			21	\$2.50	\$1.33	
Manabo.....	5	66	.66	1.66									
Mayaguez.....	9	163	.96	3.50				3	\$1.00				
Morovis.....	4	18	.70	1.40									
Naguabo.....	4	13	1.20	1.66									
Namujillo.....	2	8	1.00	2.00	1	\$1.65							
Pedernales.....	5	19	.90	1.50									
Ponce.....	133	36	1.50	3.35									
Quebradillas.....	44	33	.50	6.43	3	1.00		14	4.26	6	2.83	21	\$1.43
Rincon.....	4	40	.50	1.75	3	1.05							\$1.83
Rio Grande.....	3	34	.60	2.00	7	1.75							
Rio Piedras.....	4	21	1.00	2.10									
Sabana Grande.....	4	39	.50	2.50									
San German.....	4	15	.56	1.66									
San Juan.....	21	957	.50	4.18	127	1.00	4.01	9	3.12	34	2.00	7.67	1.50
San Lorenzo.....	373	373	.60	4.10	10	1.00	6.29	8.50		11	2.25	2.91	4.00
San Sebastian.....	1	2	1.05	1.50	2	.80							1.56
Sancti Spiritus.....	1	2	1.00	1.50									
Tea Alta.....	2	18	.80	2.25									
Tonaja.....	3	19	1.20	2.43									
Trujillo Alto.....	1	208	1.50	5.13		12	5.28	7.63					
Unidad.....	3	12	.80	1.35									
Vega Alta.....	3	13	.80	1.35									
Vega Baja.....	5	20	1.32	2.00	1	1.20							
Vieques.....	13	57	.90	1.05	2	1.00							
Yabucoa.....	3	57	.60	1.33									
Yauco.....	3	57	.60	1.33									
Total.....	244	5,217			199			39		145		99	

Table showing the prevailing wages in the sugar-cane plantations during fiscal year 1919-20.

Occupation.	Northern section.				Southern section.				Eastern section.				Western section. ¹			
	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$0.90	\$1.25	\$1.40	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75
Plowing (various)																
Scattering fertilizer	1.20	1.30	1.40	2.00	.60	1.00	1.50	1.75	.90	1.15	1.25	1.50	.50	.75	.80	1.00
Hole digging	1.05	1.50	1.80	2.25	.75	1.12	1.25	2.50	.90	1.25	1.75	2.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cane hauling	1.50	1.75	2.25	2.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00
Cutting and hauling seeds	.75	1.10	1.25	1.50	.85	1.50	1.80	2.50	.90	1.00	1.10	1.15	.80	.85	1.00	1.50
Furrowing (various)	1.00	1.15	1.25	2.00	1.15	1.50	2.00	2.25	.80	1.10	1.50	2.50	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hilling	1.10	1.50	1.75	2.00	.70	.90	1.25	1.50	.90	1.10	1.25	1.50	(2)	1.25	1.50	1.75
Shoveling	1.05	1.19	2.10	2.50	.80	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.00	1.10	1.25	1.50	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cane cutting	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.75	1.00	2.00	2.40	2.75	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.25	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Weeding (various)	.90	1.50	2.00	2.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.25	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.25	.60	.75	.85	1.00
Filling	1.25	1.75	2.50	2.75	1.30	1.75	2.00	2.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.26	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Harrowing	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.60	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Scattering seeds	.75	1.00	1.20	2.00	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	.60	1.00	1.25	1.60	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Planting and replanting	.75	1.75	2.25	2.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	1.00	1.25	1.35	1.50	.75	.80	.85	1.00
Ditching	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	1.00	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.00	1.75	2.50	2.75	.60	.80	.85	1.75

¹ Wages shown in this section prevailed before the strike. After the strike wages were increased from 10 to 50 per cent, according to the kind of work.

² Not shown in the pay rolls.

³ This work is done according to contract.

Table showing data collected from coffee plantations investigated during fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Number of plantations visited.	Number of workers.		Two types of daily wages.			
		Men.	Women.	Men.		Women.	
				Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Adjuntas	7	103	41	\$0.60	\$0.80	\$0.40	\$0.60
Aguas Buenas	4	11	31	.60	.80	.40	.60
Añasco	3	8	10	.50	.00	.40	.30
Barros	1	10	15	.50	.60	.20	.30
Camuy	4	45	40	.55	.60	.30	.40
Cayey	4	41	61	.50	.60	.40	.45
Ciales	3	216	40	.80	1.00	.60	.00
Cidra	3	47	17	.80	.60	.50	.60
Guayanilla	1	40	30	.80	.00	.50	.00
Jayuya	1	10	15	.50	.60	.50	.60
Lares	7	256	118	.50	.00	.35	.00
Las Marias	6	87	90	.50	.60	.40	.00
Iniquillo	2	18	12	1.00	.00	.30	.00
Maricao	15	444	201	.50	.00	.30	.40
Mayaguez	7	158	131	.40	.80	.35	.60
Moca	4	65	70	.40	.75	.25	.40
Morovis	4	175	90	.40	.50	.30	.40
Peñuelas	2	60	40	.60	.80	.30	.50
Ponce	1	16	8	.90	1.00	.60	.65
San German	4	130	80	.75	.80	.50	.60
Sabana Grande	6	100	76	.50	.75	.40	.45
San Sebastian	9	164	84	.50	.60	.30	.45
Yauco	14	310	86	.60	.80	.50	.60
23 towns	112	2,514	1,186				

Table showing data collected from tobacco plantations investigated during fiscal year 1919-20.

Towns.	Number of plantations visited.	Number of workers.		Two types of daily wages.			
		Men.	Women.	Men.		Women.	
				Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Bayamon	1	37	3	\$0.90	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$0.00
Caguas	2	190	145	.75	3.00	.60	1.50
Cayey	11	2,120	737	.50	1.25	.55	.75
San Lorenzo	3	66	39	.40	1.50	.60	.75
4 towns	17	2,413	924				

Table showing prosecutions for violations of labor laws during fiscal year 1919-20.

City or town.	Date of violation.	Law violated.	Decision of the court.	Remarks.
San Juan.....	July 23, 1919	Article 137, Penal Code.	Dismissed	
Do.....	July 24, 1919	Women and children law.	do.	
Do.....	Aug. 22, 1919	Scaffold law.	Acquitted	
Do.....	do.	Article 137, Penal Code.	do.	
Cayey.....	Oct. 18, 1919	Women and children law.	\$25 and costs.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
San Juan.....	Aug. 17, 1919	Scaffold law.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	Acquitted	
Do.....	Aug. 27, 1919	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	\$25 and costs.	
Do.....	do.	do.	Acquitted	
Rio Piedras.....	Aug. 29, 1919	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
San Juan.....	Sept. 25, 1919	Minimum wage act.	\$10 and costs.	Appealed.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	Dismissed	Do.
Do.....	Sept. 19, 1919	Scaffold law.	Acquitted	
Juana Diaz.....	Oct. 2, 1919	do.	\$50 and costs.	
Ciales.....	do.	Women and children law.	\$25 and costs.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	Minimum wage act.	Acquitted	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Caguas.....	Oct. 3, 1919	do.	\$50 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	\$10 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	\$15 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	\$20 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	\$25 and costs.	Do.
Gurabo.....	Oct. 4, 1919	do.	\$10 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	Acquitted	
Do.....	do.	do.	\$5 and costs.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Caguas.....	do.	do.	\$15 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	\$20 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	\$10 and costs.	Do.
Manati.....	Oct. 11, 1919	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Aguas Buenas.....	Oct. 9, 1919	do.	do.	Pending trial,
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Caguas.....	Oct. 17, 1919	do.	Dismissed.	
Do.....	do.	do.	\$10 and costs.	Appealed.
Do.....	do.	do.	\$15 and costs.	Do.
Juncos.....	do.	do.	Judgment pending.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Cayey.....	Oct. 22, 1919	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	\$10 and costs.	Do.
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
San Juan.....	Oct. 30, 1919	do.	Dismissed.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	do.	Acquitted.	
Do.....	do.	do.	do.	

Table showing prosecutions for violations of labor laws during fiscal year 1919-20—Con.

City or town.	Date of violation.	Law violated.	Decision of the court.	Remarks.
San Juan.	Oct. 30, 1919	Minimum wage act.	\$10 and costs.	Appealed.
Ponce	Nov. 1, 1919	do.	Judgment pending.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Lares	Nov. 4, 1919	do.	\$5 and costs.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Aguadilla	Nov. 5, 1919	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Coamo.	Nov. 6, 1919	do.	do.	Pending trial.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Aguadilla	Nov. 7, 1919	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
San Juan.	Nov. 8, 1919	do.	\$10 and costs.	Appealed.
Ponce	Nov. 14, 1919	do.	Judgment pending.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Pending trial.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Ajuntas.	Nov. 15, 1919	Women and children law.	do.	
Do.	do.	Minimum wage act.	\$10 and costs.	Appealed.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Vera Baja.	Nov. 18, 1919	Women and children law.	do.	Pending trial.
Ponce.	do.	Scaffold law.	Acquitted.	
Manati.	Dec. 3, 1919	Women and children law.	do.	
Bayamon.	Dec. 4, 1919	do.	\$25 and costs.	Appealed.
San Juan.	Dec. 6, 1919	Minimum wage act.	do.	Pending trial.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	Dec. 13, 1919	do.	Acquitted.	
Do.	do.	do.	Dismissed.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	Dec. 21, 1919	Women and children law.	Judgment pending.	
Arecibo.	Dec. 26, 1919	Minimum wage act.	\$25 and costs.	
Do.	do.	do.	Acquitted.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	\$5 and costs.	
San Juan.	Jan. 18, 1920	Women and children law.	Pending.	
Do.	Feb. 6, 1920	Article 137, Penal Code.	do.	
Cayey.	do.	Minimum wage act.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	

Table showing prosecutions for violations of labor laws during fiscal year 1919-20—Con.

City or town.	Date of violation.	Law violated.	Decision of the court.	Remarks.
Utua do	Feb. 13, 1920	Minimum wage act	Pending	Appealed.
Do.	Feb. 14, 1920	Women and children law	do.	
Cayey	Feb. 18, 1920	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Arecibo	do.	do.	Acquitted	
Do.	Feb. 19, 1920	Minimum wage act	Pending	
Do.	do.	Women and children law	\$25 and costs	
Do.	do.	do.	Judgment pending	
Aibonito	Mar. 4, 1920	Minimum wage law	Acquitted	
Cayey	do.	Women and children law	Dismissed	Facts alleged did not constitute offense.
Arecibo	Mar. 11, 1920	Law on weight or load	Acquitted	Pending trial. Do. Do. Do.
Do.	Mar. 17, 1920	do.	\$1 and costs	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Vega Baja	Mar. 18, 1920	do.	\$3 and costs	
Cidra	Apr. 7, 1920	Women and children law	\$25 and costs	
San Juan	Apr. 10, 1920	Minimum wage law	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	
Do.	June 13, 1920	Women and children law	Acquitted	
San Lorenzo	do.	do.	\$25 and costs	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	

SUMMARY.

Total of indictments sworn, 185, divided up as follows:	
For violation of the minimum wage act	144
For violation of the law regulating the work on women and children	23
For violation of the scaffold law	11
For violation of the law regulating the load or weight that laborers may carry	4
For violation of article 137 of the Penal Code	3
Total	185
Results of cases:	
Convictions	104
Acquittals	31
Dismissed	8
Pending judgment	22
Pending trial	20
Total	185.

APPENDIX X.

REPORT OF INSULAR BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 16, 1920.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the insular board of elections of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION.

The said board was created by an act of the Legislature of Porto Rico, approved June 25, 1919, entitled "An act to establish the law of registrations and elections," and was duly organized on December 29, 1919, as authorized and prescribed by the said law.

REGISTRATIONS.

The work of the board from the date of its organization until June 30, 1920, consisted almost entirely in preparing for and holding registrations. The election law by which it was created canceled all registrations of electors existing in Porto Rico on June 25, 1919, and prescribed a new system for effecting such registrations. Acting under the said law, registrations were held in all municipalities in Porto Rico by this board, ending June 30 1920, in which 269,363 registrations were effected, based on qualifications as prescribed by law that electors must be citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over on the day of the next election, and one year's bona fide residence prior to the date of the next election in the municipality in which they registered.

PETITIONS FOR EXCLUSIONS OF REGISTRATIONS.

The election law grants to any registered elector of a municipality the right to request of the insular board of elections the exclusion of illegal registrations by petitions duly sworn to, and grants to the said board the right to make exclusions of registrations, after due investigations, in such cases. Seven thousand six hundred and ninety-five such petitions have been received and 685 such exclusions have been made in such cases. The law also grants to persons whose registrations may be so excluded a right of appeal from the decision of the insular board of elections in that matter to the municipal court of the municipality to which such registration pertains, but only one such appeal in the matter of the said exclusions has been taken up to this time.

Owing to a defect in the law it was not possible for the insular board of elections to investigate and act on a large percentage of the petitions for exclusions of registrations received by it because of the too limited time prescribed in which that work must be done, but all of the said petitions, together with the corresponding petitions for registration, are in process of preparation for referring to the fiscals of the respective district courts for investigations and prosecutions as required by section 31 of the said law, which requires investigations and prosecutions in all cases of illegal registrations and false petitions for exclusions of registrations.

SYSTEM.

The supervision and direction of registrations and elections in Porto Rico is vested by law in an insular board of elections and in a local board of elections in each municipality. The insular board of elections is composed of three members, appointed by the governor, two of whom must be so appointed on recommendations, one each, by the central committees of the two political parties whose candidates for Commissioner to the United States received the largest vote at the election preceding the dates of their appointments. The third member of the said board, who is designated by law to be the chairman of the same and the general supervisor of elections, must be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The local election board of each municipality is composed of three members, two of whom must be appointed by the insular board of elections on recommendations, one each,

by the central committees of the two political parties whose candidates for Commissioner to the United States received the largest vote at the elections preceding the dates of their appointments. The third member of each local election board is, by designation of law, the municipal judge or justice of the peace of the municipality to which each such board pertains.

NEW FEATURES OF LAW.

The election law in force contains somewhat novel features as follows:

1. Each person securing registration is required to present a petition for registration in printed form, stating his name, age, color, address, and other descriptive information.

2. Each petition for registration must be signed and sworn to by the petitioner, in writing or by thumb prints, and by a well-known resident of the municipality to which such petition pertains in writing.

3. Certificates of registration, in triplicate, must be made for each registration, one copy of which is delivered to the person registering and the other copies sent to the insular board of elections.

4. Photographs of all persons registering must be placed on all copies of their respective certificates of registration.

5. All registered electors are required to vote, under a penalty of prosecution and punishment for failure to do so without a justifiable cause.

The said provisions of law which relate to registrations have been accomplished with reasonable efficiency but with considerable difficulty. They are intended as safeguards against illegal registrations and to facilitate the detection and punishment of such, but it is not possible at this time to form a reliable judgment of their effectiveness. The practical working of these and all other important features of the election law will be presented for your information and consideration in the next annual report of the work of this board, which is not possible at this time because of its unfinished condition.

FUTURE WORK.

This board is now making plans and preparations for holding the election of November 2, 1920, and all business relating to the same is duly advanced.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KEITH,
Chairman Insular Board of Elections.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

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Lands—

Acres of: 318.

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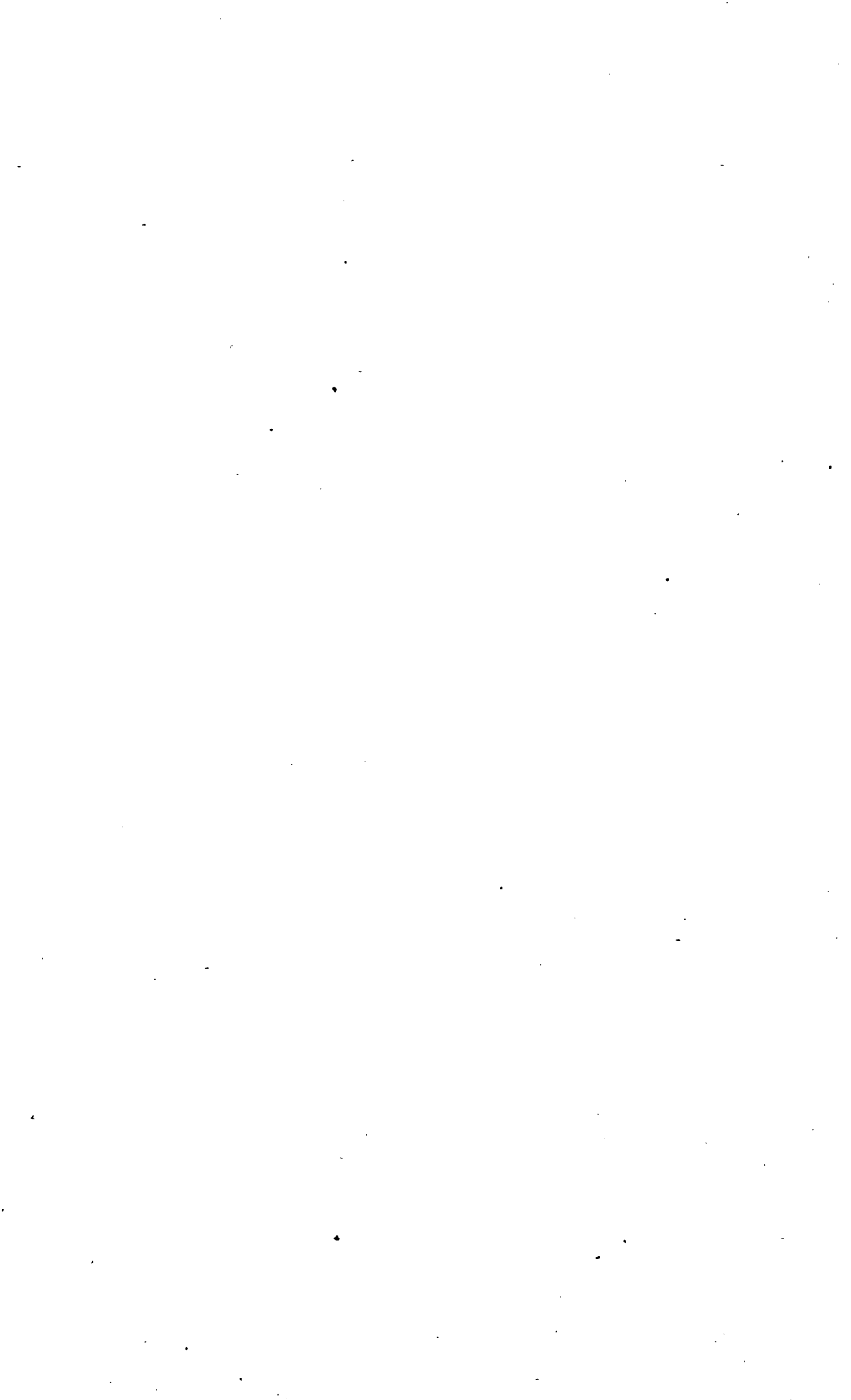
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